Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Market Authority Since 1871

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September 16, 1929 Vol. 116: No. 12 12 Gold Street, New York, N. Y.

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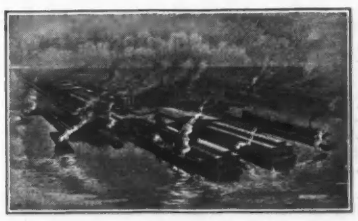

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The Market Authority Since 1871
Chemicals-Dyestuffs-Drugs-Paints-Oils-Fertilizers

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Late Market News

London Shellac Up

Shellac was higher at London Saturday morning. Quotations were:—October delivery 191s. per hundredweight; December, 194s.

Textile Chemicals Active

Increased operations in the textile industry led to more than usually active trading in mineral acids at the close of the week. Sulphuric, muriatic and nitric were all being taken in increasing quantities.

Bulk Gasoline and Kerosene Off

Leading sellers in the East reduced the tankcar schedule for both U. S. motor gasoline and kerosene ¼c. a gallon Saturday morning. The new quotations are based at 8¾c. per gallon for gasoline and 7¾c. per gallon for kerosene.

Pennsylvania Lubricants Lower

Refiners in Pennsylvania reduced the price of neutral lubricating oils ¼c. per gallon Saturday morning. The beginning of the autumn season found textile establishments as good buyers of trisodium phosphate. Dye sales were also heavy at the end of the week as a result of the active demand from the textile trade.

Soda Nitrate Price Adjusted

Tuesday's advance of 1c. per 100 pounds in the nitrate of soda schedule was adjusted, Saturday morning, to cover forward position only. The advance applies on orders for shipment after January 1, and prices on spot and for fall shipment were returned to their former position of $2.08 per 100 pounds on spot and $2.10 for October shipment, with November and December at the usual differential.

Chinawood Oil Up

Chinawood oil was much stronger Saturday. Demand was more active owing to the rise in linseed oil. Sales were reported at from 13⅞c. to 14c. per pound in tankcars, prompt shipment from the coast, with the outside figure apparently a minimum quotation at the close. Offerings were light at the advance, importers in some instances being inclined to hold off for further developments.

Linseed oil was lower Saturday morning at 15c. per pound in tankcars and 15.8c. in cooperage, car lot basis; less than five-barrel lots, 16.2c. Demand was quiet. According to some in the trade the course of the market in the near future will be decided mainly on the weather in Argentina. Some moisture was received in that country on Friday, but more is believed to be needed to prevent serious injury to the flaxseed crop.

Cottonseed Oil Closing Prices

Saturday prices declined on weakness in cotton and local selling. Closing prices were:—

	September 14.	September 7.
January	9.52@ 9.55	9.64@ 9.68
February	9.55@ 9.70	9.65@ 9.80
March	9.69@—	9.78@ 9.77
April	9.70@ 9.85	9.75@—
September	9.25@ 9.65	9.60@ 9.84
October	9.38@—	9.52@—
November	9.35@ 9.45	9.45@ 9.60
December	9.48@—	9.58@ 9.60
Spot	9.00@—	9.30@—
Crude	7.62½@ 7.75	Nominal.

Sales, 3,200 barrels; week's total, 38,700 barrels; since January 1, 1,935,600 barrels.

Dallas Cottonseed Products

DALLAS, Sept. 13, 1929.

Prime cotton seed, $34 per ton; prime crude oil, 7½c. to 7⅝c.; 43 percent cake and meal, $41 per ton; hulls, $10; mill run linters, 3¼c.

Lime Acetate Correction

Due to typographical errors, the totals for seven months of production and shipments of acetate of lime, in 1929, as reported in this issue of the Reporter, should be 81,528,784 pounds, production, and 80,880,810 pounds, shipments, instead of 6,163,537 pounds and 5,914,282 pounds, respectively.

Several useful hints on oil analysis, by Stanley Kettle, are published in the September issue of the "Chemist-Analyst," the monthly house organ of the J. T. Baker Chemical Company, Phillipsburg, N. J.

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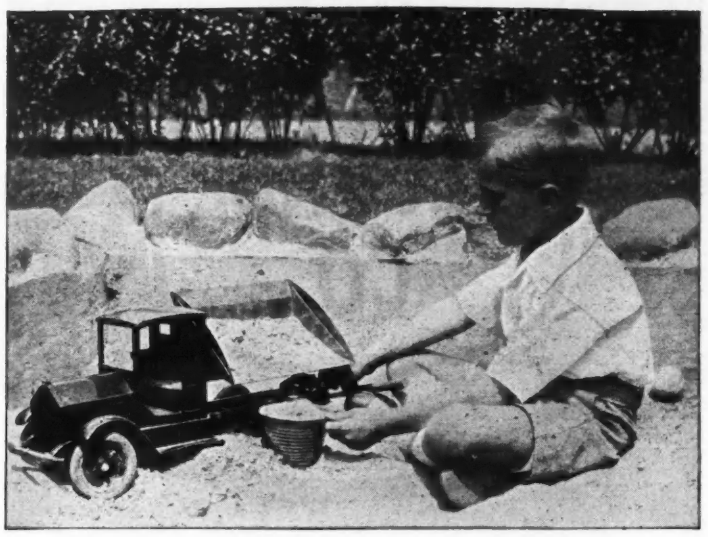

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Current Market Quotations

Where not otherwise indicated, quotations are spot prices on original packages in large lots

Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports on other pages, with other informative comment. The locations of the several reports are indicated on page 2.

A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).			
Acetaldehyde, drums	lb.	.18½@	.21
Acetanilide, technical, 95 p.c., barrels	lb.	.21 @	—
U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.36 @	.37
Acetin, technical, drums	lb.	.30 @	.32
Acetone, car lots, drums	lb.	.14 @	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.15 @	.16
Methyl (see M).			
Oil, barrels	gal.	1.15 @	1.65
Acetophenone, bottles	lb.	3.00 @	4.00
Acetphenetidin, barrels	lb.	1.25 @	1.35
contracts, barrels, kegs	lb.	1.20 @	—
Acid:—			
Acetic, commercial, 28 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	3.88 @	4.13
carboys	100 lbs.	4.38 @	4.63
30 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	5.19 @	6.44
carboys	100 lbs.	5.69 @	5.94
56 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	7.35 @	7.60
carboys	100 lbs.	7.85 @	8.10
60 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	7.84 @	8.09
carboys	100 lbs.	8.34 @	8.59
70 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	9.06 @	9.31
carboys	100 lbs.	9.56 @	9.81
80 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	10.34 @	10.59
carboys	100 lbs.	10.84 @	11.09
84 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	10.83 @	11.08
carboys	100 lbs.	11.33 @	11.58
glacial, U.S.P., 99 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	13.68 @	13.93
carboys	100 lbs.	14.18 @	14.43
pure, 60 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	9.19 @	9.44
carboys	100 lbs.	9.69 @	9.94
80 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	12.13 @	12.38
carboys	100 lbs.	12.63 @	12.88
redistilled, 28 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	4.16 @	4.41
carboys	100 lbs.	4.66 @	4.91
56 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	7.90 @	8.15
carboys	100 lbs.	8.40 @	8.65
60 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	8.44 @	8.69
carboys	100 lbs.	8.94 @	10.19
70 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	9.76 @	10.01
carboys	100 lbs.	10.26 @	10.51
80 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	11.13 @	11.38
carboys	100 lbs.	11.63 @	11.88
Acetic anhydride, drums	lb.	.28 @	.29
Acetylsalicylic, barrels	lb.	.85 @	.90
Anthranilic, refined, barrels	lb.	.98 @	1.00
technical, barrels	lb.	.80 @	—
Arsenous, technical (see Arsenic, white).			
U.S.P., powdered, drums, kegs	lb.	.23 @	—
Benzoic, tecimical, kegs	lb.	.51 @	.53
U.S.P., kegs	lb.	.60 @	.61
Battery, carboys	100 lbs.	1.60 @	3.00
Boric, technical, 99½ p.c., car lots, sacks	lb.	.05½@	—
barrels	lb.	.05½@	—
5 tons, sacks	lb.	.05¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.06 @	—
less than 5 tons, sacks	lb.	.06 @	—
barrels	lb.	.06½@	—
kegs	lb.	.06¾@	—
U.S.P., car lots, bags	lb.	.06½@	—
barrels	lb.	.06½@	—
5 tons, barrels	lb.	.06¾@	—
less than 5 tons, barrels	lb.	.07 @	—
Broenner's, barrels	lb.	1.25 @	—
Butyric, 100 p.c. basis, carboys.	lb.	.85 @	.90
Camphoric, cans	lb.	4.85 @	—
Carbolic (see Phenol).			
Chlorosulphonic, drums	lb.	.04½@	.05½
Chromic, 99 p.c., drums extra.	lb.	.17½@	.19
Cinnamic, refined, bottles	lb.	3.25 @	3.50
Citric, domestic, crystals, barrels	lb.	.46 @	—
kegs	lb.	.46½@	.47½
powder, barrels	lb.	.47 @	—
imported, kegs	lb.	.65 @	.70
Cleve's, barrels	lb.	.52 @	.54
Coconut oil, mills, tanks	lb.	.10½	Nom.
Corn oil, mills, tanks	lb.	.08¾	Nom.
Cottonseed oil, mills, barrels	lb.	.09	Nom.
Cresylic, 95-97 p.c., dark, drums	gal.	.58 @	.70
97-99 p.c., pale, drums	gal.	.65 @	.78
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).			
Formic, domestic, 90 p.c., car lots, carboys	lb.	.10½@	.11½
less car lots, carboys	lb.	.11¼@	.12
imported, carboys	lb.	.11 @	.12
Gallic, technical, barrels	lb.	.50 @	.55
U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.74 @	—
Gamma, barrels	lb.	.77 @	.80
H, barrels	lb.	.65 @	.70
Hydriodic, U.S.P., 10 p.c. solution, carboys	lb.	.67 @	—
Hydrobromic, U.S.P., 10 p.c. solution, carboys	lb.	.19 @	—
Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).			
Hydrocyanic, works, cylinders,	lb.	.80 @	1.00
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c., barrels	lb.	.06 @	.06½
lead carboys	lb.	.08 @	.08½
48 p.c., lead carboys	lb.	.10 @	.10½
52 p.c., lead carboys	lb.	.11 @	.11½
60 p.c., lead carboys	lb.	.13 @	.13½
Hydrofluosilicic, 35 p.c., barrels	lb.	.11 @	.12
Hypophosphorus, 30 p.c., U.S.P., demijohns	lb.	.85 @	—
Lactic, 22 p.c., dark, barrels	lb.	.04½@	.05
light, refined, barrels	lb.	.05½@	.06
44 p.c., dark, barrels	lb.	.09½@	.10
light, refined, barrels	lb.	.11 @	.11½
U.S.P. X, carboys	lb.	.62 @	.64
Laurent's, barrels	lb.	.40 @	.42
Malic, powdered, kegs	lb.	.48 @	.60
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit	lb.	.07 @	.07¼
tanks, sulphuric unit	lb.	.008 @	.01
Monochloracetic, technical, barrels	lb.	.20 @	.28
99 p.c., barrels	lb.	.25 @	.30
Monosulphonic, barrels	lb.	1.65 @	1.70
Muriatic, 18 deg., tanks, works,	100 lbs.	1.00 @	—
carboys, car lots, works,	100 lbs.	1.35 @	—
truckloads, del'd	100 lbs.	1.60 @	—
20 deg., tanks, works	100 lbs.	1.10 @	—
carboys, car lots, works	100 lbs.	1.45 @	—
truckloads, del'd	100 lbs.	1.70 @	—
22 deg., tanks, works	100 lbs.	1.60 @	—
carboys, car lots, works	100 lbs.	1.95 @	—
truckloads, del'd	100 lbs.	2.20 @	—
chemically pure, carboys	lb.	.06 @	.07
6-lb. bottles	lb.	.08 @	.17
Naphthionic, barrels	lb.	No stocks.	
Neville and Winther's barrels,	lb.	.8[illegible] @	.87
Nitric, 36 deg., carboys, car lots, works	100 lbs.	5.00 @	—
truckloads, delivered	100 lbs.	5.25 @	—
38 deg., carboys, car lots, works	100 lbs.	5.50 @	—
truckloads, delivered	100 lbs.	5.75 @	—
40 deg., carboys, car lots, works	100 lbs.	6.00 @	—
truckloads, delivered	100 lbs.	6.25 @	—
42 deg., carboys, car lots, works	100 lbs.	6.50 @	—
truckloads, delivered	100 lbs.	6.75 @	—
chemically pure, carboys	lb.	.11 @	.12
7-lb. bottles	lb.	.13 @	.22
Oleic (see Oil, red).			
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).			
Oxalic, domestic, barrels	lb.	.11 @	.11½
imported, barrels	lb.	.11¾@	.12½
Phenylacetic, bottles	lb.	3.00 @	5.50
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).			
Phosphate (see Superphosphate).			
Phosphoric, 50 p.c., U.S.P., carboys, demijohns	lb.	.08½@	.09
85 p.c., syrupy, U.S.P. (spec. grav. 1.710), demijohns	lb.	.14 @	.15
89 p.c. (spec. grav. 1.750), demijohns	lb.	.15 @	.16
Phthalic anhydride (see P).			
Picramic, kegs	lb.	.65 @	.70
Picric, car lots, barrels	lb.	.30 @	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.40 @	1.00
Pyrogallic, crystals, cans	lb.	1.30 @	1.40
resublimed, cans	lb.	1.60 @	1.70
Salicylic, technical, barrels	lb.	.33 @	.37
U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.40 @	.45
Stearic, double pressed, bags	lb.	.15½@	.16
single pressed, bags	lb.	.15 @	.15½
triple pressed, bags	lb.	.18 @	.18½
Sulphanilic, barrels	lb.	.15 @	.16
Sulphuric, 60 deg., tanks, works	ton.	11.00 @	—
66 deg., tanks, works	ton.	15.50 @	—
carboys, car lots, works	100 lbs.	1.35 @	—
truckloads, del'd	100 lbs.	1.60 @	—
98 p.c., tanks, works	ton.	16.50 @	—
chemically pure, carboys	lb.	.06 @	.07
9-lb. bottles	lb.	.08 @	.17
fuming (oleum), 20 p.c., tanks, works	ton.	18.50 @	—
Tannic, technical, barrels	lb.	.35 @	.40
U.S.P., fluffy, barrels	lb.	.90 @	.93
Tartaric, U.S.P., domestic, crystals, barrels	lb.	.38½@	—
kegs	lb.	.39 @	—
powdered and granular, barrels	lb.	.38 @	—
imported, crystals, kegs	lb.	.38 @	—
Tobias, barrels	lb.	.85 @	—
Trichloracetic, bottles	lb.	2.75 @	—
kegs	lb.	2.00 @	—
Tungstic, technical, barrels	lb.	2.00 @	2.25
chemically pure, kegs	lb.	3.60 @	4.00
Aconite leaves, bales	lb.	.12 @	.13
Root, U.S.P., bales	lb.	.19 @	.20
Aconitine alkaloid, amorphous, vials	oz.	20.00 @	—
crystals, vials	oz.	30.00 @	—
Adeps lanae, anhydrous, barrels,	lb.	.15½@	.16
hydrous, barrels	lb.	.14½@	.15
Agar agar, No. 1, bales	lb.	1.18 @	1.23
No. 2, bales	lb.	No stocks.	
No. 3, bales	lb.	1.00 @	1.05
Agaric, white, bales	lb.	.48 @	.49
Albumen:—			
Blood, barrels	lb.	.43 @	.48
Egg, edible, cases	lb.	.76 @	.78
technical, cases	lb.	.75 @	.76
Milk, f.o.b. works, sacks	lb.	.05 @	.05½
Vegetable, edible, works, barrels	lb.	.65 @	.70
Alcohol:—			
Amyl, from fusel oil, drums	gal.	1.90 @	2.10
from pentane, small lots, works	gal.	2.25 @	—
car lots, works, drums	gal.	1.67 @	—
less car lots, freight allowed, drums	gal.	1.75 @	—
tanks, works	gal.	1.65 @	—
Benzyl, bottles	lb.	1.25 @	1.35
Butyl, works, tanks	lb.	.16¾@	.17¾
car lots, works, drums	lb.	.17¼@	.18¼
less car lots, works, drums.	lb.	.17¾@	.18¾
less than 100 gals., works, drums	lb.	.19¾@	.20¼
cans, works	lb.	.21¼@	—
Cinnamic, bottles	lb.	3.00 @	3.50
*Denatured completely, No. 1, 188 proof, works, car lots, barrels	gal.	.60 @	—
drums	gal.	.53 @	—
less car lots, barrels	gal.	.63 @	.68
drums	gal.	.56 @	.61
tanks	gal.	.51 @	—
anhydrous, frt. alld. E. of Miss., car lots, drums,	gal.	.70 @	—
less car lots, drums	gal.	.73 @	—
tanks	gal.	.68 @	—
completely, No. 5, 188 proof, works, car lots, barrels,	gal.	.59 @	—
drums	gal.	.52 @	—
less car lots, barrels	gal.	.62 @	.67
drums	gal.	.55 @	.60
tanks	gal.	.50 @	—
(180 proof, C.D., 1c. per gal. less than 188 proof).			
special, No. 1, 190 proof, works, car lots, barrels,	gal.	.59 @	—
drums	gal.	.52 @	—
less car lots, barrels	gal.	.62 @	.67
drums	gal.	.55 @	.60
tanks	gal.	.50 @	—
Diacetone, car lots, drums	gal.	1.42 @	1.47
500 gallons or more	gal.	1.55 @	—
100 gallons or more	gal.	1.60 @	—
Ethyl, 190 proof (from molasses), barrels	gal.	2.66 @	2.75
drums	gal.	2.58 @	2.67
(from grain), barrels	gal.	2.78 @	2.86
drums	gal.	2.71 @	2.79
absolute, drums	gal.	4.70 @	4.80
Alcohol, isoamyl, primary, works, cans	gal.	4.00 @	4.50
drums	gal.	3.50 @	—
Isopropyl, 91 p.c., drums	gal.	1.05 @	1.35
98 p.c., drums	gal.	1.30 @	1.60
Methyl (see Methanol).			
Phenylethyl, bottles	lb.	4.75 @	5.75
Aldehol, denaturing grade, works, drums or tanks	gal.	.75 @	.82
Aldol, technical, car lots, drums,	lb.	.27 @	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.31 @	—
Aletris root, bags	lb.	.36 @	.37
Alizarin red (see Red, Alizarin).			
Alkanet root, bales	lb.	.13 @	.14
Aloe, Barbadoes, true, cases	lb.	1.00 @	1.10
Cape, cases	lb.	.13 @	.13½
Curacao, cases	lb.	.25 @	.26
gourds, barrels	lb.	.40 @	.45
Socotrine, kegs	lb.	.35 @	.40
Aloin, 1,000-lb. lots, barrels, cans	lb.	1.60 @	—
10-lb. lots, barrels, cans	lb.	1.75 @	—
Alphanaphthol, refined, bbls.	lb.	.80 @	.85
technical, barrels	lb.	.60 @	.65
Alphanaphthylamine, barrels	lb.	.32 @	.34
Althea root, cut, cases	lb.	.32 @	.38
Alum:—			
Ammonia, burnt, U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.15 @	—
ground, barrels	100 lbs.	3.30 @	3.45
lump, barrels	100 lbs.	3.45 @	3.60
powder, barrels	100 lbs.	3.65 @	3.90
Ammonia-chrome, barrels	lb.	.05¼@	.05½
Potash, ground, barrels	100 lbs.	3.10 @	3.45
lump, barrels	100 lbs.	3.45 @	3.80
powder, barrels	100 lbs.	3.65 @	—
Potash-chrome, barrels	lb.	.05 @	.05¼
Soda, barrels	lb.	.03½@	.04¼
Alumina chloride, crystals, commercial, car lots, works, drums	lb.	.06½@	.07
solution, works, drums	lb.	.03 @	.03¼
Hydrate, heavy, barrels	lb.	.06¼@	.06½
light, barrels	lb.	.16 @	.17
Oleate, precipitated	lb.	.21 @	.21½
Palmitate, precipitated	lb.	.28 @	.28½
Resinate, precipitated	lb.	.16½@	.17
Stearate, precipitated	lb.	.25½@	.26
Sulphate, commercial, car lots, works, bags, barrels,	100 lbs.	1.40 @	1.55
less car lots, works, bags, barrels	100 lbs.	1.65 @	1.80
iron-free, car lots, works, bags, barrels	100 lbs.	1.90 @	2.05
less car lots, works, bags, barrels	100 lbs.	2.40 @	3.30
Aluminum, 98-99 p.c. virgin, powdered (see Bronze powder).		2430@	—
Salts (see Alumina).			
Amaranth (see Red, amaranth).			
Ambergris, gray, tins	oz.	36.00 @	40.00
Amidopyrine, cans	lb.	4.15 @	4.30
Ammonia, anhydrous, cylinders.	lb.	.14 @	.14½
Acetate, kegs	lb.	.34 @	.36
Aldehyde, drums	lb.	.65 @	.70
Aqua, 26 deg., carboys	lb.	.05¼@	—
drums, car lots	lb.	.03 @	.03¼
less than car lots	lb.	.03¼@	.03½
tanks	lb.	.02½@	.02¾
Bicarbonate, car lots, works, barrels	100 lbs.	5.15 @	—
less car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	5.15 @	—
contracts, barrels	100 lbs.	5.15 @	—
Bifluoride, barrels	lb.	.21 @	.22
Borate, bottles	lb.	.35 @	—
Bromide, granular, barrels	lb.	.48 @	.49
Carbonate, technical, domestic, barrels	lb.	.12 @	.13
imported, casks	lb.	.08¾@	.10
U.S.P., lump, barrels	lb.	.12 @	.16
powder, barrels	lb.	.13 @	.17
Chloride, technical (see Ammoniac, sal).			
U.S.P., granular, barrels	lb.	.13 @	.14
Citrate, kegs	lb.	.90 @	1.30
Fluoride, barrels	lb.	.19 @	.21
Hypophosphite, barrels	lb.	1.10 @	1.20
Iodide, jars	lb.	5.20 @	—
Nitrate, technical, casks	lb.	.06½@	.12
Oxalate, crystals, barrels, kegs,	lb.	.30 @	.32
Persulphate, cases	lb.	.31 @	.34
Phosphate, dibasic, N.F., barrels	lb.	.43 @	—
technical, barrels	lb.	.12 @	.16
monobasic, pure, barrels	lb.	.40 @	.42
technical, barrels	lb.	.12½@	.13
Salicylate, U.S.P., kegs	lb.	1.15 @	1.20
Sulphate, domestic, delivered Northern markets, bulk, bags	100 lbs.	2.10 @	2.20
Southern markets, bulk,	100 lbs.	2.10 @	2.20
export, f.a.s. New York, double bags	100 lbs.	2.15 @	—
imported, synthetic, c.i.f. Northern ports, bulk	ton.	46.00 @	—
c.i.f. Southern ports, bulk,	ton.	46.60 @	—
Sulphate-nitrate, 26 p.c. nitrogen, 31.6 p.c. ammonia, imported, Sept. shipment, Northern ports, bags	ton.	52.80 @	53.80
Southern ports, bags	ton.	53.10 @	54.10
Sulphocyanide, kegs	lb.	.36 @	.48
Ammoniac (see Gum, ammoniac).			
Ammoniac, sal, gray, domestic, car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	5.40 @	5.50
less car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	5.90 @	6.50
imported, casks	lb.	.05½@	.06
lump, imported, barrels	lb.	.10½@	.11
white, domestic, granular, casks, car lots, contracts, works	100 lbs.	4.50 @	—
imported, casks	100 lbs.	4.50 @	4.80
Amyl acetate, works, tanks	gal.	1.70 @	—
car lots, works, drums	gal.	1.72 @	—
less car lots, freight allowed,	gal.	1.80 @	2.30
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).			
Butyrate, bottles	lb.	1.00 @	1.25
Chloride, normal, works, drums,	gal.	4.50 @	—
small lots, works	gal.	5.00 @	—
Chlorides, mixed, works, drums,	gal.	2.50 @	—
small lots, works	gal.	3.00 @	—
Salicylate, cans	lb.	1.15 @	2.00
Amylene, works, drums	gal.	2.50 @	—
small lots, works	gal.	3.00 @	—
Dichloride, works, drums	gal.	2.50 @	—
small lots, works	gal.	3.00 @	—
Anethol, bottles	lb.	1.75 @	1.85
Angostura bark, bales	lb.	.22 @	.28
Angelica root, bales	lb.	.21 @	.22
Anilin oil, drums	lb.	.15 @	.16
tanks	lb.	.14½@	.15
Oil for red, drums	lb.	.38 @	.40
Salt, barrels	lb.	.24 @	.25
Anise, Russian, bags	lb.	.11½@	.12
Spanish, bags	lb.	.14½@	.15
Star, bags	lb.	.12 @	.12½
Anisic aldehyde, C.P., bottles	lb.	3.25 @	3.75
Annatto paste, boxes	lb.	.34 @	.37
Seed, bags	lb.	.09 @	.11
Anthraquinone, 99.5 p.c., sublimed, kegs	lb.	.80 @	.90
Antimony chloride solution (butter of antimony), domestic, carboys	lb.	.17 @	.19
imported, carboys	lb.	.14½@	—
Metal, bulk	lb.	.08¾@	.08¾
Needle, powdered, barrels	lb.	.09½@	.10½
Oxide, barrels	lb.	.10½@	.11
Salt, 66 p.c., tins	lb.	.24 @	—
Sulphuret, golden, barrels	lb.	.16 @	.20
vermilion, barrels	lb.	.38 @	.42
White pigment, barrels	lb.	.16½@	.17
Antipyrine, bulk, cans	lb.	2.15 @	2.20
Apomorphine, cans	oz.	23.70 @	23.75
Archil extract, concentrated, barrels	lb.	.17 @	.19
double, barrels	lb.	.12 @	.14
triple, barrels	lb.	.12 @	.14
Areca nuts, bags	lb.	.09½@	.10
Arecoline hydrobromine, bottles, vials	oz.	7.75 @	8.75
resale, bottles, vials	oz.	6.50 @	6.75
Argols, crude, 30 p.c., casks	lb.	.07½@	.08
80 percent, casks	lb.	.18¾@	—
Aristol (see Thymol iodide).			
Arnica flowers, bales	lb.	.55 @	.60
Root, bales	lb.	.42 @	.43
Arrowroot, St. Vincent, powd., barrels	lb.	.09 @	.15
Arsenic, metal, lump, cases	lb.	.30 @	.35
Iodide (arsenous), bottles, jars,	lb.	6.85 @	6.85
Red, kegs	lb.	.09½@	.10
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous),			
White, powdered, kegs	lb.	.04 @	.06
Arsenic-mercury iodide solution, bottles	lb.	.25 @	—
Asafetida, cases	lb.	.25 @	.26
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.45 @	.50
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous).			
Asphaltum, Barbadoes (Manjak), A, barrels	lb.	.04 @	.06
AA, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.12
California, barrels	ton.	41.00 @	49.00
Cuban, cases	ton.	60.00 @	150.00
Egyptian, bags	lb.	.13 @	.15
Gilsonite, select, bags, car lots, works	ton.	33.00 @	—
ex warehouse, bags	ton.	55.00 @	60.00
Maltha, barrels	ton.	50.00 @	60.00
Mexican, barrels, drums	ton.	21.00 @	23.00
Texas, barrels, drums	ton.	15.00 @	25.00
Trinidad, commercial, barrels,	ton.	23.00 @	65.00
varnish grade, barrels	ton.	100.00 @	120.00
Aspirin (see Acid, acetylsalicylic)			
Atropine alkaloid, vials	oz.	6.50 @	7.00
Sulphate, vials	oz.	2.20 @	2.40
Aubepine, liquid (see Anisic aldehyde)			

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bags	lb.	.35 @	.50
Barbital, cases	lb.	3.65 @	3.90
Barium carbonate, domestic, bags,	ton.	58.00 @	60.00
imported, bags	ton.	58.00 @	60.00
Chlorate, kegs	lb.	.14 @	.15
Chloride, C.P., barrels	lb.	.17 @	.18
technical, crystals, domestic, car lots, barrels, bags	ton.	63.00 @	65.00
less car lots, barrels, bags	ton.	67.00 @	69.00
imported, bags	ton.	67.00 @	75.00
Dioxide, imported, drums	lb.	.12 @	.13
Fluoride, barrels	lb.	.12 @	.20
Hydrate, barrels	lb.	.05 @	.05½
Iodide, bottles	lb.	5.25 @	—
Nitrate, casks	lb.	.08 @	.08½
Sulphate, technical (see Barytes and Blanc fixe)			
x-ray, barrels	lb.	.14 @	.16
Bayberry bark, bags	lb.	.12 @	.13
Root bark, bales	lb.	.18 @	.19
Barwood (see Red Saunders wood)			
Barytes, domestic, floated, car lots, barrels	ton.	30.50 @	—
f.o.b. St. Louis, barrels,	ton.	23.00 @	—
less car lots, barrels	ton.	34.00 @	35.00
Southern, off color, works, bulk	ton.	12.00 @	20.00
imported, barrels	ton.	27.00 @	34.00
Bauxite, mines, bulk	ton.	5.00 @	8.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves)			
Bay rum, domestic, barrels	gal.	.70 @	.75
imported, barrels	gal.	.75 @	.80
Bayberry bark, bags	lb.	.11 @	.12
Wax (see Wax, bayberry)			
Beeswax (see Wax, bees)			
Belladonna leaves, bales	lb.	.16 @	.18
Root, bales	lb.	.18 @	.20
Benzaldehyde, technical, drums,	lb.	.90 @	.95
U.S.P., IX, drums	lb.	1.15 @	1.20
U.S.P., X, drums	lb.	1.25 @	1.30
Benzene (benzol), 90 p.c., works, drums	gal.	.28 @	—
tanks	gal.	.28 @	—
nitration, works, drums	gal.	.31 @	—
tanks	gal.	.26 @	—
pure, works, drums	gal.	.28 @	—
tanks	gal.	.23 @	—
Benzidin base, barrels	lb.	.67 @	.74
Benzin (see Gasoline)			
Benzol (see Benzene)			
Benzoyl chloride, drums	lb.	1.00 @	1.05
peroxide, works, cans	lb.	1.65 @	1.95
Benzyl acetate, F.F.C., bottles,	lb.	.95 @	1.25
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl)			
Benzoate, A.M.A., F.F.C., tins	lb.	1.20 @	1.40
Chloride, 96@97 p.c., refined, drums	lb.	.30 @	.35
technical, drums	lb.	.25 @	—
Formate, cans	lb.	3.15 @	4.00
Benzylidin acetone, bottles	lb.	3.25 @	3.75
Berberis aquifolium root, bales,	lb.	.09 @	.10
Betanaphthol, sublimed, barrels,	lb.	.55 @	.60
technical, car lots, barrels	lb.	.22 @	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.24 @	—
Benzoate, boxes, kegs	lb.	2.35 @	2.50
Betanaphthylamine, sublimed, kegs	lb.	1.25	Nom.
technical, kegs	lb.	.60 @	.65
Beth root, bales	lb.	.16 @	.17

"OH, Susannah, don't you cry for me, I'm off to California with my wash bowl on my knee!" And to the rallying cry of this popular ditty thousands of gold-seekers thronged to the new El Dorado. Gold long had been known to exist in California, but the first bewilderingly rich deposit was not discovered until January 24, 1848. News traveled slowly in those days, so the rush to the diggings did not start until 1849. The "Forty-Niners" laid the foundation for the tremendous development of the Pacific Slope.

"See American First"

American

MUCH attention is being given these days to the elimination of waste. Great industrial forces are back of the movement, for its accomplishment will result in obvious advantages.

The selection of quality Alcohol, as a process material, has a direct bearing on the elimination of waste. Therefore, in filling your requirements, it pays to "See American First."

"American" Alcohol is maintained at a high standard of excellence. This fine quality is unvaryingly uniform. And contributing to this satisfactory standard is an exclusive distillation process, originated in our laboratories.

This is number 9 of a series depicting historical periods in the development of America

"SEE AMERICAN FIRST"
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420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

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Announcement

The Kessler Chemical Corporation has been formed to take over the business of the present well known Kessler Chemical Co. of Orange New Jersey.

The new corporation is a subsidiary of the American Commercial Alcohol Corporation.

The products of the Kessler Chemical Corporation will be distributed by its own sales organization and that of the American Commercial Alcohol Corporation.

Solvents and Plasticizers
for the Lacquer Industry

Ethyl Acetate	Amyl Alcohol
Butyl Acetate, Nor. and Sec.	Refined Fusel Oil
Amyl Acetate	Butyl Stearate
Butyl Propionate	Dimethyl Phthalate
Amyl Propionate	Diethyl Phthalate
Butyl Butyrate	Diamyl Phthalate
Ethyl Lactate	Dibutyl Phthalate
Butyl Alcohol, Sec.	Dibutyl Tartrate
	Triacetine

Special Solvents and Plasticizers

Warehouse stocks carried at all principal consuming points

AMERICAN BRAND DENATURED ALCOHOL

Bismuth citrate, U.S.P., VIII, boxes	lb.	2.75	@ 2.90
Glycerite, N.F., demijhons	lb.	.71	@ .76
Hydroxide, boxes, fiber drums,	lb.	3.05	@ 3.10
Metal, ton lots	lb.	1.70	@ —
Nitrate crystals, jars	lb.	1.85	@ 1.90
Oxide, powder, boxes, fiber drums	lb.	3.40	@ 3.45
Oxychloride, boxes, fiber drums	lb.	3.10	@ 3.15
Subbenzoate, boxes, fiber drums	lb.	3.25	@ 3.30
Subcarbonate, U.S.P., barrels, fiber drums	lb.	2.20	@ 2.25
X-ray, bottles, fiber drums	lb.	3.15	@ 3.20
Subgallate, barrels, fiber drums	lb.	2.50	@ 2.55
Subiodide, bottles, fiber drums,	lb.	4.25	@ 4.30
Subnitrate, cones, bottles, fiber drums	lb.	2.75	@ 2.80
powder, bottles, fiber drums,	lb.	1.60	@ 1.65
resale, bottles, drums	lb.	1.58	@ 1.60
Subsalicylate, 62@66 p.c., barrels	lb.	2.90	@ 2.95
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, U.S.P., scales, cans	lb.	5.50	@ 5.55
Blacks:—			
Bone, powdered, barrels	lb.	.05½@	.15
Carbon gas, litho ink qualities, bags	lb.	.22	@ .30
standard, rubber, ink and paint qualities, bags, cases	lb.	.12	@ —
f.o.b. Texas works, bags,	lb.	.08	@ —
Louisiana works, bags	lb.	.0810	@ —
varnish grade, highest, bags,	lb.	.35	@ .55
medium, bags	lb.	.16	@ .26
Charcoal (see C).			
Coach, in oil, cans	lb.	.32	@ .34
in japan, cans	lb.	.48	@ .50
Drop, barrels	lb.	.05½@	.15
in oil, cans	lb.	.32	@ .34
Iron oxide, commercial, barrels	lb.	.04½@	.07
C.P., barrels	lb.	.10	@ .15
Ivory, genuine, barrels	lb.	.30	@ .35
Lamp, commercial, barrels	lb.	.07	@ .08
grinders blue-tone, barrels,	lb.	.12	@ .18
litho, barrels	lb.	.20	@ .24
special high-grade, barrels,	lb.	.40	@ —
velvet, barrels	lb.	.11	@ —
in oil, cans	lb.	.44	@ .45
Mineral, works, bags	ton.	28.00	@32.00
Oxide (see Manganese dioxide).			
(Black dyes are listed under Dye).			
Black haw bark, bales	lb.	.25	@ .26
Root bark, bales	lb.	.26	@ .27
Black Indian hemp root, bales,	lbs.	.18	@ .19
Blanc fixe, dry, car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.03¾@	—
less car lots, works, barrels,	lb.	.04½@	—
pulp, works, bulk	ton.	42.50	@45.00
Bleaching powder, car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	2.00	@ 2.35
less car lots, works, drums,	100 lbs.	2.15	@ 2.60
Blood, dried, domestic, 15@17 p.c. ammonia, bags	unit	4.45	@ *—
high-grade ground, 10@17 p.l. ammonia, f.o.b. Chicago, bags	unit	4.85	@ —
imported, September shipment, bags	unit	4.50	@ —
Bloodroot, bales	lb.	.18	@ .19
Blue:—			
Bronze, barrels	lb.	.35	@ .37
Celestial, barrels	lb.	.10	@ .15
Chinese, barrels	lb.	.35	@ .37
in oil, cans	lb.	.60	@ .65
Cobalt, imitation, in oil, cans,	lb.	.52	@ .54
Milori, barrels	lb.	.35	@ .37
Prussian, barrels	lb.	.35	@ .37
in oil, cans	lb.	.60	@ .65
Soluble, barrels	lb.	.35	@ .37
Ultramarine, barrels	lb.	.06	@ .30
in oil, cans	lb.	.46	@ .48
(Blue dyes are listed under Dye).			
Blueflag root, bales	lb.	.19	@ .20
Blue mass, U.S.P., cans, kegs,	lb.	1.02	@ 1.05
Blue stone (see Blue vitriol).			
Blue vitriol, 99 p.c., crystals, car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	6.00	@ —
less car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	6.15	@ 7.00
Bone, raw, 4½ p.c. ammonia, 50 p.c. phosphate, f.o.b. Chicago	ton.	42.00	@ —
South American, to arrive	ton.	37.50	@ —
steamed, 1¼ p.c. ammonia, 60 p.c. phosphate, f.o.b. Chicago	ton.	28.50	@30.00
4½ p.c. ammonia, 50 p.c. phosphate	ton.	32.50	@ —
South American, t. a.	ton.	34.50	@ —
Meal, steamed, domestic, 3 p.c. ammonia, 50 p.c. phosphate, bags	ton.	32.00	@ —
f.c.b. Chicago, bags	ton.	30.00	@35.00
Imported, bags	ton.	28.00	@ —
Boneset, leaves, bales	lb.	.10	@ .12
Borage flowers, bales	lb.	.16	@ .17
Borax crystals, car lots, freight allowed, barrels	lb.	.03	@ —
kegs	lb.	.03½@	—
sacks	lb.	.02¾@	—
granular and powder, car lots, freight allowed, barrels	lb.	.02¾@	—
kegs	lb.	.03¼@	—
sacks	lb.	.02½@	—
Bordeaux mixture, paste, barrels,	lb.	.10	@ .10½
powder, barrels	lb.	.10½@	.11½
Borneol, bottles	lb.	2.50	@ 3.00
Brazilwood sticks, shipment	ton.	26.00	@28.00
Extract (see Hypernic).			
Brimstone (see Sulphur).			
Bromides (see name of base).			
Bromine, purified, cases	lb.	.45	@ .47
Bromoform, U.S.P., jars	lb.	1.80	@ 1.90
Bronze powder, aluminum, bulk,	lb.	.65	@ 1.20
Gold, bulk	lb.	.90	@ 1.25
Broomtop, bales	lb.	.09	@ .10
Brown:—			
Metallic, Pennsylvania, works, bags, barrels	ton.	37.00	@45.00
Sienna, American, burnt, powdered, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.03	@ .04
raw, powdered, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.02¾@	.03½
Italian, burnt, powdered, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.05½@	.12½
raw, powdered, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.05½@	.12½
in oil, best grades, cans	lb.	.30	@ .32
Spanish, high grades, bulk	lb.	.03	@ —
low grades, bulk	lb.	.02¼@	—
Umber, American, burnt, powdered, car lots, barrels	lb.	.02¾@	.03½
raw, powdered, car lots, barrels	lb.	.02¾@	.03½
Turkey, burnt, powdered, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.04	@ .06
raw, powdered, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.04	@ .06
in oil, best grades, cans	lb.	.25	@ .27
Vandyke, domestic, ton lots,	lb.	.03	@ .03½
imported, barrels	lb.	.04¼@	.05
in oil, cans	lb.	.27	@ .29
Brucine, alkaloid, cans	oz.	.03¼@	.05½
sulphate, cans	oz.	.03¼@	.05½
Bryonia root, bales	lb.	.11	@ .12
Buchu leaves, bales	lb.	.34	@ .35
Buckthorn bark, true, bales	lb.	.05	@ .06
berries, bags	lb.	.32	@ .39
Burdock root, bales	lb.	.17	@ .18
Burgundy pitch, dom., stands	lb.	.06	@ .07
imported, stands	lb.	.10	Nom.
Butternut bark, bales	lb.	.09	@ .10
Butyl acetate, domestic, car lots, drums	lb.	.18.9@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.19.3@	—
tanks	lb.	18.6	@ —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl).			
Aldehyde, works, drums	lb.	.37	@ .44
Propionate, works, tanks	lb.	.23	@ .25
works, drums	lb.	.25	@ .27
Stearate, works, drums	lb.	.25	@ .30
Tartrate, drums	lb.	.55	@ .60
Butyric, ether, cans	lb.	.85	@ 1.10

C

Cadmium, bromide, jars, bottles,	lb.	1.40	@ 1.50
Iodide, bottles, jars	lb.	4.80	@ —
Metal, cases	lb.	.80	@ .95
Sulphide, boxes	lb.	1.00	@ 1.40
Caffeine alkaloid, cans, cases	lb.	2.85	@ 3.00
Citrated, cans	lb.	2.00	@ 2.40
Hydrobromide, jars, bottles	lb.	4.97	@ 5.00
Calabar beans, bags	lb.	.20	@ .21
Calamus root, bags	lb.	.06	@ .07
bleached, cases	lb.	.45	@ .50
Calcium acetate, bags	100 lbs.	4.50	@ —
Arsenate, car lots, drums	lb.	.07	@ .09
Bromide, jars	lb.	.65	@ .69
Carbide, drums	lb.	.05	@ .06
Carbonate (see Chalk, precipitated, and Whiting).			
Chlorate, works, drums	lb.	.08½@	.09¼
Chloride, flake, domestic, 77 to 80 p.c., bags	100 lbs.	1.83	@ 1.98
drums	100 lbs.	1.83	@ 1.98
car lots, works, drums	ton.	22.75	@ —
imported, 75 p.c., drums	ton.	22.50	@24.00
solid, domestic, 73 to 75 p.c., drums	100 lbs.	1.69	@ 1.84
car lots, works, drums	ton.	20.00	@ —
imported, shipment, casks,	ton.	18.00	@19.00
Glycerophosphate, barrels, cans	lb.	1.40	@ 1.55
Hydrate, works, bags	ton.	11.50	@12.00
barrels	100 lbs.	.60	@ .85
Hypophosphite, cans	lb.	.60	@ .65
Iodide, bottles, jars	lb.	4.85	@ —
Lactate, U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.45	@ 50
Nitrate, imported, 20½% N, September shipment, Northern ports, bags	ton.	46.10	@ —
Southern ports, bags	ton.	46.40	@ —
Phosphate, barrels	lb.	.08	@ .08¾
Resinate, precip., barrels	lb.	.16	@ .16¼
Stearate, precip., barrels	lb.	.25½	@ .26
Sulphate (see Plaster of paris).			
Sulphide, crude, drums	lb.	.21½	@ .24
luminous, tins	lb.	1.00	@ 1.25
Calendula flowers, bales	lb.	1.25	@ 1.30
Calomel, boxes, kegs	lb.	2.05	@ —
Camphor, refined, slabs, cases	lb.	.62	@ .63
tablets, tins	lb.	.75	@ .76
powdered, barrels	lb.	.65	@ .66
Monobromate, boxes, kegs	lb.	1.85	@ 1.95
Camwood bark, ground, barrels,	lb.	.18	@ —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).			
Canary seed, Argentine, bags	lb.	.06¾@	.07
Morocco, bags	lb.	.06¾@	.06¾
Spanish, bags	lb.	.06½@	.07
Candles:—			
Adamantine, 6s, 16 oz., 20-set cases	set	.14½@	.15¾
40-set cases	set	.14	@ .14½
Paraffin, 6s, 14 oz., case of 40 sets	set	.10	@ .10¼
6s, 14 oz., case of six cartons containing 36 sets	set	.11	@ .11¼
6s, 12 oz., 40-set, cases	set	.09	@ .09¼
6s, 12 oz., case of six cartons containing 36 sets	set	.10	@ .10¼
Patent ends	set	.17¾@	.18
Stearin, 6s, 16 oz., plain, cases, set		.16¾@	.17
Canella alba bark, bales	lb.	.27	@ .28
Cannabis, U.S.P., bales	lb.	.22	@ .25
Cantharides, Chinese, cases	lb.	.42	@ .45
powdered, boxes	lb.	.65	@ .70
Russian, cases	lb.	.50	@ .55
powdered, boxes	lb.	.65	@ .70
Caraway seed, Dutch, bags	lb.	.09¾@	.10¼
Carbazole, barrels	lb.	No stocks.	
Carbinol:—			
Butyl, normal, works, drums,	gal.	4.50	@ —
small lots, works	gal.	5.00	@ —
secondary, works, drums	gal.	4.50	@ —
small lots, works	gal.	5.00	@ —
Diethyl, works, drums	gal.	4.50	@ —
small lots, works	gal.	5.00	@ —
Dimethyl, works, drums	gal.	4.50	@ —
small lots, works	gal.	5.00	@ —
Isobutyl, works, drums	gal.	4.50	@ —
small lots, works	gal.	5.00	@ —
Methylpropyl, works, drums,	gal.	4.50	@ —
small lots, works	gal.	5.00	@ —
Carbon bisulphide, drums	lb.	.05½@	.11
Dioxide, cylinders	lb.	.06	@ .08
Tetrachloride, car lots, drums,	lb.	.06¼@	.07
less car lots, drums	lb.	.06½@	.10
Cardamom seed, bleached, cases,	lb.	1.30	@ 1.80
decorticated, cases	lb.	1.45	@ 1.50
green, bags	lb.	1.03	@ 1.10
Carvol, bottles	lb.	3.60	@ 4.00
Cascara sagrada bark, old crop, four years, bales	lb.	.17	@ .18
one year, bales	lb.	.14	@ .15
two years, bales	lb.	.15½	@ .16
Casein, domestic, 20-30 mesh, car lots, bags		.15½@	.16
80-100 mesh, car lots, bags	lb.	.16	@ .16¾
Argentine, fine ground, car lots, bags	lb.	.16	@ .16½
standard ground, car lots, bags	lb.	.15¾@	.16
French, 20-30 mesh, car lots, bags	lb.	.15¾@	.16
Cassia, Batavia, No. 1, bales	lb.	.13	@ .13½
No. 3, bales	lb.	.10	@ .10¼
shortstick, bales	lb.	.11	@ .11½
China, selected, cases	lb.	.09½@	.10
broken, bags	lb.	.07½@	.08
extra, bags	lb.	.08	@ .08¼
Saigon, cases	lb.	.24	@ .25
Cassia buds, cases	lb.	.28	@ .28½
Cassia fistula, baskets	lb.	.10	@ .11
Castile soap, white	case.	15.00	@ —
Castoreum, cans	lb.	15.00	@16.00
Catnep, leaves, bales	lb.	.19	@ .20
Celery seed, bags	lb.	.17½@	.18
Celluloid, scrap, black	lb.	.05	@ —
colored, single	lb.	.08	@ —
mixed	lb.	.01	@ —
transparent	lb.	.15	@ —
white, opaque	lb.	.16	@ —
translucent	lb.	.12	@ —
shavings, amber	lb.	.14	@ .16
colored, mixed	lb.	.05	@ —
ivory	lb.	.20	@ —
white	lb.	.15	@ .16
Cellulose acetate, bags	lb.	1.20	@ 1.25
Scrap, transparent, bags	lb.	No stocks.	
Cerium oxalate, barrels	lb.	.32	@ .33
Chain, grinders, powdered, barrels	ton.	12.00	@ —
precipitated, car lots, extra light, casks	lb.	.03½@	.04¼
heavy, casks	lb.	.02	@ .03½
light, casks	lb.	.03¼@	.03¾
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, genuine, cases	lb.	.20	@ .21
Roman, bales	lb.	.44	@ .50
Charcoal, common, barrels	lb.	.05	@ —
willow, powdered, barrels	lb.	.06	@ .07
Chestnut extract, clarified, 25 p.c., tannin, barrels	lb.	.02	@ .02¼
tanks	lb.	.01½@	.01¾
powdered, f.o.b. works, barrels	lb.	.04¼@	—
China clay, domestic, lump, mines, bulk	ton.	8.00	@ 9.00
powdered, bags	ton.	10.00	@15.00
imported, lump, bulk	ton.	15.00	@25.00
powdered, barrels	lb.	.01¾@	.03
Chloral, hydrate, drums	lb.	.58	@ .60
Chloramine, U.S.P., barrels	lb.	1.50	@ 2.50
Chlorine, liquid, car lots, works, cylinders	lb.	.04½@	—
contracts, cylinders	lb.	.04½@	—
2,000 lbs. or more, cylinders,	lb.	.07½@	—
less than 2,000 lbs., cylinders	lb.	.08½@	—
tanks, works, prompt	lb.	.03	@ —
contracts, East	lb.	.03	@ —
Pacific Coast	lb.	.02¾@	—
Chloroform, technical, drums	lb.	.16	@ .17
U.S.P., drums	lb.	.27	@ —
Chloropicrin, commercial, cylinders, works	lb.	1.00	@ 1.35
Chrome acetate, 7½@8 p.c. chrome, barrels	lb.	.05	@ —
Cake, works, bulk	ton.	12.50	@ —
Colors (see Green, etc., also Dye).			
Oxide (see Acid, chromic).			
Sulphate, pearl, boxes, cans, fiber drums	lb.	.45	@ .50
powder, boxes, cans, fiber drums	lb.	.50	@ .55
scales, boxes, cans, fiber drums	lb.	.55	@ .60
Chrysarobin, cans	lb.	3.50	@ 3.75
Cinchona bark, quilla, short, bags	lb.	.52	@ .55
long, cases	lb.	.60	@ .65
broken, bags	lb.	.20	@ .27
chips, bags	lb.	.20	@ .27
Cinchonidine alkaloid, cans	oz.	.60	@ .65
Sulphate, cans	oz.	.35	@ —
Cinchonine alkaloid, cans	oz.	.38	@ .43
Sulphate, cans	oz.	.25	@ —
Cinchopen, U.S.P., barrels	lb.	3.75	@ —
boxes, drums, kegs	lb.	3.80	@ 4.00
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).			
Aldehyde, f.f.c., bottles	lb.	2.50	@ 3.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon No. 1, bales,	lb.	.40	@ .41
No. 2, bales	lb.	.38	@ .40
Citral, 100 p.c., cans	lb.	2.75	@ 4.00
Citrine ointment, jars, tubes	lb.	.67	@ —
Citronellal, bottles	lb.	2.75	@ 4.00
Citronellol, bottles	lb.	3.50	@ 5.00
Clove, Zanzibar, bales	lb.	.30	@ .31
Clover tops, bales	lb.	.10	@ .15
Coaltar, barrels	bbl.	10.00	@10.50
Colors (see Dye).			
Cobalt acetate, barrels	lb.	.85	@ .90
Carbonate, barrels	lb.	1.75	@ 1.85
Hydrate, barrels	lb.	2.25	@ 2.30
Linoleate, paste, barrels	lb.	.42	@ .42½
solid, barrels	lb.	.46	@ .47
Oxide, black, kegs	lb.	2.10	@ 2.20
Resinate, fused, A, barrels	lb.	.12½@	—
1 p.c., barrels	lb.	.11¾@	—
2 p.c., barrels	lb.	.16	@ .16¼
3 p.c., barrels	lb.	.17	@ .17½
precipitated, barrels	lb.	.41	@ .42
Cocaine hydrochloride, cans	oz.	8.50	@ 8.75
Cochineal, black, bags	lb.	No stocks	
gray, bags	lb.	.95	@ —
Teneriffe silver, bags	lb.	.95	@ —
Cocillana bark, bags	lb.	.27	@ .28
Cocoa butter, bulk, bags	lb.	.30	@ .31
fingers, cases	lb.	.40	@ .45
Coculus indicus (see Fish berries).			
Codeine alkaloid, cans	oz.	11.70	@11.75
Hydrochloride, cans	oz.	10.45	@10.50
Nitrate, cans	oz.	10.45	@10.50
Phosphate, cans	oz.	8.75	@ 8.80
Salicylate, cans	oz.	8.75	@ 8.80
Sulphate, cans	oz.	9.50	@ 9.55
Cohosh root, black, bales	lb.	.08	@ .09
blue, bales	lb.	.09½@	.10
Colchicine alkaloid, vials	oz.	20.00	@ —
Colchicum seed, bags	lb.	.70	@ .75
Collodion, U.S.P., drums	lb.	.22	@ .23
flexible, U.S.P., drums	lb.	.24	@ .25
Colocynth pulp, bales	lb.	.24	@ .25
Colombo root, bales	lb.	.16	@ .17
Coltsfoot leaves, bales	lb.	.08	@ .09
Condurango bark, bags	lb.	.14½@	.15
Conium leaves, bales	lb.	.10½@	.11
Copaiba balsam, Para, cans	lb.	.31	@ .32
S.A., U.S.P., cans	lb.	.33	@ .34
Copper, electrolytic	lb.	.18	@ —
Carbonate, barrels	lb.	.13	@ .21¼
Chloride, barrels	lb.	.26	@ .27
Cyanide, technical, barrels	lb.	.44½@	.45
Iodide, bottles	lb.	6.22	@ 6.27
Oleate, precipitated, barrels	lb.	.28	@ .28½
Oxide, black, kegs	lb.	.22½@	.28
red, kegs	lb.	.24	@ .32
Resinate, precipitated, barrels	lb.	.18	@ .19
Stearate, precipitated, barrels,	lb.	.35	@ .40
Sulphate (see Blue Vitriol).			
Copperas, crystals and granular, car lots, works, bags	ton.	15.00	@16.00
barrels	ton.	17.00	@18.00
bulk	ton.	13.00	@14.00
powdered, barrels	lb.	.03¾@	—
Coriander seed, Morocco, bags	lb.	.03	@ .03½
bleached, bags	lb.	.07½@	.08
Russian, bags	lb.	.07½@	.08
Corn syrup, 42 deg., barrels,	100 lbs.	3.91	@ 4.16
43 deg., barrels	100 lbs.	3.96	@ 4.21
Cornsilk, bales	lb.	.05¾@	.06
Corrosive sublimate, fiber drums, kegs	lb.	1.65	@ 1.80
Cottonroot bark, bales	lb.	.14	@ .15
Coumarin, cans	lb.	3.60	@ 4.00
resale, cans	lb.	3.40	@ 3.50
Cramp bark, genuine, bales	lb.	.35	@ .40
so-called, bales	lb.	.06	@ .07
Cranesbill root, bales	lb.	.09	@ .10
Cream tartar, domestic, barrels,	lb.	.26¼@	.27
fiber, drums	lb.	.27½@	—
kegs	lb.	.27	@ —
Creosote, U.S.P., bottles	lb.	.42	@ .43
Carbonate, bottles, carboys	lb.	1.50	@ 1.75
Oil, grade I, works, tanks	gal.	.15	@ .16
II (coaltar solution), works, tanks	gal.	.13	@ .14
III, works, tanks	gal.	.13	@ .14
Cresol, U.S.P., drums	lb.	.14	@ .17
Crotonaldehyde, technical, car lots, drums	lb.	.32	@ —
less car lots, drums	lb.	.36	@ —
Cubeb berries, XX, bags	lb.	.36	@ .37
powdered, cases, bags	lb.	.40	@ .41
Cudbear, powdered, boxes	lb.	.19	@ .25
Culver's root, bales	lb.	.16½@	.17
Cumin seed, Malta, fair, bags	lb.	.14	Nom.
Morocco, bags	lb.	.14¼@	.14¾
Cutch, Borneo, bales	lb.	.08	@ .08½
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.12¼@	.13
Extract, Borneo or Philippine, solid, 55 p.c., barrels	lb.	.05	@ —
Cyanimide, 21-22 p.c. nitrogen, bulk	unit	2.00	@ —
Cyanide-chloride mixture, 75 p.c., less car lots, drums	lb.	.15½@	—
granular, drums	lb.	.17½@	—

D

Damiana leaves, bales	lb.	.17½@	.18
Dandelion root, German, bales	lb.	.25	@ .26
Russian, bales	lb.	.23	@ .24
Deertongue leaves, bales	lb.	.09	@ .10
Degras, common, domestic, barrels	lb.	.04¼@	.05¼
works, barrels	lb.	.03¾@	.04¾
Degras, common, English, barrels	lb.	.05	@ .05¼
German, barrels	lb.	.03½@	.04
neutral, domestic, barrels	lb.	.07¾@	.09½
English, barrels	lb.	.08	@ .09
German, barrels	lb.	.06½@	.07
Dextrin, British gum, bags	100 lbs.	4.87	@ 5.07
corn, bags	100 lbs.	4.62	@ 4.82
potato, imported, bags	lb.	.08	@ .09
tapioca, bags	lb.	.08½@	.09
Diamyl ether, works, drums	gal.	4.50	@ —
small lots	gal.	5.00	@ —
Phthalate, drums	lb.	.33	@ —
Diamylene, works, drums	gal.	4.50	@ —
small lots	gal.	5.00	@ —
Dianisidin, barrels	lb.	2.70	@ —
Dibutyl phthalate, drums	lb.	.26½@	.27
Diethyl carbonate, 90 p.c., drums	gal.	1.85	@ 1.90
Phthalate, drums	lb.	.25	@ .29
Tartrate, drums	lb.	.60	@ —
Diethylanilin, drums	lb.	.60	@ .65
Diethyleneglycol, car lots, works,	lb.	.10	@ —
less car lots, drums	lb.	.11	@ 12
Monoethyl ether, car lots, works, drums	lb.	.15	@ —
less car lots, works, drums	lb.	.16	@ .18
Monobutyl ether, works, drums	lb.	.28	@ .30
Digitalis leaves, bales	lb.	.35	@ .36
Dill seed, bags	lb.	.08	@ .08½
Dimethylanilin, drums	lb.	.26	@ .28
Dinitrobenzene, barrels	lb.	.15½@	.16½
Dinitrochlorobenzene, barrels	lb.	.13	@ .14
Dinitronaphthalene, kegs	lb.	.35	@ .38
Dinitrophenol, barrels	lb.	.30	@ .34
Dinitrotoluene, drums	lb.	.17	@ .18
Diorthotolueiguanidin, drums	lb.	.42	@ .44
Dip oil, 25 p.c., drums	gal.	.26	@ .30
Diphenyl oxide, bottles	lb.	.90	@ 1.15
Diphenylamine, barrels	lb.	.40	@ .42
Diphenylguanidin, drums	lb.	.30	@ .31
Diphenylmethane, bottles	lb.	1.75	@ 2.00
Divi-divi, shipment, bags	ton.	46.50	@47.00
Extract, 25 p.c., tannin, bbls	lb.	.05	@ .05¼
Doggrass root, cut, bales	lb.	.11	@ .12
Dogwood bark, domestic, bales,	lb.	.05	@ .06
Jamaica, bales	lb.	.08½@	.09
Dover's powder, U.S.P., cans	lb.	2.75	@ 2.80
Dragon's blood, mass, cases	lb.	.55	@ .95
reeds, thin, cases	lb.	1.10	Nom.
Dulcine sulphate, vials	oz.	35.00	@40.00
Dye, coaltar:—			
Color Index No.			
10 Naphthol yellow S	lb.	1.35	@ 1.40
20 Chrysoidin Y	lb.	.50	@ .54
24 Sudan I	lb.	1.00	@ 1.25
27 Orange G	lb.	.60	@ .75
31 Amido naphthol red G	lb.	.50	@ .55
36 Chrome yellow 2G	lb.	.65	@ .70
40 Chrome yellow R	lb.	.50	@ 1.00
53 Victoria violet	lb.	.80	@ 1.00
57 Amido naph. red 6B	lb.	.35	@ .40
73 Sudan II	lb.	1.00	@ 1.25
79 Ponceau 2R	lb.	.50	@ .60
88 Bordeaux B	lb.	.90	@ .95
138 Metanil yellow	lb.	.75	@ .80
151 Orange II	lb.	.25	@ .35
165 Lake red C	lb.	1.15	@ 1.26
176 Fast red A	lb.	.65	@ .75
179 Azo rubin	lb.	1.00	@ 1.05
180 Fast red VR	lb.	1.50	@ 1.65
189 Lake red R, paste	lb.	.85	@ .90
189 Lake red R, powdered	lb.	3.00	@ 3.10
202 Chrome blue black U	lb.	.45	@ .50
204 Chrome black A	lb.	1.75	@ 2.00
208 Fast red blue R	lb.	.75	@ 2.00
216 Chrome red B	lb.	1.75	@ 2.00
234 Resorcin brown B	lb.	.75	@ .80
235 Resorcin dark brown	lb.	.75	@ .80
246 Acid black 10B	lb.	.50	@ .70
252 Brilliant crocein	lb.	.90	@ 1.00
258 Sudan IV	lb.	1.00	@ 1.25
262 Cloth red 2B	lb.	.60	@ .80
289 Fast cyanin 5R	lb.	.90	@ 1.00
299 Chrome black F	lb.	.45	@ .50
307 Fast cyanin black B	lb.	.80	@ .85
326 Direct fast scarlet	lb.	2.00	@ 2.25
331 Bismarck brown	lb.	.40	@ .45
332 Bismarck brown 2R	lb.	.40	@ .45
364 Paper yellow	lb.	.50	@ .90
365 Chrysophenin G	lb.	.50	@ .60
382 Direct scarlet B	lb.	2.00	@ 2.10
387 Direct violet B	lb.	1.00	@ 1.30
394 Direct violet N	lb.	1.25	@ 1.30
401. Developed black BHN	lb.	.80	@ 1.00
406 Direct blue 2B	lb.	.25	@ .30
415 Direct orange R	lb.	.75	@ .90
418 Direct fast red F	lb.	.75	@ .85
420 Direct Brown M	lb.	1.00	@ 1.15
448 Benzo purpurin 4B	lb.	.35	@ .50
495 Benzo purpurin 10B	lb.	.50	@ .75
502 Direct azurin G	lb.	.75	@ .80
512 Direct blue RW	lb.	.80	@ 1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B	lb.	1.10	@ 1.25
520 Direct pure blue	lb.	.50	@ 1.00
539 Direct fast black FF	lb.	.75	@ 1.00
581 Direct black EW	lb.	.25	@ .50
582 Direct black RX	lb.	.35	@ .45
593 Direct green B	lb.	.75	@ .90
594 Direct green G	lb.	1.00	@ 1.05
596 Direct brown 3GO	lb.	.35	@ 1.00
620 Direct yellow R	lb.	1.25	@ 1.50
636 Fast light yellow 2G	lb.	8.00	@ 8.25
666 Acid green B	lb.	1.50	@ 1.75
680 Methyl violet	lb.	2.00	@ 2.25
698 Acid violet	lb.	1.00	@ 3.00
793 Phosphin	lb.	1.50	@ 1.55
812 Primulin	lb.	.80	@ .90
814 Direct fast yellow	lb.	2.00	@ 2.25
865 Nigrosin (water soluble),	lb.	.50	@ .55
Sulphur black	lb.	.20	@ .25
Sulphur blue	lb.	.50	@ 1.50
Sulphur brown	lb.	.25	@ 1.00
Sulphur maroon	lb.	.80	@ 1.25
Sulphur olive	lb.	.25	@ .50
Sulphur tan	lb.	.50	@ 1.00
Sulphur yellow	lb.	.75	@ 2.00
1177 Indigo, 20 p.c., paste	lb.	.15	@ .18
Benzo fast black L	lb.	.90	@ 1.10
Zambesi blacks	lb.	.75	@ 1.00
Dye, natural (see name of article)			

E

Echinacea root, bales	lb.	.24	@ .25
Egg yolk, granular, cases	lb.	.67	@ .70
spray, cases	lb.	.76	@ .78
Elder flower, bales	lb.	.35	@ .45
Elecampane root, bales	lb.	.03	@ .09
Elm bark, grinding, bales	lb.	.11	@ .12
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.18	@ .19
select, bundles, cases	lb.	.35	@ .36
Emetine hydrochloride, bottles, vials	oz.	26.00	@27.00
Ephedra vulgaris, bales	lb.	.11	@ .12
Epsom salt, domestic, technical, bags, barrels	100 lbs.	1.70	@ 1.90
U.S.P., car lots, bags	100 lbs.	2.15	@ —
car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	2.25	@ —
less car lots, bbls	100 lbs.	2.50	@ 3.00
imported, technical, bags	100 lbs.	1.15	@ 1.20
U.S.P., barrels	100 lbs.	1.95	@ 2.00
Ergot, Russian, Polish, bags	lb.	.52	@ .55
Spanish, bags	lb.	.65	@ .70
Ergotin, jars	lb.	10.00	@10.50
Eserine salicylate,

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Cincinnati, Ohio, Edward J. Shannon Co., 1229 Idlewild Ave.
Cleveland, Ohio, Fred H. Palmer, Jr., [illegible] Bldg.)
Dallas, Texas, The Ferris Co., Commerce at Pearl St.
Davenport, Iowa, The Sieg Co., 500 Iowa St.
Denver, Colo., H. K. Sweeney Electrical Co., 13th Ave. and Sherer St.
Detroit, Mich., E. C. Ecclestone, 2673 Cousin St.
Evansville, Ind., Red Spot Paint & Varnish Co., [illegible] Main St.
Indianapolis, Ind., The Gibson Co., 43[illegible] N. Capitol Ave.
Kansas City, Mo., Barada & Page, Inc., 2016 Quincotte St.
Memphis, Tenn., Ozburn-Abston & Co., 610 Monroe Ave.
Milwaukee, Wis., Andrae Auto Supply Co., 277 Milwaukee St.
Minneapolis, Minn., Midwest Oil Co., 25th St. & Minnehaha Ave.
Newark, N.J., Elin Auto Supply Co., 369 Mulberry St.
Omaha, Nebr., Storz-Western Auto Supply Co., 406 So. 13th St.
Philadelphia, Pa., Alex C. Fergusson Co., 17[illegible]o. Orianna St.
Pittsburgh, Pa., Pittsburgh Auto Equipment Co., 5808 Baum Blvd.
Rockford, Ill., Rockford Varnish Co., [illegible] 11th St.
San Antonio, Tex., Straus Frank Co., 201 So. Flores St.
Wichita, Kans., Johnson Bros. Auto Supply Co., 117 So. St. Francis St.
St. Louis, Mo., Mercantile Products Co., Inc., 506 N. Second St.

GENERAL INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL CORP'N

MANUFACTURERS

Pure Ethyl Alcohol and All Formulae Industrial Alcohol

Home and Executive Offices:
NEW ORLEANS

New York Office:
285 MADISON AVE.

Ethyl acetate, car lots, drums..	lb.	12.5 @	—
less car lots, drums.....	lb.	12.9 @	—
tanks	lb.	12.2 @	—
anhydrous, car lots, drums,	lb.	.14.7 @	—
less car lots, drums.....	lb.	.15.0 @	—
tanks	lb.	.14.7 @	—
Bromide, pure, bottles.....	lb.	.85 @	.95
technical, drums.....	lb.	.50 @	.55
Chloride, drums.....	lb.	.22 @	.24
Cinnamate, bottles.....	lb.	3.50 @	4.50
Iodide, bottles.....	lb.	6.35 @	—
Lactate, works, tanks.....	lb.	.24½ @	—
car lots, works, drums....	lb.	.25 @	—
less car lots, works, drums..	lb.	.26 @	.29
Oxybutyrate, drums, works..	lb.	.30½ @	.32½
Ethylbenzylaniline, drums....	lb.	.97 @	1.00
Ethylene dibromide, drums...	lb.	.70 @	—
Dichloride, drums.....	lb.	.08 @	.10
Ethyleneglycol, refined, drums..	lb.	.25 @	.30
technical, cans.....	gal.	3.60 @	3.75
Monobutyl ether, car lots, works, drums..	lb.	.24 @	—
less car lots, works, drums,	lb.	.25 @	.27
tanks, works.....	lb.	.23 @	—
Monoethyl ether, car lots, works, drums..	lb.	.17 @	—
less car lots, works, drums,	lb.	.18 @	.20
tanks, works.....	lb.	.16 @	—
Monoethyl ether acetate, car lots, works, drums..	lb.	.20 @	—
less car lots, works, drums,	lb.	.21 @	.23
tanks, works.....	lb.	.19 @	—
Ethylidinaniliin, drums.....	lb.	.45 @	.47½
Ethyimethyl ketone, drums...	lb.	.30 @	—
Ethylorthoparatoluenesulfonamide, barrels..	lb.	.65 @	—
Ethylparatoluenesulphonamide, barrels..	lb.	.70 @	—
Eucalyptol, cans.....	lb.	1.00 @	1.05
Eucalyptus leaves, bales.....	lb.	.08 @	.09
Eugenol, cans.....	lb.	3.65 @	4.00
Euphorbia pilulifera, bales...	lb.	.07½ @	.09

F

Feldspar, powdered, works, bulk,	ton.	15.00 @	21.00
Fennel seed, French, bags....	lb.	.16 @	.17
German, large, bags.....	lb.	.19 @	.20
small, bags.....	lb.	.11½ @	.12
Fenugreek seed, bags.....	lb.	.05½ @	.06
Fir balsam, Canada, cans...	gal.	11.00 @	11.25
Oregon, barrels.....	gal.	.85 @	1.10
Fish berries, bags.....	lb.	.04½ @	.05
Fish scrap, dried, 11@12 p.c. ammonia and 15 p.c. bone phosphate, factory, bulk...	unit-ton..	3.65 &	.10
ground, 11@12 p.c. ammonia, 15 p.c. bone phosphate, f.o.b. Baltimore, bags..ton.		55.00 @	—
wet, acidulated, 6 p.c. ammonia, 3 p.c. phosphoric acid, factory, bulk.....	unit-ton	3.50 &	.50
Flake white, barrels.....	lb.	.12¼ @	—
Fleaseed, black, bags.....	lb.	.20 @	.22
brown, bags.....	lb.	.10 @	.10½
Fluorspar, domestic, acid grade, 98 percent, works..	ton.	41.00 @	46.00
enameler's, 96 to 98 p.c.,	bags..ton.	38.00 @	40.00
ground, car lots, bulk,	works..ton.	43.50 @	—
No. 1 standard ground, works,	bulk..ton.	32.50 @	—
bags	ton.	36.50 @	—
No. 2, lump, works.....	ton.	20.00 @	—
washed, gravel, 85 and 5,	bulk, works..ton.	18.00 @	—
ground, bags, works...	ton.	31.00 @	31.50
imported, 85 and 5, ground,	bulk..ton.	20.40 @	20.65
Formaldehyde, car lots, barrels, works.		.08½ @	—
less car lots, barrels.....	lb.	.08¾ @	.09¼
Formaldehydeanilin, drums...	lb.	.87½ @	.42½
Fringetree bark, bales.....	lb.	.19 @	.20
Fuller's earth, domestic, mines,	bulk..ton.	15.00 @	20.00
imported, powdered, car lots,	bags..ton.	25.00 @	30.00
Furfural, drums.....	lb.	.19¼ @	—
tanks	lb.	.16¾ @	—
works, drums.....	lb.	.17¼ @	—
tanks	lb.	.15 @	—
Fustic extract, crystals, barrels,	lb.	.18 @	.22
liquid, 51 deg., barrels....	lb.	.08 @	.10
42 deg. barrels.....	lb.	.07 @	.09
solid, drums.....	lb.	.14 @	.16
Sticks, shipment.....	ton.	25.00 @	26.00

G

G salt, barrels.....	lb.	.45 @	.50
Galangal root, bales.....	lb.	.14 @	.15
Gall extract, barrels.....	lb.	.18 @	.20
Gambier, common, bags.....	lb.	.05¼ @	.06
plantation, bags.....	lb.	.07½ @	.07¾
Singapore, cube, bags.....	lb.	.09½ @	—
Extract, 25 p.c., tannin, bbls.	lb.	.08 @	.10
Gasoline, at refinery, Bayonne, U.S. motor, tanks..	gal.	.08¾ @	—
58-60, 437 e.p., navy, export, bulk..	gal.	.09 @	—
cases..	gal.	.25 @	—
61-63, export, bulk.....	gal.	.10 @	.10¼
64-66, export, bulk.....	gal.	.10¼ @	.10½
California, 56-58, 375 e.p..	gal.	.08¼ @	—
Eastern seaboard....	gal.	.09 @	—
Gulf Coast, navy, export, bulk..	gal.	.08¼ @	—
60-62, 390 e.p., export, bulk,	gal.	.09¼ @	—
64-66, 375 e.p., export, bulk,	gal.	.10 @	—
Louisiana - Arkansas, 58 - 60, 450 e.p..	gal.	.07¾ @	.07¾
58-60, 437 e.p., U.S. motor,	gal.	.07¾ @	.07¾
64-66, 375 e.p.....	gal.	.08¾ @	.09
North Texas, 48-50, 450 e.p.	gal.	.07 @	.07¼
50-52, 450 e.p.....	gal.	.07¼ @	.07½
56-58, 450 e.p.....	gal.	.07¼ @	.07½
58-60, 437 e.p., 122 i.b.p., U.S. motor..	gal.	.07 @	.07¼
60-62, 400 e.p.....	gal.	.07½ @	.07¾
64-66, 390 e.p.....	gal.	.07¾ @	.07¾
64-66, 375 e.p.....	gal.	.07¾ @	.07¾
68-70, 350 e.p.....	gal.	.08 @	.08¼
68-70, 350 e.p.....	gal.	.08¼ @	.08¾
grade A, 68-70, 375 e.p.	gal.	.06½ @	.06¾
B, 76-82, 375 e.p.....	gal.	.06½ @	.06¾
C, 86-88, 350 e.p.....	gal.	.06¼ @	.06¾
Oklahoma, 50-52, 450 e.p..	gal.	.07 @	.07¼
56-58, 450 e.p.....	gal.	.06¾ @	.07
58-60, 450 e.p.....	gal.	.06¾ @	.07
58-60, 437 e.p., 122 i.b.p., U.S. motor..	gal.	.07 @	.07¼
60-62, 400 e.p.....	gal.	.07¾ @	.07¾
64-66, 390 e.p.....	gal.	.07¾ @	.08
64-66, 375 e.p.....	gal.	.08 @	.08¼
68-70, 360 e.p.....	gal.	.08 @	.08¼
68-70, 350 e.p.....	gal.	.08¼ @	.08¾
grade A, 72-78, under 375 e.p..	gal.	.06¾ @	.06½
AA, 80-87.9, 90 p.c. recovery..	gal.	.06¾ @	.06½
B, 76-82, 375 e.p.....	gal.	.06¾ @	.06½
BB, 84-92, 85 p.c., recovery..	gal.	.06¼ @	.06¾
C, 80-88, 350 e.p.....	gal.	.06¼ @	.06¼
Pennsylvania, 52-54, 450 e.p., naphtha..	gal.	.09 @	.09¼
58-60, 437 e.p., 122 i.b.p., U.S. motor..	gal.	.09¼ @	.09¾
60-62, 400 e.p.....	gal.	.09½ @	.09¾
64-66, 390 e.p.....	gal.	.09¾ @	.10
68-70, 360 e.p.....	gal.	.10 @	.10½

Gasoline, tankwagon and service station prices:—

Tankwagon and service station prices of gasoline include State taxes of 6c. per gallon in Florida, Georgia, South Carolina; 5c. per gallon in North Carolina, New Mexico, Arkansas, Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi, Montana and Kentucky; 4c. per gallon in Arizona, Alabama, Colorado, Idaho, Indiana, Louisiana, Maine, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Oklahoma, West Virginia, Nevada, South Dakota, Texas, Maryland, Vermont, Wyoming, Ohio; 3½c. per gallon in Utah; 3c. per gallon in Delaware, Michigan, Minnesota, California, Iowa, Illinois, Washington, North Dakota, Kansas and Oregon; 2c. per gallon in Connecticut, Wisconsin, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, District of Columbia, Missouri and Massachusetts. Gulfport, Miss., prices include Harrison county privilege tax of 2c. per gallon in addition to the State tax; Florida inspection fee, ¼c. per gallon; Kansas City, St. Louis, St. Joseph and Springfield, Mo., ½c. local tax; Montgomery, Ala., and Pensacola, Fla., 1c. local tax. Outside the Chicago district, in Standard Oil of Indiana territory, the following quantity discounts from the service station price are allowed on monthly sales of gasoline:—2,000 gallons or less, 2c.; more than 2,000 and less than 6,000 gallons, 2½c.; more than 6,000 gallons, 3c. Discounts are allowed each month and are not cumulative. Delivery tickets showing date and quantity delivered must be returned to the seller before the 10th of each month to secure the discount on the previous month's purchase.

	Per gal. T.W.	Per gal. S.S.
C. F. A. territory:—		
Chicago, Ill.	.19	.20
Cincinnati, Ohio	.18	.20
Cleveland, Ohio	.19	.20
Columbus, Ohio	.19	.20
Davenport, Iowa	.205	.215
Dayton, Ohio	.19	.20
Decatur, Ill.	.192	.202
Detroit, Mich.	.198	.208
East St. Louis, Ill.	.184	.194
Evansville, Ind.	.19	.20
Fort Wayne, Ind.	.194	.204
Grand Rapids, Mich.	.197	.207
Indianapolis, Ind.	.192	.202
Joliet, Ill.	.194	.204
La Crosse, Wis.	.192	.202
Madison, Wis.	.183	.193
Milwaukee, Wis.	.191	.201
New Albany, Ind.	.183	.193
Peoria, Ill.	.192	.20
Saginaw, Mich.	.199	.209
South Bend, Ind.	.194	.204
Toledo, Ohio	.19	.20
Intermountain territory:—		
Albuquerque, N. M.	.22	.23
Boise, Idaho	.215	.245
Butte, Mont.	.235	.265
Casper, Wyo.	.20	.23
Cheyenne, Wyo.	.21	.24
Clovis, N. M.	.20	.223
Denver, Colo.	.14	.17
Grand Junction, Colo.	.215	.245
Helena, Mont.	.235	.265
Pueblo, Colo.	.16	.19
Salt Lake City, Utah	.22	.25
Twin Falls, Idaho	.245	.275
New England territory:—		
Augusta, Me.	.20	.22
Bennington, Vt.	.19	.21
Boston, Mass.	.18	.20
Bridgeport, Conn.	.17	.18
Burlington, Vt.	.19	.21
Hartford, Conn.	.18	.20
Manchester, N. H.	.20	.22
New Haven, Conn.	.17	.18
New London, Conn.	.20	.22
Portland, Me.	.19	.20
Providence, R. I.	.17	.18
Somerville, Mass.	.18	.20
Springfield, Mass.	.18	.20
Worcester, Mass.	.18	.20
Pacific coast territory:—		
Los Angeles, Cal.	*.185	.245
Phoenix, Ariz.	*.24	.28
Portland, Ore.	*.195	.245
Reno, Nev.	*.24	.30
San Francisco, Cal.	*.195	.255
Seattle, Wash.	.195	.255
Spokane, Wash.	.235	.295
Tacoma, Wash.	.195	.255

* 3c. a gallon dealer discount allowed.

Southeastern territory:—		
Atlanta, Ga.	.23	.23
Augusta, Ga.	.23	.25
Birmingham, Ala.	.18	.20
Charlotte, N. C.	.19	.23
Charleston, S. C.	.20	.24
Columbia, S. C.	.20	.24
Danville, Va.	.19	.23
Hickory, N. C.	.19	.23
Jacksonville, Fla.	.23	.25
Macon, Ga.	.23	.24
Miami, Fla.	.24	.26
Mobile, Ala.	.21	.23
Montgomery, Ala.	.22	.24
Mt. Airy, N. C.	.19	.23
Norfolk, Va.	.19	.23
Pensacola, Fla.	.24	.26
Petersburg, Va.	.19	.23
Raleigh, N. C.	.18	.22
Richmond, Va.	.19	.23
Roanoke, Va.	.18	.21
Salisbury, N. C.	.17	.20
Savannah, Ga.	.22	.24
Tampa, Fla.	.23	.25
Southern territory:—		
Bristol, Tenn.	.20	.23
Charleston, W. Va.	.18	.22
Chattanooga, Tenn.	.16	.20
Clarksdale, Miss.	.21	.23
Covington, Ky.	.20	.21
Gulfport, Miss.	.225	.245
Jackson, Miss.	.20	.22
Keyser, W. Va.	.18	.22
Knoxville, Tenn.	.20	.24
Lexington, Ky.	.20	.22
Louisville, Ky.	.21	.23
Memphis, Tenn.	.18	.22
Nashville, Tenn.	.19	.23
Natchez, Miss.	.205	.225
Parkersburg, W. Va.	.18	.22
Vicksburg, Miss.	.205	.225
Wheeling, W. Va.	.18	.22
Southwestern territory:—		
Alexandria, La.	.16	.19
Austin, Texas	.17	.21
Baton Rouge, La.	.15	.18
Bartlesville, Okla.	.185	.195
Dallas, Texas	.18	.22
El Paso, Texas	.16	.19
Fort Smith, Ark.	.15	.17
Fort Worth, Texas	.15	.18
Helena, Ark.	.18	.21
Houston, Texas	.18	.22
Joplin, Mo.	.176	.186
Kansas City, Mo.	.189	.199
Lake Charles, La.	.165	.195
Little Rock, Ark.	.19	.23
Muskogee, Okla.	.16	.18
New Orleans, La.	.165	.195
Oklahoma City, Okla.	.17	.19
San Antonio, Texas	.15	.19
Springfield, Mo.	.188	.198
St. Joseph, Mo.	.185	.195
St. Louis, Mo.	.179	.189
Shreveport, La.	.16	.205
Texarkana, Ark.	.16	.20
Tulsa, Okla.	.16	.20
Wichita, Kan.	.168	.178

Gasoline, tankwagon and service station prices:—

	Per gal. T.W.	Per gal. S.S.
Trunk line territory:—		
Albany, N. Y.	.16	.18
Allentown, Pa.	.20	.22
Altoona, Pa.	.20	.22
Annapolis, Md.	.18	.22
Atlantic City, N. J.	.14	.18
Baltimore, Md.	.18	.22
Binghamton, N. Y.	.16	.18
Buffalo, N. Y.	.16	.18
Cumberland, Md.	.18	.22
Dover, Del.	.18	.20
Erie, Pa.	.20	.22
Hagerstown, Md.	.20	.22
Harrisburg, Pa.	.20	.22
Newark, N. J.	.16	.20
New York, N. Y.	.16@.17	.18@.20
Philadelphia, Pa.	.20	.22
Pittsburgh, Pa.	.20	.22
Rochester, N. Y.	.16	.18
Scranton, Pa.	.20	.22
Syracuse, N. Y.	.16	.18
Trenton, N. J.	.16	.20
Utica, N. Y.	.16	.18
Warren, Pa.	.20	.22
Washington, D. C.	.16	.20
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	.20	.22
Wilmington, Del.	.18	.20
Western trunk line territory:—		
Bismarck, N. D.	.219	.229
Davenport, Ia.	.195	.205
Des Moines, Ia.	.195	.205
Duluth, Minn.	.192	.202
Fargo, N. D.	.219	.229
Huron, S. D.	.213	.215
Keokuk, Iowa	.195	.205
McCook, Neb.	.2175	.2375
Minneapolis, Minn.	.202	.212
Norfolk, Neb.	.2075	.2275
North Platte, Neb.	.2175	.2375
Omaha, Neb.	.2025	.2225
St. Paul, Minn.	.202	.212
Scott's Bluff, Neb.	.2175	.2375
Sioux City, Iowa.	.201	.211
Sioux Falls, S. D.	.211	.229

Gelatin, silver, cases.....	lb.	.56 @	.57
Gelsemium root, bales.....	lb.	.10 @	.10½
Gentian root, bales.....	lb.	.09½ @	.10
ground, barrels, boxes.....	lb.	.11½ @	.12
powdered, barrels, boxes..	lb.	.12½ @	.13½
Geraniol, cans.....	lb.	1.35 @	5.00
Geranyl acetate, bottles....	lb.	2.75 @	3.00
Ginger root, African, No. 1, bags,	lb.	.16¾ @	.17
Cochin, abc, bags.....	lb.	.17½ @	.18
lemon, bags.....	lb.	.17½ @	.17¾
Jamaica, fancy, bold, bags.	lb.	.28 @	.29
medium, bold, bags.....	lb.	.21½ @	.22
grinding, dark, bags...	lb.	.18 @	.18½
bright, bags.....	lb.	.19 @	.19½
Japanese, bags.....	lb.	.14 @	.14¼
Ginseng root, cultivated, cases..	lb.	8.00 @	12.00
wild, Southern, cases.....	lb.	8.50 @	10.00
Fibers, cases.....	lb.	3.75 @	4.00
Glauber's salt, domestic, car lots, works, bags..100 lbs.		1.00 @	—
barrels .....100 lbs.		1.10 @	—
less car lots, bags.100 lbs.		1.10 @	1.60
barrels .....100 lbs.		1.25 @	1.70
imported, bags.....100 lbs.		.70 @	.80
anhydrous, domestic, bbls..lb.		.08 @	.08½
soaplye, loose, drums.....lb.		.06¾ @	.07
30 degrees yellow, drums...lb.		.13½ @	.13¾
Golden seal root, bales.....lb.		3.25 @	3.40
powdered, boxes.....lb.		3.90 @	4.00
Grains of paradise, bags.....lb.		.50 @	.55
Graphite, amorphous, barrels.lb.		.04 @	.15
flake, barrels.....lb.		.06 @	.30
Gray powder (see Mercury and chalk).			
Grease:—			
House, tierces.....lb.		.07 @	.07¼
White, tierces.....lb.		.07¾ @	.08¾
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).			
Yellow, tierces.....lb.		.07 @	.07½
Green:—			
Chrome, C.P., dark, barrels.lb.		.30 @	.33
light, barrels.....lb.		.27 @	.31
medium, barrels.....lb.		.28 @	.31
in japan, cans.....lb.		.48 @	.50
Chrome oxide, domestic, kegs,	lb.	.30 @	.32
barrels .....lb.		.27 @	.28½
imported, kegs.....lb.		.34 @	.44
Commercial, barrels.....lb.		.06¼ @	.10
in oil, 25 p.c., cans.....lb.		.27 @	.29
Grinders', barrels.....lb.		.08 @	.10
Jobbers', barrels.....lb.		.06¼ @	.07
Limeproof, kegs.....lb.		.09¼ @	.15
Paris (see P).			
Verdigris (see V).			
(Green dyes are listed under Dye).			
Grindelia, robusta, bales.....lb.		.09	Nom.
Guaiac resin, cases.....lb.		.32 @	.33
strained, cases.....lb.		.70 @	.71
Wood .....lb.		.04 @	.05
Guaiacol, liquid, bottles, demijohns..lb.		1.80 @	1.95
Carbonate, boxes, kegs.....lb.		1.55 @	1.65
Guarana, powdered, cases....lb.		3.75 @	4.00
Gum:—			
Aloe (see A).			
Ammoniac, tears, cases.....lb.		.45 @	.50
Arabic, amber sorts, cleaned, bags..lb.		.29 @	.30
first sorts, bags.....lb.		.35 @	.36
second sorts, bags.....lb.		.33 @	.34
white, bags.....lb.		.33 @	.34
powdered, barrels, kegs....lb.		.30 @	.32
Asafetida (see A).			
Asphaltum (see A).			
Benzoin, Siam, cases.....lb.		1.15 @	1.50
Sumatra, cases.....lb.		.36 @	.37
Camphor (see C).			
Chicle, in bond, bags.....lb.		.58 @	.60
Copal, Congo, dark amber, bags..lb.		.07¾ @	.08
sorts, bags.....lb.		.06 @	.06¼
water white, bags.....lb.		.37 @	.45
East Indian, pale, bold, cases,	lb.	.20 @	.21
nubs, bags.....lb.		.16 @	.16½
chips, bags.....lb.		.06½ @	.07
black, bold, scraped, bags,	lb.	.07¼ @	.07¾
unscraped, bags.....lb.		.05¾ @	.06
nubs and chips, bags...lb.		.04 @	.04½
Manila, bright amber, cases,	lb.	.16 @	.16¼
dark, hard, cases.....lb.		.16½ @	.17
pale, chips, bags.....lb.		.11¼ @	.11½
nubs, bags.....lb.		.15¼ @	.15½
standard, sorts, bags...lb.		.08¾ @	.09¼
Pontianak, genuine, selected bold, cases..lb.		.18 @	.18½
chips, small, bags.....lb.		.12¼ @	.15¾
split, bags.....lb.		.17 @	.17¾
nubs, No. 1, bags.....lb.		.15 @	.15½
mixed, cases.....lb.		.12½ @	.13
Dammar, Batavia, cases.....lb.		.22 @	.22½
seed, cases.....lb.		.15¾ @	.16
Singapore, No. 1, cases...lb.		.25½ @	.26
No. 2, cases.....lb.		.21 @	.21½
No. 3, bags.....lb.		.11½ @	.12
Elemi, No. 1, cans.....lb.		.13½ @	.14
No. 2, cans.....lb.		.12½ @	.13
No. 3, cans.....lb.		.10½ @	.11

Gum:—			
Ester, dark, barrels.....lb.		.06¼ @	.06¾
light, barrels.....lb.		.06¾ @	.09
Euphorbium, cases.....lb.		.15 @	.16
Galbanum, cans.....lb.		1.06 @	1.15
Gamboge, mass or pipe, cases,	lb.	1.15 @	1.20
powdered, barrels.....lb.		1.23 @	1.30
Ghatti, soluble, bags.....lb.		.17 @	.19
superior, bags.....lb.		.10 @	.11
Guaiac (see G)			
Karaya, powdered, barrels, boxes, drums..lb.		.12 @	.30
Kauri, bright, dust, cases...lb.		.16 @	.17
brown, BX, cases.....lb.		.45 @	.60
B 1, cases.....lb.		.32 @	.35
B 2, cases.....lb.		.21 @	.24
B 3, cases.....lb.		.15½ @	.17
chips, extra, cases.....lb.		.22 @	.24
ordinary, cases.....lb.		.10¾ @	.12
dust, cases.....lb.		.06 @	.10
pale, fine, cases.....lb.		.75 @	1.50
No. 1, cases.....lb.		.48 @	.55
No. 2, cases.....lb.		.30 @	.35
No. 3, cases.....lb.		.14 @	.17
dust, cases.....lb.		.07 @	.08
white, chips, ordinary, cases,	lb.	.19 @	.23
dust, ordinary, cases.....lb.		.11½ @	.14
Kino, tins.....lb.		.55 @	.60
Mastic, cases.....lb.		.57 @	.59
Myrrh, cases.....lb.		.33 @	.35
Olibanum, siftings, cases...lb.		.13 @	.13½
tears, cases.....lb.		.17 @	.28
Opium (see O)			
Paracoumarone (see P)			
Rosin (see R)			
Sandarac, casks.....lb.		.68 @	.70
Scammony, cases.....lb.		1.20 @	1.35
Senegal, picked, bags.....lb.		.33 @	.35
sorts, bags.....lb.		.29 @	.30
Storax (see S)			
Thus, barrels.....bbl.		15.00 @	—
strained, barrels.....bbl.		15.00 @	—
Tragacanth, Aleppo—			
No. 1, cases.....lb.		1.28 @	1.40
No. 2, cases.....lb.		1.23 @	1.35
No. 3, cases.....lb.		1.00 @	1.25
No. 4, cases.....lb.		.90 @	1.00
No. 5, bags.....lb.		.80 @	.90
No. 6, bags.....lb.		.60 @	.70
sorts, bags.....lb.		.50 @	—
Turkish, No. 1, cases.....lb.		1.00	Nom.
No. 2, cases.....lb.		.70 @	.75
No. 3, bags.....lb.		.60 @	.65
No. 4, bags.....lb.		.50 @	.55

H

Heliotropin, crystals, cans....lb.		2.00 @	5.00
Hellebore root, white, powdered, barrels..lb.		.11 @	.12
Hematine, crystals, barrels...lb.		.14 @	.18
Hemlock extract, 25 p.c. tannin, barrels..lb.		.03½ @	.04¼
Hempseed, Manchurian, bags.lb.		.03½ @	.04
Henbane leaves, bales.....lb.		.18 @	.20
Henna leaves, bales.....lb.		.11 @	.12
powdered, barrels, boxes..lb.		.14 @	.15
Hexalin, drums.....lb.		.60 @	—
Hexamethylenetetramine, drums,	lb.	.48 @	.50
Homatropine hydrobromide, bottles, vials..oz.		13.50 @	14.50
Hoofmeal, f.o.b. Chicago, unit-	ton.	3.50 @	—
imported, to arrive...unit-	ton.	3.65 @	—
Hops, bales.....lb.		.25 @	.26
Horehound, bales.....lb.		.07¼ @	.07¾
Hydrangea root, bales.....lb.		.08 @	.09
Hydrastine, alkaloid, vials...oz.		20.50 @	21.00
resale, vials.....oz.		19.00 @	20.00
Hydrochloride, vials.....oz.		20.00 @	21.00
Sulphate, vials.....oz.		23.00 @	—
Hydrastis (see Golden seal).			
Hydrogen peroxide, barrels...lb.		.04 @	—
bottles .....gross		7.75 @	16.50
Hydroquinone, kegs.....lb.		1.25 @	1.30
Hyoscine hydrobromide, vials.oz.		35.00 @	—
Hyoscyamine alkaloid, vials..oz.		25.00 @	—
Hydrobromide, vials.....oz.		25.00 @	—
Sulphate, vials.....oz.		25.00 @	—
Hypernic, solid, drums.....lb.		.17 @	.20
liquid, 51 deg., barrels.....lb.		.11 @	.15

I

Iceland moss, bales.....lb.		.10 @	.12
Ichthyol, bottles.....lb.		4.00 @	4.25
Indian red (see Red, Indian).			
Indigo, Madras, barrels.....lb.		1.25 @	1.29
synthetic, liquid, barrels....lb.		.12 @	—
Indol, C.P., bottles.....lb.		2.60 @	2.90
Infusorial earth, white, bags..	ton.	35.00 @	—
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).			
Iodine, resublimed, kegs.....lb.		4.65 @	4.76
Iodoform, kegs.....lb.		6.00 @	6.95
Ionone, bottles.....lb.		5.00 @	14.00
Ipecac root, Cartagena, bags..lb.		3.50 @	3.60
powdered, boxes.....lb.		3.65 @	3.85
Rio, bags.....lb.		3.50 @	3.60
powdered, boxes.....lb.		3.65 @	3.85
Irish moss, ordinary, bales...lb.		.06 @	.09
bleached, prime, bales....lb.		.14 @	.15
Iron chloride, crystals, technical, barrels..lb.		.05 @	.07¼
U.S.P., barrels.....lb.		.08 @	.09
solution, U.S.P., carboys..lb.		.06½ @	.07
Citrate, U.S.P. VIII, cans..lb.		.94 @	.99
Hyposulphite, cans.....lb.		1.60 @	1.65
Iodide, bottles .....lb.		4.20 @	4.30
syrup, demijohns.....lb.		.45 @	.65
Nitrate, commercial, kegs..lb.		.02¾ @	.06
true, kegs.....lb.		.09 @	.09¾
Oxalate, powdered, kegs....lb.		.53 @	.53
scales, cans.....lb.		.90 @	.91
Oxide (see Black, Red, etc.).			
Phosphate, ferric, cans.....lb.		.69 @	.70
ferrous, cans.....lb.		.36 @	.37
Pyrophosphate, cans.....lb.		.74 @	—
Reduced, 90 percent, cases..lb.		.65 @	.75
Sulphate, technical (see Copperas).			
U.S.P. crystals, barrels...lb.		.04½ @	.06
Iron - ammonia citrate, brown scales, cans..lb.		.67 @	—
green scales, cans.....lb.		.65 @	.66
Oxalate, barrels, kegs.....lb.		.29½ @	.30
Iron-potash oxalate, kegs.....lb.		.50 @	.51
Iron-soda oxalate, barrels, kegs.	lb.	.29½ @	.30
Isinglass, Russian, cases.....lb.		4.50 @	5.00
Isoeugenol, bottles.....lb.		4.75 @	5.00
Isopentane, works, drums..gal.		2.50 @	—
small lots.....gal.		3.00 @	—

J

Jaborandi leaves, bales.....lb.		.13 @	.19
Jalap root, bales.....lb.		.40 @	.45
powdered, barrels, boxes..lb.		.43 @	.45
Juniper berries, bags.....lb.		.06½ @	.07½

K

Kamala, tins.....lb.		.82 @	.95
Kava kava root, bales.....lb.		.14½ @	.15
Kerosene, at refinery, Bayonne, S. W. export, bulk..gal.		.07 @	—
cases .....gal.		.17 @	—
W.W., bulk.....gal.		.07¾ @	—
export, bulk.....gal.		.08 @	—
cases .....gal.		.18 @	—
Gulf ports, export, prime white, bulk..gal.		.07¾ @	—
water white, bulk.....gal.		.06¾ @	—
Louisiana - Arkansas, 41 - 43 water white..gal.		.05¼ @	.05¾
North Texas, 41-43 water white..gal.		.05 @	.05¾
42-44 water white.....gal.		.05¼ @	.06

OXIDES OF LEAD

FOR lead oxides and other lead pigments, get in touch with us. Let us quote on your requirements.

Our red-lead, litharge, orange mineral, basic lead sulphates and lead acetates can be relied upon for purity and uniformity. These materials are maintained at their high standard by constant laboratory testing and research. And many years of experience in manufacturing stand back of them as a guarantee of quality.

With branches and warehouses in all parts of the country we can give prompt shipment on your orders.

The branch nearest you will be pleased to quote prices and submit samples.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

New York, 111 Broadway
Buffalo, 116 Oak Street — Chicago, 900 West 18th Street
Cincinnati, 659 Freeman Ave. — Cleveland, 820 West Superior Ave.
St. Louis, 722 Chestnut St. — San Francisco, 235 Montgomery St.
Boston, National-Boston Lead Co., 800 Albany Street
Pittsburgh National Lead & Oil Co. of Pa., 516 Fourth Avenue
Philadelphia, John T. Lewis & Bro. Co., Widener Building

Kerosene, at refinery, Oklahoma,
42-44, water white.....gal. .05½@ .06
42-44, water white.....gal. .05¾@ .06
Pennsylvania, 45 water white, gal. .06¼@ —
46 water white.....gal. .06¾@ —
47 water white.....gal. .06¾@ —

Tankwagon prices per gallon:—
C. F. A territory:—
Chicago, Ill..... .13
Cincinnati, Ohio..... .13 @ —
Cleveland, Ohio..... .13 @ —
Columbus, Ohio..... .13 @ —
Davenport, Iowa..... .133 @ —
Dayton, Ohio..... .13 @ —
Decatur, Ill..... .131 @ —
Detroit, Mich..... .147 @ —
East St. Louis, Ill..... .122 @ —
Evansville, Ind..... .14 @ —
Fort Wayne, Ind..... .144 @ —
Grand Rapids, Mich..... .146 @ —
Indianapolis, Ind..... .142 @ —
Joliet, Ill..... .133 @ —
La Crosse, Wis..... .14 @ —
Madison, Wis..... .131 @ —
Milwaukee, Wis..... .129 @ —
New Albany, Ind..... .133 @ —
Peoria, Ill..... .131 @ —
Saginaw, Mich..... .148 @ —
South Bend, Ind..... .144 @ —
Toledo, Ohio..... .13 @ —

Intermountain territory:—
Albuquerque, N. M..... .17 @ —
Boise, Idaho..... .19 @ —
Butte, Mont..... .19 @ —
Casper, Wyo..... .13 @ —
Cheyenne, Wyo..... .145 @ —
Clovis, N. M..... .11 @ —
Denver, Colo..... .145 @ —
Grand Junction, Colo..... .18 @ —
Helena, Mont..... .19 @ —
Pueblo, Colo..... .145 @ —
Salt Lake City, Utah..... .17 @ —
Twin Falls, Idaho..... .19 @ —

New England territory:—
Augusta, Me..... .15 @ —
Bennington, Vt..... .15 @ —
Boston, Mass..... .15 @ —
Bridgeport, Conn..... .15 @ —
Burlington, Vt..... .15 @ —
Hartford, Conn..... .15 @ —
Manchester, N. H..... .15 @ —
New Haven, Conn..... .15 @ —
New London, Conn..... .15 @ —
Portland, Me..... .15 @ —
Providence, R. I..... .15 @ —
Somerville, Mass..... .15 @ —
Springfield, Mass..... .15 @ —
Worcester, Mass..... .15 @ —

Pacific Coast territory:—
Los Angeles, Cal..... .155 @ —
Phoenix, Ariz..... .205 @ —
Portland, Ore..... .165 @ —
Reno, Nev..... .19 @ —
San Francisco, Cal..... .155 @ —
Seattle, Wash..... .165 @ —
Spokane, Wash..... .205 @ —
Tacoma, Wash..... .165 @ —

Southeastern territory:—
Atlanta, Ga..... .165 @ —
Augusta, Ga..... .155 @ —
Birmingham, Ala..... .13 @ —
Charlotte, N. C..... .13 @ —
Charleston, S. C..... .13 @ —
Columbia, S. C..... .13 @ —
Danville, Va..... .13 @ —
Hickory, N. C..... .13 @ —
Jacksonville, Fla..... .145 @ —
Macon, Ga..... .165 @ —
Miami, Fla..... .165 @ —
Mobile, Ala..... .15 @ —
Montgomery, Ala..... .165 @ —
Mt. Airy, N. C..... .13 @ —
Norfolk, Va..... .13 @ —
Pensacola, Fla..... .145 @ —
Petersburg, Va..... .13 @ —
Raleigh, N. C..... .13 @ —
Richmond, Va..... .13 @ —
Roanoke, Va..... .13 @ —
Salisbury, N. C..... .13 @ —
Savannah, Ga..... .155 @ —
Tampa, Fla..... .145 @ —
Georgia prices include tax of 1 cent per gallon; Alabama, ½ cent per gallon; Florida, ½ cent per gallon.

Southern territory:—
Bristol, Tenn..... .14 @ —
Charleston, W. Va..... .13 @ —
Chattanooga, Tenn..... .16 @ —
Clarksdale, Miss..... .125 @ —
Covington, Ky..... .155 @ —
Gulfport, Miss..... .14 @ —
Jackson, Miss..... .13 @ —
Keyser, W. Va..... .13 @ —
Knoxville, Tenn..... .16 @ —
Lexington, Ky..... .155 @ —
Louisville, Ky..... .15 @ —
Memphis, Tenn..... .125 @ —
Nashville, Tenn..... .16 @ —
Natchez, Miss..... .14 @ —
Parkersburg, W. Va..... .13 @ —
Vicksburg, Miss..... .14 @ —
Wheeling, W. Va..... .13 @ —

Southwestern territory:—
Alexandria, La..... .16 @ —
Baton Rouge, La..... .145 @ —
Bartlesville, Okla..... .115 @ —
Dallas, Texas..... .12 @ —
El Paso, Texas..... .16 @ —
Fort Smith, Ark..... .13 @ —
Fort Worth, Texas..... .12 @ —
Helena, Ark..... .14 @ —
Houston, Texas..... .11 @ —
Joplin, Mo..... .123 @ —
Kansas City, Mo..... .116 @ —
Lake Charles, La..... .16 @ —
Little Rock, Ark..... .13 @ —
Muskogee, Okla..... .12 @ —
New Orleans, La..... .16 @ —
Oklahoma City, Okla..... .12 @ —
San Antonio, Texas..... .11 @ —
Springfield, Mo..... .125 @ —
St. Joseph, Mo..... .122 @ —
St. Louis, Mo..... .123 @ —
Shreveport, La..... .15 @ —
Texarkana, Ark..... .13 @ —
Tulsa, Okla..... .10 @ —
Wichita, Kan..... .118 @ —

Trunk line territory:—
Albany, N. Y..... .15 @ —
Allentown, Pa..... .13 @ —
Altoona, Pa..... .13 @ —
Annapolis, Md..... .13 @ —
Atlantic City, N. J..... .13 @ —
Baltimore, Md..... .12 @ —
Binghamton, N. Y..... .15 @ —
Buffalo, N. Y..... .14 @ —
Cumberland, Md..... .13 @ —
Dover, Del..... .13 @ —
Erie, Pa..... .14 @ —
Hagerstown, Md..... .13 @ —
Harrisburg, Pa..... .13 @ —
Newark, N. J..... .13 @ —
New York, N. Y..... .15 @ —
Philadelphia, Pa..... .13 @ —
Pittsburgh, Pa..... .13 @ —
Rochester, N. Y..... .13 @ —
Scranton, Pa..... .13 @ —
Syracuse, N. Y..... .12 @ —
Trenton, N. J..... .13 @ —
Utica, N. Y..... .14 @ —
Warren, Pa..... .13 @ —
Washington, D. C..... .12 @ —
Wilkes-Barre, Pa..... .13 @ —
Wilmington, Del..... .13 @ —

Western trunk line territory:—
Des Moines, Iowa..... .133 @ —
Duluth, Minn..... .139 @ —
Fargo, N. D..... .159 @ —
Huron, S. D..... .147 @ —
Keokuk, Iowa..... .138 @ —

Kerosene, tankwagon prices per gallon:—
Western trunk line territory:—
Lincoln, Neb..... .1325@ —
McCook, Neb..... .1475@ —
Minneapolis, Minn..... .139 @ —
Norfolk, Neb..... .1375@ —
North Platte, Neb..... .145 @ —
Omaha, Neb..... .1325@ —
Pierre, S. D..... .134 @ —
St. Paul, Minn..... .139 @ —
Scott's Bluff, Neb..... .1425@ —
Sioux City, Iowa..... .129 @ —
Sioux Falls, S. D..... .144 @ —
Kola nuts, bags.....lb. .14 @ .15

L

Lady slipper root, bales.....lb. .95 @ 1.00
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae)
Lard, city, tierces.....100 lbs.12.25 @ —
compound, tierces.....100 lbs.11.25 @11.50
prime Western, tierces..100 lbs.12.30 @ —
neutral, tierces.....100 lbs.14.00 Nom.
Middle Western, tierces.100 lbs.12.20 @ —
Larkspur seed, bags.....lb. .50 @ .55
Laurel berries, bales.....lb. .08 @ .09
leaves, Greek, bales.....lb. .07 @ .08
Lavender flowers, ordinary, bales lb. .25 @ .30
select, bales.....lb. .40 @ .44
Lead (see daily quotations in market report).
Acetate, brown, broken, barrels..lb. .13 @ .13½
white, broken, barrels.....lb. .14½@ .15
crystals, barrels.....lb. .14 @ .14½
granular, barrels.....lb. .14½@ .15
powdered, barrels.....lb. .14¾@ .15½
Arsenate, powdered, drums..lb. .13 @ .13½
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Iodide, jars.....lb. 3.20 @ —
Linoleate, solid, barrels.....lb. .26 @ .26½
Nitrate, barrels.....lb. .13½@ .17
Red, dry, casks.....lb. .10¼@ —
100-lb. kegs, less than 500 lbs.....lb. .13¾@ —
500 to 2,000 lbs.....lb. .1237@ —
2,000 to 10,000 lbs.....lb. .1188@ —
10,000 to 30,000 lbs....lb. .1145@ —
car lots, minimum 15 tons. lb. .1114@ —
in oil, steel kegs, less than 500 lbs..lb. .15¼@ —
500 to 2,000 lbs.....lb. .1237@ —
2,000 to 10,000 lbs.....lb. .1188@ —
10,000 to 30,000 lbs....lb. .1145@ —
car lots, minimum 15 tons. lb. .1114@ —
Resinate, precipitated, barrels, lb. .18 @ .18½
fused, barrels.....lb. .09 @ .10
Sulphate, barrels, works....lb. .08¼@ —
(See also Lead, white).
White, basic carbonate, American, dry, casks..lb. .09 @ —
basic sulphate, dry, casks.lb. .08½@ —
in oil, 100-lb. kegs, less than 500 lbs..lb. .13¾@ —
500 to 2,000 lbs.....lb. .1237@ —
2,000 to 10,000 lbs.....lb. .1188@ —
10,000 to 30,000 lbs....lb. .1145@ —
car lots, minimum 15 tons. lb. .1114@ —
Lemon peel, bales.....lb. .09 @ .10
Licorice extract, mass, cases..lb. .19½@ .26
powdered, barrels.....lb. .29 @ .40
Root, bales.....lb. .06 @ .08
powdered, barrels, boxes..lb. .09 @ .10
selected, cases.....lb. .13 @ .16
Lime, lump, works, barrels..bbl. 1.70 @ 2.20
bulk .....ton 8.50 @ 9.00
Chlorinated (see Bleaching powder).
Lime salts (See Calcium)
Lime-sulphur solution, barrels.. gal. .15 @ .15½
Lime-urea, 34 p.c. nitrogen, 41 p.c. ammonia, gross for net, Northern ports, bags..ton.87.25 @ —
Southern ports, bags..ton.88.00 @ —
Linalol, cans.....lb. 3.00 @ 5.00
Linalyl acetate, bottles.....lb. 3.50 @ 7.25
Linden flowers, with leaves, bales..lb. .23 @ .24
without leaves, bales.....lb. .28 @ .29
Linseed cake, bags.....ton.50.50 @51.00
Meal, bags.....ton.58.50 @59.00
Litharge, assayer's casks.....lb. .09 @ —
commercial, powdered, casks.. lb. .09¼@ —
steel kegs, less than 500 lbs. lb. .1375@ —
500 to 2,000 lbs.....lb. .1237@ —
2,000 to 10,000 lbs.....lb. .1188@ —
10,000 to 30,000 lbs....lb. .1145@ —
car lots, minimum 15 tons, lb. .1114@ —
Lithium bromide, jars.....lb. 1.85 @ 1.90
Carbonate, barrels.....lb. 1.50 @ 1.60
Citrate, barrels.....lb. 1.70 @ 1.80
Iodide, bottles, jars.....lb. 5.65 @ —
Lithopone, domestic, car lots, bags..lb. .05¼@ —
barrels .....lb. .05½@ —
less car lots, bags.....lb. .05½@ —
barrels .....lb. .05¾@ —
imported, ex dock, barrels..lb. .05¼@ .05½
ex warehouse, barrels....lb. .05¾@ .06
Liverwort, leaves, bales.....lb. .17 @ .18
Lobelia, bales.....lb. .12 @ .13
Seed, bags.....lb. .44 @ .45
Logwood extract, crystals, barrels..lb. .14 @ .18
liquid, 51 deg., barrels....lb. .07 @ .08¼
solid, boxes.....lb. .12 @ .14
Sticks, Haitian, shipment..ton.24.00 @25.00
Lovage root, domestic, bales.lb. .35 @ .40
imported, bales.....lb. .35 @ .36
Lupulin, N. F., tins.....lb. 1.50 @ 1.60
Lycopodium, cases.....lb. .68 @ .76

M

Mace, Banda, bags.....lb. .93 @ .94
Batavia, No. 2, cases.....lb. .55 @ .60
Penang, No. 2, cases.....lb. .90 @ .92
Madder, Dutch, bags.....lb. .22 @ .25
Magnesia carbonate, technical, bags..lb. .06 @ .07
barrels .....lb. .07 @ .08
U.S.P., barrels.....lb. .08 @ .09
Calcined, U.S.P., barrels....lb. .45 @ .60
Chloride, flake, domestic, works, barrels..ton.36.00 @37.00
imported, barrels.....ton.31.75 @33.50
Hypophosphite, cans.....lb. 1.15 @ 1.20
Peroxide, works, drums....lb. 1.00 @ 1.50
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, barrels.....lb. .09¾@ .10¼
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Magnesite, calcined, barrels.ton.50.00 @60.00
Malva flowers, black, bales...lb. .45 @ .50
blue, bales.....lb. .50 @ .55
Leaves, bales.....lb. .15 @ .16
Manaca root, bales.....lb. .24 @ .25
Mandrake root, bales.....lb. .11 @ .12
Manganese borate, high grade, barrels..lb. .19 @ —
technical, barrels.....lb. .15 @ .16
Chloride, barrels.....lb. .08 @ .09½
Dioxide, technical, drums...lb. .04½@ .06
85 p.c., barrels.....lb. .04 @ .04½
U.S.P., precipitated, kegs..lb. .40 @ .50
Glycerophosphate, barrels, cans lb. 2.90 @ 3.10
Iodide, bottles, jars.....lb. 6.40 @ —
Linoleate, barrels.....lb. .21 @ .21½
Ore, powdered or granulated, 75@80 p.c., barrels..lb. .02½@ .03
80@85 p.c., barrels.....lb. .03½@ —
85@88 p.c., barrels.....lb. .04 @ .04½
Oxide (see Manganese dioxide).
Peroxide (see Manganese dioxide

Manganese resinate, fused, barrels .....lb. .08½@ .08¾
precipitated, barrels.....lb. .13½@ .14½
Sulphate, works, barrels....lb. .07 @ .08
anhydrous, barrels.....lb. .07¼@ .08¼
Mangrove bark, African, shipment, bags..ton.32.00 @ —
Extract, 55 p.c., barrels...lb. .09 @ —
Manna flakes, large, cases....lb. .85 @ .86
small, cases.....lb. .54 @ .55
Marble flour, bags.....ton.14.00 @15.00
Marjoram, French No. 1, bales, lb. .16¼@ .16½
German, bales.....lb. .21½ Nom.
Matico, leaves, bales.....lb. .22 @ .23
Menthol, imported, cases.....lb. 4.75 @ 5.00
synthetic, tins.....lb. 3.00 @ 3.75
Mercurial mass (see Blue Mass).
Ointment, 30 p.c., cans.....lb. .91 @ —
33⅓ p.c., cans.....lb. .94 @ —
50 p.c., cans.....lb. 1.28 @ —
Mercury (see Quicksilver).
Ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, kegs.....lb. 1.68 @ —
Chloride (see Calomel).
Iodide, green, jars, kegs...lb. 4.80 @ 4.86
red, jars, kegs.....lb. 4.89 @ 5.05
yellow, jars, kegs.....lb. 4.80 @ 4.96
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
Oxide, black, drums, kegs...lb. 3.95 @ 4.20
red (see Red precipitate).
yellow, tech., dom., bbls..lb. 2.11 @ —
U.S.P., drums, kegs....lb. 2.57 @ 2.72
Mercury and chalk, kegs.....lb. .92 @ —
Metal leaf (in packages of 20 books—500 leaves):—
Aluminum, 5½x5½ in.....pkg. 1.40 @ 1.50
Composition, 5½x5½ in....pkg. 1.50 @ 1.60
Gold, XX deep, 3⅜x3⅜ in.pkg.10.50 @12.50
imported .....pkg.10.25 @10.50
3¾x3¾ in.....pkg.11.50 @13.00
4 x4 in.....pkg.14.50 @14.70
3⅞x5⅞ in.....pkg.17.50 @18.50
3⅞x5⅞ in.....pkg.18.25 @19.20
Silver, 3¾x3¾ in.....pkg. 2.25 @ 2.75
4x4 in.....pkg. 3.00 @ —
Metallic pigment (see Brown and Red).
Metanitroanilin, kegs.....lb. .67 @ .69
Metanitroparatoluidin, barrels.lb. 1.50 @ 1.55
Metaphenylenediamine, kegs..lb. .80 @ .84
Metatoluylenediamine, kegs...lb. .70 @ —
Methanol, crude, delivered, tanks..gal. .40 @ —
denaturing grade, tanks...gal. .65 @ .70
95 p.c., car lots, barrels...gal. .64 @ —
drums .....gal. .58 @ —
less car lots, barrels.....gal. .66 @ —
drums .....gal. .60 @ —
tanks .....gal. .55 @ —
97 p.c., car lots, barrels....gal. .66 @ —
drums .....gal. .60 @ —
less car lots, barrels.....gal. .68 @ —
drums .....gal. .62 @ —
tanks .....gal. .57 @ —
purified, car lots, barrels...gal. .69 @ —
drums .....gal. .63 @ —
less car lots, barrels.....gal. .71 @ —
drums .....gal. .65 @ —
tanks .....gal. .60 @ —
synthetic, car lots, drums.gal. .58 @ —
less car lots, drums.....gal. .62 @ —
tanks, works, frt. alld...gal. .53 @ —
Methyl acetate, dom., drums.gal. No stocks
imported, drums.....gal. No stocks
Acetone, car lots, drums....gal. .83 @ —
less car lots, drums.....gal. .85 @ .87
tanks .....gal. .80 @ —
Anthranilate, bottles.....lb. 2.25 @ 2.40
Benzoate, bottles.....lb. 1.85 @ 2.25
Chloride, cylinders.....lb. .45 @ —
Cinnamate, bottles.....lb. 3.50 @ 5.00
Salicylate, drums.....lb. .40 @ .43
tins .....lb. .42 @ .45
resale, tins.....lb. .40 @ .41
Methylanthraquinone, kegs....lb. .85 @ .95
Methylheptenone, bottles.....lb. 9.00 @10.00
Methylheptin carb., bottles...lb.20.00 @26.00
Methylene blue, medicinal, kegs, lb. 2.00 @ 2.25
Mica, dry ground, works, bags, ton.65.00 @80.00
wet ground, works, bags..ton.110.00 @115.00
Michler's ketone, kegs.....lb. 3.00 @ 3.50
Milk powder, skimmed, barrels, lb. .09 @ .12
unskimmed, barrels.....lb. .27½@ .28½
Millet seed, bags.....lb. .03¾@ .04¼
hulled, bags.....lb. .06¾@ .07½
Mineral thinner (see Petroleum spirits and V.M.P. naphtha).
Monochlorbenzene, drums.....lb. .10 @ .10¼
Monoethylanilin, drums.....lb. 1.05 @ 1.08
Monoethylorthotoluidin, drums.. lb. .70 @ .75
Monomethyl para-aminosulphate, drums .....lb. 3.75 @ 4.00
Morphine acetate, bottles....oz. 8.75 @ 8.80
Alkaloid, cans.....oz.10.90 @10.95
Ethylhydrochloride, vials....oz.10.75 @10.80
Hydrobromide, cans.....oz. 8.75 @ 8.80
Hydrochloride, cans.....oz. 8.75 @ 8.80
Sulphate, cans.....oz. 8.75 @ 8.80
Mullein flowers, cans.....lb. 1.35 @ 1.40
Leaves, bales.....lb. .07 @ .09
Musk, natural, Cabardine, grained, bottles..oz. No stocks
pods, bottles.....oz.20.00 @22.00
Tonquin, grained, bottles..oz.28.00 @30.00
pods, bottles.....oz.20.00 @21.00
synthetic, ambrette, cans...lb. 6.00 @ 6.75
ketone, cans.....lb. 7.25 @ 8.30
xylol, 100 p.c., cans.....lb. 2.15 @ 2.75
Musk root, bales.....lb. .08 @ .09
Mustard seed, Bari, brown, bags, lb. .09¾@ .10
Californian, brown, bags..lb. .10 @ .10½
Dutch, yellow, bags.....lb. .07¼@ .07¾
English, yellow, bags.....lb. .08¼@ .08⅝
Roumanian, yellow, bags..lb. .06¼@ .06½
Sicilian, brown, bags.....lb. .09¼@ .09¾
Myrobalans, J1, shipment, bags, ton.40.00 @ —
J2, shipment, bage.....ton.27.50 @28.00
Extract, liquid, 25 p.c., bbls.lb. .03¾@ .04¼
powdered, 53 p.c., barrels..lb. .05 @ .05½

N

Naphtha (see Gasoline).
painters' (see Petroleum spirits and V.M.P. naphtha).
solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, ball, barrels....lb. .05¼@ .06½
crude, imported, bags.....lb. .02¼@ .02½
domestic, 74 to 76 p.c. bags.lb. .03½@ .04
dyestuff, bags.....lb. .04¾@ .05¼
flake, barrels.....lb. .04½@ .05½
Nerolin, crystals, cans.....lb. 1.40 @ 2.65
Nickel chloride, barrels.....lb. .20 @ —
kegs .....lb. .21½@ —
Oxide, barrels.....lb. .38 @ .40
Salt, double, barrels.....lb. .13 @ .17
single, barrels.....lb. .13 @ .17
Nicotine, 95 p.c., tins.....lb. 5.25 @ —
Sulphate, tins.....10 lbs. 9.85 @ —
Niter cake, works, bulk....ton.15.00 @20.00
barrels .....ton.23.00 @25.00
Nitrobenzene, double distilled, tanks .....lb. .09 @ —
car lots, drums.....lb. .09½@ —
less car lots, drums.....lb. .11 @ —
semi-refined, tanks.....lb. .08½@ —
car lots, drums.....lb. .09 @ —
less car lots, drums.....lb. .10 @ .10½
Nitrocellulose, 4 and 8 sec., car lots, works, barrels.....lb. .31 @ —
less car lots, works, barrels..lb. .33 @ .34
15 to 20 up to 300 sec., car lots, works, barrels.....lb. .29 @ —
less car lots, works, barrels..lb. .31 @ .32

Nitrocellulose, AS, ½ sec., car lots, works, barrels.....lb. .33 @ —
less car lots, works, barrels..lb. .35 @ .36
15 to 20 and 30 to 40 sec., car lots, works, barrels...lb. .31 @ —
less car lots, works, barrels..lb. .34 @ .36
Bronzing, 40 and 70 sec., car lots, works, barrels.....lb. .32 @ —
less car lots, works, barrels..lb. .36 @ .38
RS, ¼ sec., car lots, works, barrels..lb. .33 @ —
less car lots, works, barrels..lb. .35 @ .36
½ sec., car lots, works, barrels..lb. .31 @ —
less car lots, works, barrels..lb. .33 @ .34
(Nitrocellulose prices are quoted on the basis of dry weight; denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra; barrels to be paid for extra, but returnable.)
Nitrogenous fertilizer material, 8-10 p.c ammonia, bags, prompt shipment, c.i.f. Atlantic ports.....unit-ton 3.50 @ —
Futures .....unit-ton 3.50 @ 3.60
Nitronaphthalene, barrels.....lb. .25 @ —
Nitrotoluene, works, drums...lb. .14 @ .15
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bags.....lb. .15½@ .16
Chinese, shipment, cases..lb. .12 @ .15
Extract (see Gall extract).
Nutmegs, 80s, bags, cases....lb. .38 @ .39
110s, bags, cases.....lb. .28 @ .29
grinding, bags, cases..... .21 @ .27
Nux vomica, bales.....lb. .06 @ .06½
powdered, barrels, boxes....lb. .08¼@ .09

O

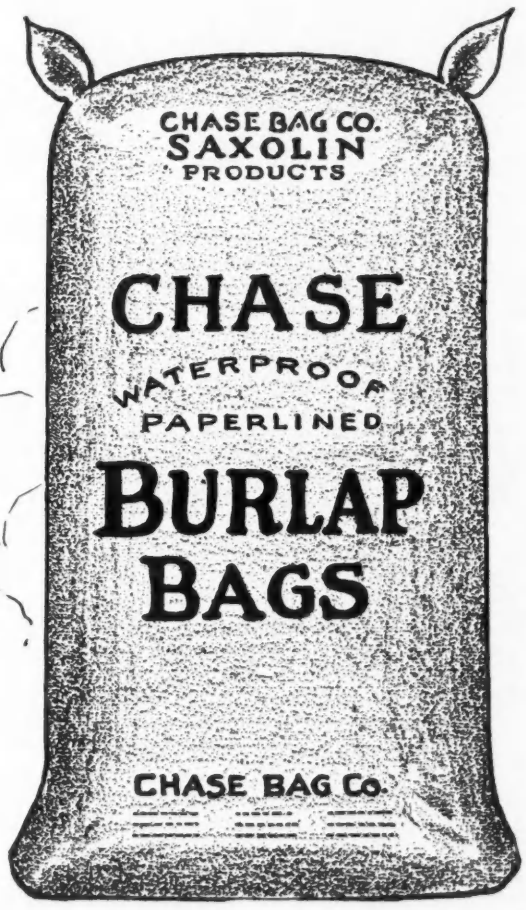
Oak bark extract, 25 p.c. tannin, barrels..lb. .04¼@ .04¾
Ocher (see Yellow).
Oil:—
Acetone (see A).
Almond, bitter, artificial (see Benzaldehyde).
natural, bottles.....lb. 2.50 @ 2.75
e.p.a., bottles.....lb. 2.90 @ 3.00
sweet, true (expressed), bottles..lb. .70 @ .72
Amyris, tins.....lb. 1.95 @ 3.00
Angelica root, bottles.....lb.18.00 @19.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, lead-free, U.S.P., tins.lb. .80 @ .85
Apricot kernel, drums.....lb. .38 @ .40
Bay, West Indian, tins.....lb. 2.25 @ 2.40
Bergamot, artificial, cans...lb. 2.00 @ 3.25
natural, Messina, coppers..lb. 3.75 @ 4.50
Betula (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birch tar, crude, tins.....lb. .13 @ .14
rectified, tins.....lb. .45 @ .50
Bois de Rose, Brazilian, tins..lb. 1.50 @ 1.65
Cayenne, tins.....lb. 1.90 @ 2.15
Cade, U.S.P., tins.....lb. .25 @ .26
Cajeput, technical, drums...lb. .75 @ .80
U.S.P., IX, tins.....lb. .80 @ .85
U.S.P., X, tins.....lb. 1.15 @ 1.30
Calamus, tins.....lb. 3.25 @ 3.50
Camphor, sassafrassy, drums, lb. .31 @ .32
white, drums.....lb. .35 @ .37
Cananga, native, tins.....lb. 2.85 @ 3.00
rectified, tins.....lb. 3.25 @ 3.50
Capsicum (oleoresin), U.S.P., VIII, cans.....lb. 3.00 @ 3.15
Caraway, U.S.P., tins.....lb. 1.80 @ 2.00
Cardamom seed, bottles.....lb.26.00 @28.00
Cassia, redistilled, U.S.P., cans, lb. 1.50 @ 1.60
Castor, blown, car lots, drums, lb. .15¼@ —
less car lots, drums.....lb. .15½@ —
medicinal, car lots, bbls...lb. .13¼@ —
cases .....lb. .14¼@ —
drums .....lb. .13 @ —
less car lots, barrels.....lb. .13½@ —
cases .....lb. .14½@ —
drums .....lb. .13¼@ —
No. 3, car lots, barrels.....lb. .12¾@ —
cases .....lb. .13¾@ —
drums .....lb. .12½@ —
less car lots, barrels.....lb. .13 @ —
cases .....lb. .14 @ —
drums .....lb. .12¾@ —
Cedarleaf, tins.....lb. 1.05 @ 1.15
Cedarwood, drums, tins.....lb. .26 @ .28
Celery seed, bottles.....lb. 7.75 @ 8.50
Chinawood, barrels, drums...lb. .14½@ .14¾
Coast, spot, tanks.....lb. .14 @ —
futures, tanks.....lb. .13¾@ .14
Cinnamon, Ceylon, bottles...lb.10.00 @10.50
Citronella, Ceylon, cans.....lb. .49 @ .50
drums .....lb. .47 @ .48
Java, drums .....lb. .64 @ .65
Clove, U.S.P., cans.....lb. 2.15 @ 2.25
Coconut, Ceylon grade, barrels, lb. .08 @ —
Coast, tanks.....lb. .06⅝@ .06¾
Cochin grade, barrels.....lb. .08½@ .08¾
Manila, barrels.....lb. .08 @ —
tanks .....lb. .06⅞@ .07
Coast, tanks.....lb. .06⅞@ .06¾
Cod, British, east coast, barrels, gal. .57 Nom.
Newfoundland, barrels...gal. .61 @ .62
Codliver, Norwegian, bbls..bbl.26.50 @29.00
Newfoundland, barrels...bbl.38.00 @ —
Coriander seed, barrels.....lb. 6.85 @ 7.00
Corn, crude, barrels.....lb. .09½ Nom.
mills, tanks.....lb. .08½@ —
refined, barrels.....lb. .10½ Nom.
Cottonseed (see daily records in market report)
Creosote (see C)
Croton, U.S.P., tins.....lb. 2.00 @ 2.25
Crude (see Petroleum, crude)
Cubeb, U.S.P., tins.....lb. 2.75 @ 2.85
Cumin, bottles.....lb. 7.00 @ 7.50
Degras (see D)
Diesel, Bayonne, bulk.....bbl. 2.00 @ 2.05
California, 27 plus.....bbl. 1.35 @ —
Dip (see D)
Dill, bottles.....lb. 3.75 @ 5.75
Distillate (see Oil, furnace)
Erigeron, tins.....lb. 1.85 @ 2.00
Eucalyptus, Australian, ca..lb. .53½@ .54
drums .....lb. .52½@ .53
Fennel seed, sweet, tins.....lb. .95 @ 1.10
Fuel, California tidewater, bunker..bbl. .85 @ .89
Gulf Coast.....bbl. .90 @ 1.00
Kansas, 24-26.....bbl. .75 @ .80
Louisiana-Arkansas, 16-20.bbl. .70 @ .75
18-20 .....bbl. .70 @ .75
New York and New Jersey terminals:—
Monday .....bbl. 1.05 @ —
Tuesday .....bbl. 1.05 @ —
Wednesday .....bbl. 1.05 @ —
Thursday .....bbl. 1.05 @ —
Friday .....bbl. 1.05 @ —
Saturday .....bbl. 1.05 @ —
North Texas, 24-26.....bbl. .65 @ .70
26-30 .....bbl. .65 @ .70
Oklahoma, 14-16.....bbl. .52½@ .57½
18-22 .....bbl. .55½@ .57½
22-26 .....bbl. .62½@ .67½
24-26 .....bbl. .70 @ .75
26-30 .....bbl. .75 @ .85
28-30 .....bbl. .85 @ .90
Pennsylvania, 30-40.....gal. .04¾@ —
36-40 .....gal. .05 @ —
Furnace, delivered, 400 gals. or more, bulk..gal. .09 @ .10
50 to 399 gals., bulk....gal. .09½@ .10½
Kansas, 38-40.....gal. .03¾@ .04
Louisiana-Arkansas, 38-40 light straw..gal. .03½@ .03¾

SEP 29 1929 XUM

SAXOLIN Waterproof Paper Lined Burlap Bags

FOR HEAVY CHEMICALS

Dry Colors
Mineral Salts



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Drugs. -

The Strength of the Burlap reinforced with a layer of a waterproof compound and combining a thickness of kraft paper—makes a three ply protection. Processed and made into bags in our own plants under most economical methods.

A request to any Chase agency will bring samples and prices.

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CHASE BAG Co.

Sales Offices—

NEW YORK CLEVELAND CHICAGO DETROIT DENVER HUTCHINSON LITTLE ROCK LOUISVILLE CHARLESTON CHARLOTTE

Prevent Sifting-Absorption and Evaporation

Oil, furnace, Oklahoma, 35-37,	gal.	.02¾@	.03
36-38	gal.	.03½@	.03¾
38-40	gal.	.03¾@	.03¾
Gas, Bayonne, 32-36, bulk	gal.	.05¼@	—
Gulf Coast, 32-36	gal.	.03¾@	.04
Kansas, 32-36	gal.	.02½@	.02¾
Louisiana-Arkansas, 32-36	gal.	.02½@	.02¾
North Texas, 32-36	gal.	.02¼@	.02¾
Oklahoma, 32-36	gal.	.02¾@	.02¾
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf).			
Geranium, Algerian, rose, tins,	lb.	4.75	@ 5.00
Bourbon, tins	lb.	4.75	@ 5.00
Turkish, tins	lb.	3.10	@ 3.25
Ginger, distilled, bottles	lb.	6.25	@ 6.50
Haarlem, domestic, bottles	gross	3.25	@ 3.30
Imported, bottles	gross	3.35	@ 3.40
Hemlock, tins	lb.	1.00	@ 1.05
Herring, coast, tanks	gal.	40	Nom.
Horse, barrels	lb.	.09½	Nom.
Juniper berries, terpenless, tins	lb.	14.00	@16.00
U.S.P., tins	lb.	2.10	@ 4.50
Wood, tech., not U.S.P., tins	lb.	.50	@ .75
Lard, common, No. 1, barrels, 100 lbs.		11.75	@ —
No. 2, barrels 100 lbs.		11.50	@ —
extra, barrels 100 lbs.		12.50	@ —
No. 1, barrels 100 lbs.		12.00	@ —
winter, strained, barrels 100 lbs.		12.75	@ —
prime, barrels 100 lbs.		15.25	@ —
Lavender flowers, French, U.S.P., tins	lb.	2.60	@ 5.00
garden, tins	lb.	.45	@ .50
Spike, French, technical, tins	lb.	1.00	@ 1.10
Spanish, technical, tins	lb.	.90	@ 1.10
Lemon, California, tins	lb.	3.20	@ 3.30
Messina, coppers, tins	lb.	3.70	@ 4.50
Lemongrass, native, tins	lb.	.80	@ .85
Lime, distilled, tins	lb.	8.00	@ 8.50
expressed, tins	lb.	23.00	@25.00
Linaloe wood, cases	lb.	2.30	@ 2.40
Linseed, boiled, tanks	lb.	.1590	@ —
car lots, barrels	lb.	.1670	@ —
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.1710	@ —
less than 5 barrels	lb.	.1750	@ —
double boiled, less than 5 barrels	lb.	.1780	@.1810
raw, tanks	lb.	.15	@ —
car lots, barrels	lb.	15.8	@ —
less than car lots, barrels, lb.		16.2	@ —
less than 5 barrels	lb.	.1710	@ —
Calcutta, barrels	lb.	.2200	@ —
refined, barrels	lb.	.1700	@.1740
varnish grade, barrels	lb.	.1720	@.1760
Lubricating, spot, car lots, barrels, bright stock, light	gal.	.50	@ .51
cylinder, filtered, D 600,	gal.	.39	@ .40
E 600	gal.	.33	@ .34
unfiltered, 600 s. r.	gal.	.33	@ .34
650 s. r.	gal.	.35	@ .36
600 flash, s. r.	gal.	.36	@ .37
630 flash, s. r.	gal.	.41	@ .42
motor, 600, No. 7 color,	gal.	.35	@ .36
500, No. 7½ color	gal.	.25	@ .26
400, No. 7½ color	gal.	.24	@ .25
300, No. 7 color	gal.	.21	@ .22
200, No. 3¾ color	gal.	.20	@ .21
pale, 100 vis., No. 2¼ color	gal.	.16	@ —
180 vis., No. 3¼ color,	gal.	.20	@ .20½
230 vis., No. 3¾ color,	gal.	.24	@ .24½
red, 200 vis., No. 6 color,	gal.	.16½	@ .17
250 vis., No. 6 color,	gal.	.17½	@ .18
265 vis., No. 6½ color,	gal.	.20	@ —
California, 180 vis., 2½ to 3 color	gal.	.09	@ .10
200 vis., 2½ to 3 color	gal.	.10	@ .10½
300 vis., 3 to 3½ color	gal.	.10½	@ .11
350 vis., 3½ to 4 color	gal.	.11	@ .12
400 vis., 3½ to 4 color	gal.	.13	@ .13½
200 vis., 4½ to 5 color	gal.	.08½	@ .09
300 vis., 5 to 6 color	gal.	.09	@ .09½
400 vis., 5 to 6 color	gal.	.11	@ .11½
500 vis., 4½ to 5 color	gal.	.11¼	@ .12
500 vis., 6 to 6½ color	gal.	.11	@ .11¼
600 vis., 6½ plus color	gal.	.12	@ .12¼
Oklahoma, 100 vis., No. 2 color	gal.	.06½	@ .06¾
100 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.05½	@ .05¾
150 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.07¾	@ .08
150 vis., No. 4 color	gal.	.07½	@ .07¾
180 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.09¼	@ .09½
180 vis., No. 4 color	gal.	.09	@ .09¼
180 vis., ..o. 5 color	gal.	.08¾	@ .09
200 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.09¾	@ .10
200 vis., No. 4 color	gal.	.09½	@ .09¾
200 vis., No. 5 color	gal.	.09	@ .09¼
220 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.11	@ .11½
220 vis., No. 4 color	gal.	.10¾	@ 11
220 vis., No. 5 color	gal.	.10	@ .10¼
240 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.13	@ .13½
240 vis., No. 4 color	gal.	.12½	@ .13
240 vis., No. 5 color	gal.	.12	@ .12½
280 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.15¾	@ .16
280 vis., No. 4 color	gal.	.14½	@ .15
280 vis., No. 5¼ color	gal.	.13½	@ .14
Pennsylvania, 150 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.20¾	@ .21¾
180 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.25¾	@ .26
200 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.27¾	@ .28¾
220 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.31¾	@ .32¼
600 fire steam ref. cyl. stock	gal.	.27	@ .28
635 fire steam ref. cyl. stock	gal.	.31	@ .32
650 fire steam ref. cyl. stock	gal.	.36	@ .37
600 E amber fil. cyl. stock,	gal.	.32¼	@ .33¼
600 D cyl. stock	gal.	.35¼	@ .36½
600 cold test (light bright),	gal.	.52	@ .53
600 cold test (dark bright),	gal.	.50	@ .52
South Texas, 100 vis., No. 2 color, unfiltered	gal.	.06	@ .07
200 vis., No. 3 color, unfiltered	gal.	.09	@ .10
500 vis., No. 3½ color, unfiltered	gal.	.10	@ .11
200 vis., No. 5 to 6 color, red	gal.	.07½	@ .08½
300 vis., No. 5 to 6 color, red	gal.	.09	@ .09½
500 vis., No. 5 to 6 color, red	gal.	.10	@ .10½
750 vis., No. 5 to 6 color, red	gal.	.11¾	@ .12¾
Mace, distilled, tins	lb.	1.80	@ 1.90
Menhaden, crude, f.o.b. Baltimore, tanks	gal.	.47½	@ —
refined, light pressed, barrels,	gal.	.67	@ .70
white, bleached, barrels	gal.	.72	@ .75
yellow, bleached, barrels	gal.	.69	@ .72
Mustard, artificial, U.S.P., bottles	lb.	1.70	@ 1.80
natural, U.S.P., bottles	lb.	9.00	@10.00
expressed, barrels	gal.	.85	@ .90
Neatsfoot, cold pressed, barrels, 100 lbs.		18.25	@ —
extra, barrels 100 lbs.		12.25	@ —
No. 1, barrels 100 lbs.		12.00	@ —
pure, barrels 100 lbs.		14.50	@ —
Oil, neroli, bigarde, bottles	lb.	125.00	@250.00
petale, bottle	lb.	170.00	@300.00
Nutmeg, U.S.P., tins	lb.	1.80	@ 1.90
Olive, denatured, barrels	gal.	1.05	@ 1.15
edible, barrels	gal.	2.00	@ 2.40
foots, green, barrels	lb.	.09	@ .09¼
Oleo, No. 1, barrels 100 lbs.		11.00	@ —
No. 2, barrels 100 lbs.		10.25	@ —
No. 3, barrels 100 lbs.		10.00	@ —
Orange, sweet, distilled, tins	lb.	3.00	@ 3.10
expressed, California, tins	lb.	4.60	@ 5.50
Messina, U.S.P., coppers, lbs.		4.80	@ 5.50
West Indian, tins	lb.	4.50	@ 4.75
Origanum, commercial, tins	lb.	.25	@ .50
Palm, Lagos, casks	lb.	.07¾	@ .07⅞
shipment, casks	lb.	.07½	@ —
Niger, casks	lb.	.07½	@ .07⅝
shipment, casks	lb.	.07⅝	@ —
Palm kernel, casks	lb.	.08¼	@ .08½
Palmarosa, tins	lb.	3.10	@ 3.25
Patchouli, bottles	lb.	8.00	@ 9.00
Peanut, crude, barrels	lb.	.11½	Nom.
mills, tanks	lb.	.08½	Nom.
refined, barrels	lb.	.13¼	Nom.
Pennyroyal, domestic, tins	lb.	1.65	@ 1.70
imported, tins	lb.	1.10	@ 1.15
Peppermint, natural, cases	lb.	3.70	@ 3.85
redistilled, U.S.P., tins	lb.	3.90	@ 4.00
Perilla, barrels	lb.	.15½	Nom.
Petitgrain, Paraguay, tins	lb.	1.85	@ 1.90
Petrolatum (see Oil, white, medicinal).			
Pimento, tins	lb.	2.65	@ 2.75
Pine, steam distilled, straw color, barrels	gal.	.61	@ .65
water white, barrels	gal.	.64	@ .68
Pine needle, Siberian, cans	lb.	.65	@ .70
Poppyseed, barrels	gal.	1.70	@ —
Rapeseed, blown, barrels	gal.	.97	@ 1.01
refined, barrels	lb.	.78	@ .80
Red, distilled, barrels	lb.	.10¾	@ .11⅛
tanks	lb.	.09¾	@ —
saponified, barrels	lb.	.10¾	@ .11⅛
tanks	lb.	.09¾	@ —
turkey (see Oil, turkey red).			
Rose, artificial, bottles	oz.	2.00	@ 3.00
natural, coppers	oz.	15.00	@21.00
Rosemary, technical, tins	lb.	.32½	@ .35
U.S.P., tins	lb.	.50	@ .55
Rosin, first rectified, drums	gal.	.63	@ .65
second rectified, drums	gal.	.66	@ .68
third rectified, drums	gal.	.75	@ .78
Rubberseed, drums	lb.	.08¼	@ .09
works, tanks	lb.	.07	@ —
Salmon, coast, tanks	gal.	.44	Nom.
Sandalwood, E.I., U.S.P., tins,	lb.	8.00	@ 8.25
W. I. (see Oil, amyris).			
Sardine, coast, tanks	gal.	.45	Nom.
Sassafras, artificial, drums	lb.	.38	@ .40
natural, tins	lb.	1.10	@ 1.20
Savin, tins	lb.	1.65	@ 1.75
Sesame, refined, drums	lb.	.12½	@ .14
Soya bean, blown, barrels	lb.	.13¼	@ .13½
crude, barrels	lb.	.11	@ .11¼
shipment from Orient, coast, tanks	lb.	.09½	@ —
Spearmint, U.S.P., cases	lb.	4.60	@ 4.75
Sperm, bleached, 38 deg., f.o.b. New Bedford, barrels	gal.	.84	@ .85
natural, f.o.b. New Bedford, barrels	gal.	.78	@ .80
Spruce, tins	lb.	.95	@ 1.00
Sulphonated (see Oil, turkey red).			
Sweet birch, Northern, tins	lb.	2.25	@ 2.75
Southern, tins	lb.	1.70	@ 1.80
Tallow, acidless, bbls	100 lbs.	10.75	@ —
Tansy, tins	lb.	4.00	@ 4.25
Tar, commercial, barrels	gal.	.42	@ —
refined, barrels	gal.	.50	@ —
Tar acid (see T).			
Teaseed, coast, barrels	lb.	.10¾	Nom.
Thyme, red, tins	lb.	.70	@ .80
white, tins	lb.	.85	@ .90
Tung (see Oil, chinawood).			
Turkey red, 50 p.c., barrels, drums	lb.	.07¾	@ .08
75 p.c., barrels, drums	lb.	.10	@ .12
Turpentine (see T).			
Vetiver, Bourbon, bottle	lb.	5.85	@ 6.00
Whale, crude, No. 1, coast, tanks	lb.	.07	Nom.
No. 2, coast, tanks	lb.	.06½	Nom.
natural, barrels	gal.	.78	@ —
refined, winter, bleached, barrels	gal.	.80	@ —
extra, barrels	gal.	.82	@ —
White, medicinal, domestic, 890@895 s.g., drums	gal.	1.00	@ 1.05
875@880 s.g., drums	gal.	.75	@ .80
865@870 s.g., drums	gal.	.70	@ .75
Russian, 860@865 s.g., 75-80 vis., drums	gal.	.68	@ .83
870@875 s.g., 145-150 vis., drums	gal.	.74	@ .89
875-880 s.g., 185-190 vis., drums	gal.	.76	@ .91
880-885 s.g., 323-330 vis., drums	gal.	.78	@ .93
885-890 s.g., 325-330 vis., drums	gal.	.82	@ .97
Wintergreen, Northern, tins	lb.	7.00	@ 8.50
Southern, tins	lb.	3.50	@ 3.75
synthetic (see Methylsalicylate).			
Wood (see Oil, chinawood).			
Wormseed, tins	lb.	3.00	@ 3.10
Wormwood, tins	lb.	19.00	@20.00
Ylang ylang, Bourbon, bottles,	lb.	9.75	@13.00
Manila, bottles	lb.	30.00	@36.00
Opium, U.S.P., cases	lb.	12.90	@13.90
granulated, U.S.P., cans	lb.	13.85	@14.85
powdered, U.S.P., cans	lb.	13.85	@14.85
Orange mineral, American, casks,	lb.	.12¼	@ .13½
French, Tours, casks	lb.	.16½	@ —
kegs	lb.	.17½	@ —
Orange peel, bitter bales	lb.	.11	@ .12
sweet, bales	lb.	.15	@ .16
Orange flowers, cases	lb.	.25	@ .40
Orris root, Florentine, bags	lb.	.30	@ .32
fingers, cases	lb.	1.10	@ 1.15
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.34	@ .35
Verona, bales	lb.	.26	@ .28
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.30	@ .31
Orthochloranilin, drums	lb.	.65	@ .75
Orthoaminophenol, barrels	lb.	2.15	@ 2.25
Orthoanisidin, barrels	lb.	2.50	@ 2.75
Orthochlorophenol, drums	lb.	.50	@ .65
Orthocresol, drums	lb.	.17	@ .28
Orthodichlorobenzene, drums	lb.	.08	@ .10
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, kegs	lb.	.30	@ .32
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, tins,	lb.	.70	@ .75
Orthonitrophenol, kegs	lb.	.85	@ .90
Orthonitrotoluene, drums	lb.	.16	@ .18
Orthotoluenesulphonate, kegs	lb.	2.00	@ 2.05
Orthotoluidin, drums	lb.	.27	@ .30
Osage orange extract, liquid, 51 deg., barrels	lb.	.07	@ .07½

P

Papain, powdered, cases	lb.	3.25	@ 3.50
Paprika, extra fancy, bags	lb.	.27	@ .27½
fair, bags	lb.	.24	@ .24½
fancy, bags	lb.	.27	@ .27½
medium, bags	lb.	.26	@ .26½
Para-aminoacetanilide, kegs	lb.	1.05	@ 1.10
Para-aminophenol, base, bbls	lb.	.99	@ 1.02
hydrochloride, barrels	lb.	1.25	@ 1.30
Parachlorophenol, drums	lb.	.50	@ .65
Paracoumarone resin, car lots, drums	lb.	.07	@ .12
Paradichlorobenzene, drums	lb.	.17	@ —
kegs	lb.	.18	@ .25
Paraffin, crude, white scale, 122@124 A.m.p., bbls	lb.	.03¼	@ .03⅜
124@126 A.m.p., bbls	lb.	.03¼	@ .03⅜
yellow scale, 124@126 A.m.p., barrels	lb.	.03¼	@ .03¼
Paraffin, fully refined, slabs, 118@120 A.m.p., bags,	lb.	.03¾	@ .03⅞
cases	lb.	.04⅜	@ .04¾
123@125 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.04¼	@ .04⅜
cases	lb.	.04⅜	@ .04¾
125@127 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.04⅜	@ .04½
cases	lb.	.04⅝	@ .04¾
128@130 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.04½	@ .04⅝
cases	lb.	.05¼	@ .05⅝
130@132 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.05½	@ .05⅝
cases	lb.	.06⅛	@ .06¼
133@135 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.06⅛	@ .06¼
cases	lb.	.06⅜	@ .06⅝
135@137 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.06⅜	@ .06½
cases	lb.	.07	@ .07⅛
match, 105@108 A.m.p., bags,	lb.	.03⅞	@ —
111@115 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.03½	@ —
semi-refined solid, bags, 122@124 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.03½	@ —
Oklahoma, at refinery, crude, scale, 122@124, bags,	lb.	.02½	@ .02⅞
124-126, bags	lb.	.02¾	@ .02¾
Paraformaldehyde, kegs	lb.	.40	@ .42½
Paraldehyde, technical, drums	lb.	.20½	@ .23
U.S.P., carboys	lb.	.48	@ .50
Paranitroacetanilide, kegs	lb.	.52	@ .54
Paranitroanilin, kegs	lb.	.55	@ —
contract, kegs	lb.	.51	@ —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kegs	lb.	.28	@ .30
Paranitrophenol, kegs	lb.	.45	@ .50
Paranitrotoluene, kegs	lb.	.29	@ .31
Paraphenylenediamine, bbls	lb.	1.20	@ 1.25
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls	lb.	.70	@ .75
Paratoluenesulphonanilide, barrels	lb.	.55	@ —
Paratoluidin, casks	lb.	.38	@ .40
Pareira brava root, bales	lb.	.12	@ .13
Paris green, bulk	lb.	.25½	@ .37½
Passion flower herb, bales	lb.	.10	@ .11
Patchouli leaves, bales	lb.	.22	@ .25
Pellitory root, bales	lb.	.15	@ .16
Pennyroyal, bales	lb.	.07	@ .08
Pentane, normal, works, drums,	gal.	1.50	@ —
small lots, works	gal.	2.00	@ —
Pentanes, mixed, works, drums,	gal.	1.50	@ —
small lots, works	gal.	2.00	@ —
Pepper, black, Alleppey, bags	lb.	.34½	@ .35
Lampong, bags	lb.	.34¼	@ .34½
Singapore, bags	lb.	.35½	@ .36
Tellicherry, bags	lb.	.35	@ .35½
red, chillies, Japanese, No. 1, bags	lb.	.16¼	@ .16½
Mombasa, bags	lb.	.26½	@ .27
white, Muntok, bags	lb.	.62	@ .62½
Singapore, bags	lb.	.60	@ .62
Peppermint leaves, bales	lb.	.45	@ .50
Persian berry extract, barrels	lb.	.25	Nom.
Peru, balsam, drums	lb.	1.90	@ 2.00
Petrolatum, amber, dark, car lots, barrels	lb.	.03⅜	@ .03½
light, car lots, barrels	lb.	.03⅝	@ .03¾
cream, car lots, barrels	lb.	.06⅜	@ .06⅝
dark green, car lots, barrels	lb.	.01¾	@ .02
lily white, car lots, barrels	lb.	.06⅜	@ .07¼
snow white, car lots, barrels	lb.	.08¾	@ .08⅝
veterinary, car lots, barrels	lb.	.02¾	@ .03

Petroleum, crude, at wells:—

California:—

(When not otherwise indicated, posted by Standard Oil Company of California and Union Oil Company of California).

Athens, Rosecrans, Dominguez:—	Per barrel— 1929.	1928.
24-24.9 deg.	1.01	.89
25-25.9 deg.	1.05	.90
26-26.9 deg.	1.09	.92
27-27.9 deg.	1.13	.94
28-28.9 deg.	1.17	.96
29-29.9 deg.	1.21	.98
30-30.9 deg.	1.25	1.00
31-31.9 deg.	1.30	1.03
32-32.9 deg.	1.35	1.06
33-33.9 deg.	1.41	1.09
34-34.9 deg.	1.47	1.12
35-35.9 deg.	1.53	1.15
36-36.9 deg.	1.59	1.18
37-37.9 deg.	1.65	1.21
38-38.9 deg.	1.71	1.24
39-39.9 deg.	1.77	1.27
40-40.9 deg.	1.83	1.30
41-41.9 deg.	1.89	1.33
42-42.9 deg.	1.95	1.36
Coyote Hills:—		
14-17.9 deg.	.70	.85
18-18.9 deg.	.75	.85
19-19.9 deg.	.80	.85
20-20.9 deg.	.84	.85
21-21.9 deg.	.88	.86
22-22.9 deg.	.91	.87
23-23.9 deg.	.94	.88
24-24.9 deg.	.97	.89
25-25.9 deg.	1.00	.90
26-26.9 deg.	1.04	.91
27-27.9 deg.	1.08	.92
28-28.9 deg.	1.12	.93
29-29.9 deg.	1.16	.94
30-30.9 deg.	1.20	.95
Kern river:—		
11-11.9 deg.	.45	.75
12-12.9 deg.	.50	.75
13-13.9 deg.	.50	.75
14-19.9 deg.	.50	.75
Kettleman Hills, 55 deg. and above	1.65	—
Midway - Sunset - Elk Hills, Lost Hills, Newhall*, McKittrick*, Buena Vista Hill:—		
14-17.9 deg.	.50	.75
18-18.9 deg.	.50@ .56	.75
19-19.9 deg.	.50@ .62	.75
20-20.9 deg.	.68	.77
21-21.9 deg.	.74	.79
22-22.9 deg.	.80	.81
23-23.9 deg.	.86	.83
24-24.9 deg.	.90	.85
25-25.9 deg.	.95	.87
26-26.9 deg.	1.00	.89
27-27.9 deg.	1.05	.91
28-28.9 deg.	1.10	.93
29-29.9 deg.	1.16	.96
30-30.9 deg.	1.22	.99
31-31.9 deg.	1.28	1.02
32-32.9 deg.	1.34	1.05
33-33.9 deg.	1.40	1.08
†34-34.9 deg.	1.46	1.11

* Newhall and McKittrick are posted only to 19.9 degrees; Midway, Sunset, Elk Hills and Buena Vista Hills to 33.9 degrees.

† Posted only on Lost Hills crude.

Santa Fe Springs:—		
21-21.9 deg.	.89	.85
22-22.9 deg.	.92	.85
23-23.9 deg.	.95	.85
24-24.9 deg.	.98	.85
25-25.9 deg.	1.01	.86
26-26.9 deg.	1.04	.87
27-27.9 deg.	1.07	.88
28-28.9 deg.	1.10	.89
29-29.9 deg.	1.15	.91
30-30.9 deg.	1.20	.93
31-31.9 deg.	1.25	.95
32-32.9 deg.	1.30	.97
33-33.9 deg.	1.35	.99
34-34.9 deg.	1.40	1.01
35-35.9 deg.	1.45	1.03
36-36.9 deg.	1.50	1.06
37-37.9 deg.	1.55	1.09
38-38.9 deg.	1.60	1.12
39-39.9 deg.	1.65	1.15

Petroleum, crude, at wells:—

Seal Beach, Alamotis Heights, Signal Hill, Huntington Beach, Inglewood*, Olinda-Brea Canyon**, Torrance†, Richfield‡:—

	Per barrel— 1929.	1928.
14-14.9 deg.	.70	.85
15-15.9 deg.	.70	.85
16-16.9 deg.	.70	.85
17-17.9 deg.	.70	.85
18-18.9 deg.	.75	.85
19-19.9 deg.	.80	.85
20-20.9 deg.	.85	.85
21-21.9 deg.	.89	.86
22-22.9 deg.	.93	.87
23-23.9 deg.	.97	.88
24-24.9 deg.	1.01	.90
25-25.9 deg.	1.05	.90
26-26.9 deg.	1.09	.94
27-27.9 deg.	1.13	.96
28-28.9 deg.	1.17	.98
29-29.9 deg.	1.21	1.00
30-30.9 deg.	1.25	1.06
31-31.9 deg.	1.30	1.09
32-32.9 deg.	1.35	1.09

** Olinda-Brea Canyon to 30.9 degrees.

* Inglewood posted only to 28.9 degrees.

† Torrance posted only to 28.9 degrees.

‡ Richfield posted only to 30.9 degrees.

Wheeler Ridge*, Coalinga:—		
14-19.9 deg.	.50	.75
20-20.9 deg.	.68	.76
21-21.9 deg.	.74	.74
22-22.9 deg.	.80	.80
23-23.9 deg.	.85	.70
24-24.9 deg.	.88	.80
25-25.9 deg.	.91	.81
26-26.9 deg.	.94	.82
27-27.9 deg.	.98	.83
28-28.9 deg.	1.03	.85
29-29.9 deg.	1.06	.87
30-30.9 deg.	1.10	.80
31-31.9 deg.	1.14	.91
32-32.9 deg.	1.14	.91
33-33.9 deg.	1.22	.95
34-34.9 deg.	1.26	.97
35 deg. and above	1.30	.99

* Wheeler Ridge posted only to 27.9 degrees.

Whittier, La Habra:—		
14-17.9 deg.	.70	.85
18-18.9 deg.	.75	.85
19-19.9 deg.	.80	.85
20-20.9 deg.	.84	.85
21-21.9 deg.	.88	.85
22-22.9 deg.	.91	.85
23-23.9 deg.	.95	.85
24-24.9 deg.	.98	.85
25-25.9 deg.	1.01	.86
26-26.9 deg.	1.04	.87
27-27.9 deg.	1.07	.88
28-28.9 deg.	1.10	.89
29-29.9 deg.	1.13	.90
30-30.9 deg.	1.16	.91

Canada:—

(Posted by Imperial Oil Company)

	Per barrel— 1929.	1928.
Oil Springs	2.27	2.02
Petrolia	2.20	1.95

Gulf Coast:—

(When not otherwise indicated, posted by Humble Oil & Refining Company, Gulf Pipe Line Company, Magnolia Petroleum Corporation, Texas Company, Sun Pipe Line Company.)

	Per barrel— 1929.	1928.
Evangeline	1.15	1.15
Goose Creek, Hull, Liberty, West Columbia, Orange, Boling, Sour Lake, Pierce Junction, Spindletop Junction:—		
Grade A	1.30	1.20
Grade B, below 25 deg.	1.15	1.15
25-25.9 deg.	1.18	1.15
26-26.9 deg.	1.21	1.17
27-27.9 deg.	1.24	1.19
28-28.9 deg.	1.27	1.21
29-29.9 deg.	1.30	1.28
30-30.9 deg.	1.33	1.25
31-31.9 deg.	1.36	1.27
32-32.9 deg.	1.39	1.29
33-33.9 deg.	1.42	1.31
34-34.9 deg.	1.45	1.32
35-35.9 deg.	1.49	1.35
36-36.9 deg.	1.53	1.30
37-37.9 deg.	1.57	1.37
38-38.9 deg.	1.61	1.41
39-39.9 deg.	1.65	1.43
*40 deg. and above	1.69@1.85	1.45

* Posted by Texas Company and Sun Pipe Line Company.

High Island	1.00	...
Jennings, La.	1.05	1.05
Laredo	.95	.95
Piedras Pintas	1.85	1.85
Saratoga, Batson, Dayton	1.20	1.20

Indiana, Illinois:—

(Posted by Ohio Oil Company.)

	Per barrel— 1929.	1928.
Illinois	1.75	1.55
Indiana	1.57	1.37
Muskegon, Mich.	1.00	..
Plymouth, Ill.	1.28	1.28
Princeton, Ind.	1.75	1.55
Waterloo	1.50	1.25
Saginaw, Mich.	1.90@2.05	1.95@2.05

Kentucky, Tennessee:—

(Posted by Joseph Seep Purchasing Agency.)

	Per barrel— 1929.	1928.
Ragland	.85	.85
Somerset grade, in Cumberland lines.	1.80	1.75

Louisiana, Arkansas:—

(When not otherwise indicated, posted by Texas Company, Standard Oil Company of Louisiana, Gulf Pipe Line Company, Magnolia Petroleum Company.)

	Per barrel— 1929.	1928.
Bellevue	1.30	1.20
Bull Bayou, Caddo, Haynesville, El Dorado, Homer, Crichton, De Soto:—		
28 deg. and below	1.00	.81
28-28.9 deg.	1.05	.88
29-29.9 deg.	1.10	.95
30-30.9 deg.	1.15	1.02
31-31.9 deg.	1.20	1.09
32-32.9 deg.	1.25	1.16
33-33.9 deg.	1.30	1.21
34-34.9 deg.	1.35	1.26
35-35.9 deg.	1.40	1.31
36-36.9 deg.	1.45	1.36
37-37.9 deg.	1.50	1.41
38-38.9 deg.	1.55	1.46
39-39.9 deg.	1.60	1.51
40-40.9 deg.	1.65	1.56
41-41.9 deg.	1.70	1.61
42-42.9 deg.	1.75	1.46
43-43.9 deg.	1.80	1.49
44 deg. and above	1.85	1.52@1.76
*Callon	.90	.96

INTRODUCING

PYROCIDE No. 20

Standardized Extract of Pyrethrum

Pyrocide No. 20 is an oil soluble extract of pyrethrum flowers, standardized to contain all the active principle from 20 lbs. of flowers testing 0.75% pyrethrins.

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Standardization also enables us to quote very low prices. Write us now, stating the quantity you might be interested in. Address McLaughlin Gormley King Co., 1715 S. E. Fifth St., Minneapolis, Minn.

PYROCIDE No. 20

Oil soluble extract of Pyrethrum

McLAUGHLIN GORMLEY KING CO., ***Minneapolis, Minnesota***

Manufacturers of EVER GREEN

Petroleum, crude, at wells:—
Louisiana-Arkansas:—

	Per barrel 1929.	1928.
Cotton Valley:—		
below 28 degrees....	.85	.81
28-28.9 deg.....	.85	.88
29-29.9 deg.....	.85	.95
30-30.9 deg.....	.85	1.02
31-31.9 deg.....	.85	1.09
32-32.9 deg.....	.85	1.16
33-33.9 deg.....	.85	1.21
34-34.9 deg.....	.85	1.26
35-35.9 deg.....	.85	1.31
36-36.9 deg.....	1.45	1.36
37-37.9 deg.....	1.50	1.41
38-38.9 deg.....	1.60	1.46
39-39.9 deg.....	1.60	1.51
40-40.9 deg.....	1.65	1.56
41-41.9 deg.....	1.70	1.61
42-42.9 deg.....	1.75	1.66
43-43.9 deg.....	1.80	1.71
Pine Island.....	1.44	1.40
Smackover:—		
below 24 deg.....	.85	.75
24 deg and above...	1.00	.90
Starks Dome, La.*....	1.40	1.40
Stephens:—		
below 28 deg.....	.90	1.00
28-28.9 deg.....	.94	1.02
29-29.9 deg.....	.98	1.04
30-30.9 deg.....	1.02	1.06
31-31.9 deg.....	1.06	1.08
32 deg. and above...	1.10	1.10
Uraniat†	1.10	.85

* Posted by Gulf Pipe Line Company only.
† Posted by Paragon Development Company.

Mexico:—
(F.o.b. terminals, Mexican ports—based on contract.)

	Per barrel 1929.	1928.
Panuco	1.15	1.10
Tax	13.668c	15.373c
Tuxpan	.93	.92
Tax	21.938c	26.35c

Oklahoma, Kansas, North, East and Central Texas:—
(Posted by Sinclair Oil & Gas Company, Cosden Pipe Line Company, Champlin Refining Company, Gypsy Oil Company, Continental Oil Company, Prairie Oil & Gas Company, Humble Oil & Refining Company, Texas Company, Carter Oil Company. Inside prices posted only by Magnolia Petroleum Company.)

	Per barrel 1929.	1928.
Corsicana, heavy.....	.80	1.25
East Lulling†.....	1.00	—
Midcontinent*:—		
below 25 deg.....	.85	.67
25-25.9 deg.....	.70@ .90	.67
26-26.9 deg.....	.75@ .95	.74
27-27.9 deg.....	.85@1.00	.81
28-28.9 deg.....	.90@1.05	.88
29-29.9 deg.....	.95@1.10	.95
30-32.9 deg.....1.05@1.15		1.02
31-31.9 deg.....1.15@1.20		1.09
32-32.9 deg.....	1.25	1.16
33-33.9 deg.....	1.30	1.21
34-34.9 deg.....	1.35	1.26
35-35.9 deg.....	1.40	1.31
36-36.9 deg.....	1.45	1.36
37-37.9 deg.....	1.50	1.41
38-38.9 deg.....	1.55	1.46
39-39.9 deg.....	1.60	1 51
40-40.9 deg.....	1.65	1.56
41-41.9 deg.....	1.70	1.61
42-42.9 deg.....	1.75	1.66
43-43.9 deg.....	1.80	1.71
44 deg. and above...	1.85	1.76@2.16

* Includes Boggy Creek and Corsicana light.
† Posted by Sun Pipe Line Co.

Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia:—
(When not otherwise indicated, posted by Joseph Seep Purchasing Agency.)

	Per barrel 1929.	1928.
Cabell, W. Va.....	1.65	1.45
Corning, Ohio.....	1.90	1.80
Gaines, Pa.....	2.25	2.25
Keister, Pa.....	1.20	1.20
Lima*	1.80	1.60
Pennsylvania:—		
Bradford, in National Transit lines.....	3.25-3.30	3.35
Other fields, in Buckeye lines.....	2.95	3.00
Eureka lines.....	3.15	3.15
New York and National Transit lines.	3.25-3.30	3.25-3.35
Southwest Penn lines	3.25	3.25
Wooster, Ohio*.....	1.90	1.67

*Posted by Ohio Oil Company

Rocky Mountain:—
(When not otherwise indicated, posted by Texas Company only)

	per barrel 1929.	1928.
Artesia, N. M.....	1.08	1.08
Big Muddy†	1.43	1.33
Byron	1.38	1.33
Cat Creek*.....	1.65	1.33
Elk Basin†	1.65	1.48
Ferris	1.60	1.60
Florence, Colo.....	1.60	1.60
Grass Creek†, heavy..	.90	.90
light	1.65	1.48
Greybull*	1.65	1.33
Hamilton Dome.....	.85	.85
Hogback, N. M.*....	1.70	1.38
Kevin	1.20	1.20
Lance Creek†	1.68	1.48
Lander	.80	.80
Lake Basin.....	2.20	2.20
Lost Soldier.....	1.05	.95
Moffatt, Colo.....	.85	.85
Mule Creek.....	1.20	1.10
Notches	.65	.65
Osage*	1.65	1.33
Pedro	1.25	.....
Pilot Butte.....	1.75	1.75
Poison Spider.....	1.00	1.00
Rex Lake.....	1.10	1.10
Rock Creek†	1.40	1.33
Salt Creek*:—		
28-28.9 deg.....	1.05	.88
29-29.9 deg.....	1.10	.95
30-30.9 deg.....	1.15	1.02
31-31.9 deg.....	1.20	...
32-32.9 deg.....	1.25	1.09
33-33.9 deg.....	1.30	1.21
34-34.9 deg.....	1.35	1.26
35-35.9 deg.....	1.40	1.31
36-36.9 deg.....	1.45	1.36
37-37.9 deg.....	1.50	1.41
38-38.9 deg.....	1.55	1.46
39-39.9 deg.....	1.60	1.51
40-40.9 deg.....	1.65	1.56
41-41.9 deg.....	1.70	1.66
42-42.9 deg.....	1.75	1.66
43-43.9 deg.....	1.80	1.71
44 deg. and above...	1.85	1.76
Simpson Ridge.....	.80	.80
South Casper Creek...	1.00	1.00
Sunburst	1.75	1.65
Torchlight	1.65	1.35
Tow Creek, Colo.....	.75	.72

* Posted by Midwest Refining Company.
† Posted by Midwest Refining Company and Ohio Oil Company.

Petroleum, crude, at wells:—
South, Central and Southwestern Texas:—
(When not otherwise indicated, posted by Texpata Pipe Line Company, Humble Pipe Line Company, Magnolia Petroleum Company.)

	Per barrel 1929.	1928.
Callinan	1.75	1.75
Cedar Creek	1.00	...
Luling	.90	1.00
Lytton Springs (see Midcontinent).		
Mirando	.90	1.00
Rockdale, Minerva:—		
below 38 deg.....	1.25	1.25
38-38.9 deg.....	1.27	1.27
39-39.9 deg.....	1.29	1.29
40 deg. and above...	1.31	1.31
Salt Flat.....	1.25	...
Somerset:—		
32-32.9 deg.....	1.05	1.05
33-33.9 deg.....	1.07	1.07
34-34.9 deg.....	1.09	1.09
35-35.9 deg.....	1.11	1.11
36-36.9 deg.....	1.13	1.13
37-37.9 deg.....	1.15	1.15
38 deg. and above...	1.17	1.17
Thrall (prices same as Midcontinent, less 19½c. per 100 pounds freight).		

—Posted by Grayburg Pipe Line Company and Pioneer Oil & Refining Company.

Texas Panhandle:—
(When not otherwise indicated, posted by Humble Oil & Refining Company, Gulf Pipe Line Company, Magnolia Petroleum Company, Kay C'nty Gas Company.)

	Per barrel 1929.	1928.
Carson County, Hutchinson County:—		
below 32 deg.....	.90	.69
32-32.9 deg.....	.95	.76
33-33.9 deg.....	1.00	.81
34-34.9 deg.....	1.05	.86
35-35.9 deg.....	1.10	.91
36-36.9 deg.....	1.15	.96
37-37.9 deg.....	1.20	1.01
38-38.9 deg.....	1.25	1.06
39-39.9 deg.....	1.30	1.11
40-40.9 deg.....	1.35	1.16
41-41.9 deg.....	1.40	1.21
42-42.9 deg.....	1.45	1.26
43-43.9 deg.....	1.50	1.31
44-44.9 deg.....	1.55	1.36
Gray County:—		
below 29 deg.....	.90	.68
29-29.9 deg.....	.95	.73
30-30.9 deg.....	1.00	.78
31-31.9 deg.....	1.05	.83
32-32.9 deg.....	1.10	.96
33-33.9 deg.....	1.15	1.01
34-34.9 deg.....	1.20	1.06
35-35.9 deg.....	1.25	1.11
36-36.9 deg.....	1.30	1.16
37-37.9 deg.....	1.35	1.21
38-38.9 deg.....	1.40	1.26
39-39.9 deg.....	1.45	1.31
40-40.9 deg.....	1.50	1.36
41-41.9 deg.....	1.55	1.41
42-42.9 deg.....	1.60	1.46
43-43.9 deg.....	1 65	1.51
44 deg. and above...	1 70	1.56
Panola County*:—		
32-32.9 deg.....	.96	.96
33-33.9 deg.....	.98	.98
34-34.9 deg.....	1.00	1.00
35-35.9 deg.....	1.02	1.02
36-36.9 deg.....	1.04	1.04
37-37.9 deg.....	1.06	1.06
38 deg. and above...	1.08	1.08
Wheeler County:—		
below 30 deg.....	.90	.65
30-30.9 deg.....	.95	.72
31-31.9 deg.....	1.00	.79
32-32.9 deg.....	1.05	.86
33-33.9 deg.....	1.10	.91
34-34.9 deg.....	1.15	.96
35-35.9 deg.....	1.20	1.01
36-36.9 deg.....	1.25	1.06
37-37.9 deg.....	1.30	1.11
38-38.9 deg.....	1.35	1.16
39-39.9 deg.....	1.40	1.21
40-40.9 deg.....	1.45	1.26
41-41.9 deg.....	1.50	1.31
42-42.9 deg.....	1.55	1.36
43-43.9 deg.....	1.60	1.41
44 deg. and above...	1 65	1.46

*Posted by Sun Oil Company, National Refining Company.

West Texas:—
(Posted by Kay County Gas Company, Humble Oil & Refining Company.)

	Per barrel 1929.	1928.
Crane, Upton, Winkler, Pecos, Crockett, Glasscock, Howard, Mitchell and Lea (New Mexico) Counties:		
below 25 deg.....	.70	.65
25-25.9 deg.....	.74	.65
26-26.9 deg.....	.78	.65
27-27.9 deg.....	.82	.65
28-28.9 deg.....	.86	.65
29-29.9 deg.....	.90	.65
30-30.9 deg.....	.94	.65
31-31.9 deg.....	.98	.65
32-32.9 deg.....	1.02	.65
33-33.9 deg.....	1.06	.65
34-34.9 deg.....	1.10	.65
35-35.9 deg.....	1.14	.65
36 deg. and above...	1.18	.65
Iatan, all gravities...	.93	.93
Western Kentucky:— (When not otherwise indicated, posted by Indian Refining Company, Ohio Oil Company.)		
Clay County, Tenn.*..	1.50	1.50
Cumberland, Barren, Monroe Counties*...	1.50	1.50
Oil City, Ky.,† in lines of Stoll Refining Company..	1.80	1.65
Western Kentucky, all gravities..	1.83	1.48

* Posted by Paragon Development Company.
† Posted by Stoll Oil Refining Company.

Petroleum jelly (see Petrolatum).			
Spirits, works, tanks.....gal.	.12	@	—
steel barrels.....gal.	.17	@	—
Phenol, U.S.P., works, car lots, drums..lb.	.14½	@	.15
Phenolphthalein, U.S.P., barrels, drums..lb.	1.10	@	1.20
Phenylacetic aldehyde, bottles.lb.	5.00	@	5.25
Phenylhydrazin hydrochloride, bottles..lb.	9.00	@	—
Phosphate rock, Florida, high-grade, hard, 77 p.c., mines..ton.	6.50	@	—
land pebble, 68 p.c. minimum, mines..ton.	3.10	@	3.25
70 p.c., mines.....ton.	3.75	@	3.99
72 p.c., mines.....ton.	4.25	@	4.35
75 p.c. basis, 74 p.c. minimum, mines..ton.	5.25	@	5.50
75 p.c. minimum, mines.. ton.	5.75	@	—
77 p.c. basis, 76 p.c. minimum, mines..ton.	6.25	@	—
Tennessee, 72 p.c., mines.ton.	5.00	@	—
75 p. c., mines.....ton.	5.50	@	—
Phosphorus, red, cases.....lb.	.55	@	.60
yellow, cases .....lb.	.35	@	.40
Oxychloride, cylinders.....lb.	.35	@	.40
Sesquisulphide, cases.....lb.	.44	@	—
Trichloride, cylinders.....lb.	.35	@	—
Phthalic anhydride, refined, barrels..lb.	.18	@	.19
technical, barrels.....lb.	.16	@	.16½
Pichi leaves, bags.....lb.	.12½	@	.13
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, bottles, vials..oz.	4.00	@	4.25
Nitrate, bottles, vials.....oz.	4.00	@	4.25
Pimento, bags.....lb.	.25¾	@	.26
Pinkroot, true, bales.....lb.	.60	@	.62
Pitch, burgundy (see B).			
hardwood, works, one-time container..ton.	40.00	@	45.00
pine, barrels.....bbl.	7.50	@	8.50
Plaster of paris, common, bags, ton.	23.00	@	29.00
barrels .....100 lbs.	3.40	@	3.50
dentists', barrels.....100 lbs.	3.75	@	—
Pleurisy root, bales.....lb.	.22	@	.23
Podophyllin, U.S.P., tins.....lb.	4.25	@	4.30
Poke root, bales.....lb.	.07	@	.08
Pomegranate bark, bags.....lb.	.35	@	.40
Root bark, bags.....lb.	No stocks		
Poppy flowers, red, bales.....lb.	.60	@	.61
Heads, barrels.....lb.	.50	@	.55
Seed, Dutch, bags.....lb.	.08½	@	.08½
Russian, bags.....lb.	.07½	@	.08
Potash acetate, barrels.....lb.	.29	@	.30
Bicarbonate, U.S.P., crystals, barrels..lb.	.09½	@	.10
granular, barrels.....lb.	.10½	@	.11
Bichromate, casks.....lb.	.09	@	.09¾
Binoxalate, drums.....lb.	.14	@	.22
Bisulphate, kegs.....lb.	.59	@	—
Bromide, barrels.....lb.	.42	@	.43
Carbonate, 98-100 p.c., calcined, shipment, casks..lb.	.07¾	@	.08¼
96-96 p.c., calcined, shipment, casks..lb.	.06¼	@	.07
80-85 p.c., calcined, casks..lb.	.05¾	@	.05¾
hydrated, shipment, casks..lb.	.05¾	@	.06
U.S.P., granular, barrels..lb.	.13	@	—
powdered, barrels.....lb.	.16	@	—
Caustic, solid, 88-92 p.c., domestic, works, casks..lb.	.07¼	@	.07¾
imported, casks.....lb.	.07½	@	.07¾
flake, 88-92 p.c., domestic, works, car lots, casks, 100 lbs.	8.05	@	8.30
less car lots, casks...lb.	.08½	@	.09
imported, car lots, casks..lb.	.07½	@	.07¾
Chlorate, technical, domestic, works, car lots, casks..lb.	.08¼	@	—
imported, car lots, casks.lb.	.07½	@	.07¾
U.S.P., granular, kegs....lb.	.16	@	.17
powdered, kegs.....lb.	.11	@	.14
Chloride, crystals, barrels...lb.	.05½	@	.05¾
(See also Potash Muriate)			
Chromate, kegs.....lb.	.23	@	.33
Citrate, barrels.....lb.	.51	@	.58
Cyanide, cases.....lb.	.55	@	.57½
Glycerophosphate solution, 75 p.c., barrels, cans....lb.	1.35	@	1.50
Guaiacolsulphonate, cans....lb.	1.70	@	1.80
Hypophosphite, cans.....lb.	.80	@	.85
Iodide, barrels, fiber drums..lb.	3.25	@	3.30
resale, drums.....lb.	3.23	@	3.25
Kainit*, 12.4 p.c., bags....ton.	12.10	@	—
bulk .....ton.	9.10	@	—
14-16 p.c., bags.....ton.	12.60	@	—
bulk .....ton.	9.60	@	—
Manure salt*, 20 p.c., bags.ton.	15.50	@	—
bulk .....ton.	12.50	@	—
30 p.c., bags.....ton.	21.95	@	—
bulk .....ton.	18.95	@	—
double (see Potash-magnesia sulphate.)			
Metabisulphite, barrels.....lb.	.13	@	—
Muriate*, 80-85 p.c., basis 80 p.c., bags..ton.	36.75	@	—
bulk .....ton.	35.15	@	—
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).			
Oxalate, pure, crystals, kegs.lb.	.28	@	.29
technical, barrels.....lb.	.20	@	.24
Perchlorate, works, kegs....lb.	.11	@	.12
Permanganate, technical, drums..lb.	.16	@	.17
U.S.P., drums.....lb.	.16	@	.17
Prussiate, red, barrels.....lb.	.39	@	.41
yellow, barrels.....lb.	.18½	@	.21
Sorts, casks.....lb.	.08½	@	.09
Sulphate, N.F., barrels.....lb.	.13	@	.16
technical*, 90-95 p.c., basis 90 p.c., bags..ton.	47.75	@	—
bulk .....ton.	46.15	@	—
Vegetable, f.o.b. Baltimore, bulk..ton.	20.89	@	—
Xanthate, tanks.....lb.	.12	@	—
car lots, drums.....lb.	.14	@	—
Potash-magnesia sulphate, *48-53 p.c., basis 48 p.c., bags, ton.	27.50	@	—
bulk .....ton.	25.90	@	—
Potash-titanium oxalate, kegs.lb.	.21	@	.22
Prickly ash bark, bales.....lb.	.13½	@	.20
Berries, bales.....lb.	.28	@	.30
Prince's pine, herb, bales....lb.	.29	@	.30
Pulsatilla, bales.....lb.	.12	@	.13
Pumice stone, lump, casks....lb.	.06	@	.07
powdered, pure, barrels...lb.	.02½	@	.04
Pumpkin seed, bags.....lb.	.12	@	.16
Putty, commercial, tubs.....lb.	.03½	@	—
linseed oil, kegs.....lb.	.05½	@	—
Pyrethrum flowers, powdered, closed, barrels, kegs..lb.	.40	@	.41
half closed, barrels, kegs. lb.	.32	@	.40
open, barrels, kegs.....lb. with stems, barrels, kegs.. lb.	.35	@	.36
	.26	@	.29
Pyridin, drums.....gal.	1.75	@	2.00
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atlantic ports, bulk..unit ton	.13	@	.13¼

*Prices subject to seasonal discounts; see fertilizer market report.

Q

Quassia, chips, bales.....lb.	.06	@	.08
Quebracho extract, liquid, 5 p.c. tannin, barrels..lb.	.03¾	@	.04
solid, 63 p.c., bags.....lb.	.05½	@	.05¾
clarified, 64 p.c., bags...lb.	.06¼	@	—
Queen of the meadow, bags...lb.	.09	@	.10
Root, bags.....lb.	.08	@	.09
Quercitron extract, liquid, 51 deg., barrels..lb.	.05½	@	.06¼
solid, drums.....lb.	.09½	@	.10¼
Quicksilver, 76-lb. flasks, net per flask.	124.50	@	125.00
Quince seed, bags.....lb.	.70	@	.85
Quinidine alkaloid, cans.....oz.	.70	@	.75
Sulphate, cans.....oz.	.50	@	—
Quinine acetate, cans.....oz.	.78	@	—
Alkaloid, cans.....oz.	.55	@	—
Arsenate, cans.....oz.	.78	@	—
Arsenite, cans.....oz.	.78	@	—
Benzoate, cans.....oz.	.78	@	—
Bisulphate, cans.....oz.	.40	@	—
Japanese, tins.....oz.	.40	@	—
Swiss, tins.....oz.	.40	@	—
Citrate, cans.....oz.	.51	@	—
Dihydrobromide, bottles..oz.	.54	@	—
Dihydrochloride, bottles....oz.	.54	@	—
Quinine ethylcarbonate, cans..oz.	.58	@	—
Ferrocyanide, cans.....oz.	.78	@	—
Formate, cans.....oz.	.73	@	—
Glycerophosphate, cans.....oz.	.80	@	—
Hydrobromide, cans.....oz.	.50	@	—
Hydrochloride, cans.....oz.	.50	@	—
Hydrochlorosulphate, cans..oz.	.54	@	—
Hydriodide, cans.....oz.	.78	@	—
Hypophosphite, cans.....oz.	.70	@	—
Lactate, cans.....oz.	.66	@	—
Phosphate, cans.....oz.	.62	@	—
Salicylate, cans.....oz.	.52	@	—
Sulphate, domestic, tins....oz.	.40	@	—
Dutch, tins.....oz.	.40	@	—
Japanese, tins.....oz.	.40	@	—
Swiss, tins.....oz.	.40	@	—
Sulphocarbolate, cans.....oz.	.78	@	—
Tannate, cans.....oz.	.41	@	—
Tartrate, cans.....oz.	.73	@	—
Valerate, cans.....oz.	.78	@	—
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, cans, oz.	.54	@	—

R

R Salt, barrels.....lb.	.44	@	.45
Rapeseed, Dutch, bags.....lb.	.07	@	.07¼
German, bags.....lb.	.06½	@	.07
South American, bags.....lb.	No stocks		
Raspberries, dried, barrels....lb.	.48	Nom.	
Red:—			
Amaranth (maroon lake), kegs, lb.	.50	@	1.50
Alizarin, lake, concentrated, kegs..lb.	1.50	@	2.10
Carmine, No. 40, 11-lb tins.lb.	6.00	@	7.00
Crocus martis, purple oxide, barrels..lb.	.03	@	.06
Eosin, kegs.....lb.	.65	@	.75
Indian, dry, American, ordinary, barrels..lb.	.04	@	.06
pure, barrels.....lb.	.10	@	.14
English, ordinary, barrels.. lb.	.06	@	.09
pure, barrels.....lb.	.11	@	.14
in oil, cans.....lb.	.31	@	.32
Iron oxide, from copperas, casks..lb.	.04	@	.14
Lithol toner, kegs.....lb.	.90	@	.96
Mercury oxide, technical, domestic, barrels..lb.	2.11	@	—
Metallic, Pennsylvania, works, bags, barrels..ton.	38.00	@	45.00
Oxide, earth, domestic, barrels, lb.	.02	@	.04½
Spanish, barrels.....lb.	.03	@	.04½
Para toner, concentrated, 100-lb. lots, kegs..lb.	.75	@	.80
reduced, 10 percent, kegs.lb.	.10	@	.13
Purple lake, kegs.....lb.	.60	@	2.00
Rose pink, barrels.....lb.	.15	@	.25
Lake, barrels.....lb.	.29	@	.30
Scarlet lake, kegs.....lb.	.85	@	.90
Toluidin toner, kegs.....lb.	1.55	@	1.75
Tuscan, barrels.....lb.	.15	@	.40
in oil, cans.....lb.	.41	@	.43
Venetian, barrels.....lb.	.01½	@	.05
in oil, cans.....lb.	.17	@	.20
Vermilion, American, bbls..lb.	.15	@	.25
English quicksilver, kegs, barrels..lb.	1.90	@	2.05
(Red dyes are listed under Dye.)			
Red precipitate, fiber drums, kegs..lb.	2.16	@	—
Red saunders wood, ground, barrels..lb	.18	@	—
Resorcinol, technical, works, cans lb.	1.15	@	1.25
contracts, works, cans.....lb.	1.15	@	—
U.S.P., works, cans, kegs...lb.	1.65	@	—
Rhatany root, bags.....lb.	.12	@	.18
Rhodinol, bottles.....lb.	6.25	@	20.00
Rhubarb root, high dried, cases, lb.	.30	@	.31
powdered, barrels, kegs...lb.	.36	@	.37
Rochelle salt, crystals, boxes, kegs..lb.	.23	@	—
powdered, barrels, kegs....lb.	.23	@	—
Rose flowers, red, bales.....lb.	1.65	@	1.80
Water, triple.....demijohn	5.50	@	5.75
Rosemary flowers, bales.....lb.	.30	@	.31
Leaves, bales.....lb.	.05	@	.05½
Rosin, gum.—			
B, barrels.....280 lbs.	9.20	@	—
D, barrels.....280 lbs.	9.20	@	—
E, barrels.....280 lbs.	9.20	@	—
F, barrels.....280 lbs.	9.20	@	—
G, barrels.....280 lbs.	9.20	@	—
H, barrels.....280 lbs.	9.20	@	—
I, barrels.....280 lbs.	9.20	@	—
K, barrels.....280 lbs.	9.22½	@	—
M, barrels.....280 lbs.	9.25	@	—
N, barrels.....280 lbs.	9.30	@	—
W.G., barrels.....280 lbs.	9.35	@	—
W.W., barrels.....280 lbs.	9.65	@	—
X, barrels.....280 lbs.	9.75	@	—
wood, barrels.....280 lbs.	8.05	@	—
works, barrels.....280 lbs.	7.00	@	—
Rottenstone, domestic, mines, bulk..ton.	23.50	@	28.00
imported, lump, barrels.....lb.	.05	@	.07
powdered, barrels.....lb.	.02½	@	.04¼
selected, lump, barrels.....lb.	.10	@	.12
Rue, bales.....lb.	.17½	@	.18

S

Sabadilla seed, powdered, barrels..lb.	.34	@	.35
Saccharin, 1,000-lb. lots, cans.lb.	1.70	@	—
smaller lots, cans.....lb.	1.75	@	1.90
Saffron flowers, American, bales, lb.	.32	@	.35
Spanish, tins.....lb.	11.00	@	11.25
Safrol, drums, tins.....lb.	.42	Nom.	
Sage leaves, Dalmatian, bales.lb.	.05	@	.05½
Greek, bales.....lb.	.03½	Nom.	
Sago flour, bags.....lb.	.04½	@	.05¼
Salicin, cans.....lb.	8.00	@	8.50
Salol, kegs.....lb.	.90	@	.95
Salt cake, ground, works, barrels, ton.	28.00	@	25.00
bulk, works.....ton.	18.00	@	21.00
chrome (see Chrome cake)			
Saltpeter, crystals, barrels....lb.	.07½	@	.08
granular, barrels.....lb.	.08	@	.08¼
powder, barrels.....lb.	.07½	@	.07¾
Santonin, crystals, cans.....lb.	124.00	@	134.00
Saponin, tins.....lb.	1.35	@	1.60
Sarsaparilla root, Mexican, bales, lb.	.26	@	.29
Sassafras bark, ordinary, bales, lb.	.13	@	.14
select, bales.....lb.	.20	@	.23
Savory, bales.....lb.	.08	@	.08½
Saw Palmetto berries, bales..lb.	.09½	@	.10
Scammony root, bags.....lb.	.08	@	.09
Schaeffer's salt, kegs.....lb.	.53	@	.57
Seidlitz mixture, barrels, kegs, lb.	.13½	@	—
Senega root, bales.....lb.	1.00	@	1.05
Senna leaves, Alexandria, half leaf, bales..lb.	.13	@	.18
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bales...lb.	.12½	@	.18
No. 2, bales.....lb.	.09½	@	.12
No. 3, bales.....lb.	.07	@	.08
powdered, barrels, boxes.lb.	.09½	@	.11
Pods, bales.....lb.	.08	@	.09
Siftings, bales.....lb.	.09½	@	.12
Serpentaria root, bales.....lb.	.65	@	.67
Shellac, bone dry, bleachers', barrels..lb.	.59	@	—
refined, barrels.....lb.	.68	@	.70
D.C., cases.....lb.	.60	@	.61
Diamond I, cases.....lb.	.60	@	.61
Superfine, bags.....lb.	.47	@	.48
T.N., bags.....lb.	.43½	@	.44
V.S.O., cases.....lb.	.60	@	.61

Brains for sale

You do not buy just so many cans when you do business with the American Can Company. You buy brains—the combined brains of the greatest staff of technical experts in the packaging industry.

For many years the American Can Company has been meeting and overcoming the problems peculiar to the oil and paint industries. Canco can save you costly mistakes, wasted years. Write or wire for details. Buy brains—not just cans.

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY

CONTAINERS OF TIN PLATE - BLACK IRON - GALVANIZED IRON - FIBRE

METAL SIGNS AND DISPLAY FIXTURES

CANCO

New York
New York Central Building

Chicago
104 So. Michigan Avenue

San Francisco, 111 Sutter Street

Shellac varnish, orange, 1 to 9 barrels, 5-lb. cut	gal.	2.30 @	—
4½-lb. cut	gal.	2.20 @	—
4-lb. cut	gal.	2.10 @	—
3½-lb. cut	gal.	1.95 @	—
white, 1 to 9 barrels, 5-lb. cut	gal.	2.60 @	—
4½-lb. cut	gal.	2.50 @	—
4-lb. cut	gal.	2.40 @	—
3½-lb. cut	gal.	2.25 @	—
Silica, ground, extra fine (400 mesh), works, bulk	ton.	35.00	@37.00
fine, works, bulk	ton.	8.00	@11.00
water-floated works, bulk	ton.	18.00	@22.00
Silver bullion	oz.	.50⅝@	—
Nitrate, vials	oz.	.37⅝@	.39⅝
Nucleinate, vials	oz.	.36 @	.39
Proteinate, vials	oz.	.31 @	.34
Simarubra bark, bales	lb.	.20 @	.21
Skatol, bottles	oz.	4.00	@10.00
Skullcap, Eastern, bales	lb.	.55 @	.60
Western, bales	lb.	.18 @	.19
Skunk cabbage root, bales	lb.	.12½@	.13
Smalt, black, extra velvet, barrels	lb.	.05 @	.06
blue, barrels	lb.	.06 @	.07
Snakeroot, Canada, bales	lb.	.26 @	.27
Soap, castile (see C).			
Soapbark, bales	lb.	.12 @	.13
crushed, bales, barrels	lb.	.13 @	.13½
cut, bales, barrels	lb.	.12 @	.12½
powdered, barrels	lb.	.18 @	.19
Soapstone, powdered, mines, bags	ton.	15.00	@22.00
Soda acetate, tech., barrels	lb.	.05¾@	.06
Antimonate, barrels	lb.	.13 @	.13½
Arsenate, drums	lb.	.18 @	.19
Arsenite, liquid, drums	gal.	.75 @	1.00
Ash, dense, 58 p.c., car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.40 @	—
barrels	100 lbs.	1.57½@	—
bulk	100 lbs.	1.25 @	—
less car lots, bags, 100 lbs.		2.30 @	2.50
barrels	100 lbs.	2.50 @	2.70
contracts, car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.37½@	—
barrels	100 lbs.	1.55 @	—
bulk, shipment	100 lbs.	1.22½@	—
extra light, 58 p.c., car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.34½@	—
barrels	100 lbs.	1.70 @	—
contracts, car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.32 @	—
barrels	100 lbs.	1.67½@	—
light, 58 p.c., car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.34½@	—
barrels	100 lbs.	1.67½@	—
bulk, shipment	100 lbs.	1.17½@	—
less car lots, bags, 100 lbs.		2.04 @	2.19
barrels	100 lbs.	2.29 @	2.44
contracts, car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.32 @	—
barrels	100 lbs.	1.55 @	—
bulk, shipment	100 lbs.	1.15 @	—
Benzoate, U. S. P., contracts, 2,000-lb. lots, kegs	lb.	.45 @	—
drums	lb.	.47 @	.49
1,000-lb. lots, kegs	lb.	.46 @	—
drums	lb.	.48 @	.50
100-lb. lots, kegs	lb.	.47 @	—
drums	lb.	.49 @	.51
Bicarbonate, car lots, barrels, 100 lbs.		2.25 @	—
kegs	100 lbs.	2.55 @	—
works, barrels	100 lbs.	2.00 @	—
kegs	10 lbs.	2.25 @	—
Bichromate, casks	lb.	.07 @	.07⅛
Bifluoride, barrels	lb.	.17⅛@	.19
Biphosphate, U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.30 @	.34
Bisulphate (see Niter cake).			
Bisulphite, powdered, less car lots, works, barrels	100 lbs.	3.85 @	4.25
solution, 35-40 p.c., works, car lots, carboys	100 lbs.	1.95 @	2.10
Bromide, barrels	lb.	.42 @	.43
Cacodylate, jars	oz.	4.75 @	5.00
Carbonate (see Soda, ash; Soda, monohydrated; Soda, sal).			
Caustic, 76 p.c., flake, car lots, drums	100 lbs.	3.35 @	—
less car lots, drums	100 lbs.	4.16 @	4.31
contracts, car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	3.30 @	—
ground, car lots, drums, 100 lbs.		3.35 @	—
less car lots, drums	100 lbs.	4.16 @	4.31
contracts, car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	3.30 @	—
liquid, contracts, tanks	100 lbs.	2.60 @	—
works, tanks	100 lbs.	2.55 @	—
solid, car lots, drums	100 lbs.	2.95 @	—
less car lots, drums	100 lbs.	3.76 @	3.91
contracts, car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	2.90 @	—
export, drums	100 lbs.	2.80 @	3.10
Chlorate, domestic, works, kegs	lb.	.07½@	.10
imported, ex dock, contracts, kegs	lb.	.07½@	.07¾
Citrate, U.S.P. VIII, cans	lb.	.38 @	.40
U.S.P. X, cans	lb.	.43 @	.45
Cyanide, 96-98 p.c., domestic, drums	lb.	.18 @	—
imported, cases	lb.	.17 @	.18
Fluoride, barrels	lb.	.08¼@	.09
Glycerophosphate, crystals, barrels, cans	lb.	1.40 @	1.55
solution, U.S.P., bottles, cans, demijohns	lb.	1.05 @	1.20
Hydrosulphide, barrels	lb.	.26 @	.28
Hydrosulphite, barrels	lb.	.23 @	.27
Hydroxide, U.S.P., sticks, cane, lb.		.19 @	.23
Hypophosphite, cans	lb.	.70 @	.75
Hyposulphite, crystals, large, barrels	100 lbs.	2.40 @	2.75
pea, barrels	100 lbs.	2.50 @	3.00
granular, barrels	100 lbs.	2.75 @	3.25
Iodide, jars	lb.	4.25 @	4.30
Metanilate, kegs	lb.	.70 @	.75
Monohydrated, barrels	100 lbs.	2.60 @	—
works, barrels	100 lbs.	2.30 @	—
Naphthionate, barrels	lb.	.54 @	—
Nitrate, crude, natural, spot, bags	100 lbs.	2.08 @	—
October delivery, bags	100 lbs.	2.10 @	—
synthetic, domestic, bags	100 lbs.	2.20½@	—
bulk	100 lbs.	2.10½@	—
refined, granular, barrels	lb.	.03¾@	.04½
powdered, barrels	lb.	.05¾@	.06
Nitrite, 96-98 p.c., domestic, car lots, barrels	lb.	.07¼@	.07½
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.08¼@	.08½
imported, less car lots, casks	lb.	.08¾@	.09
Oxalate, neutral, powd., bbls.	lb.	.37 @	.42
Perborate, N.F., barrels	lb.	.19 @	.20
technical, barrels	lb.	.18 @	—
Phosphate, dibasic, technical, barrels	lb.	.03¼@	.03¾
U.S.P., granular, barrels	lb.	.07¼@	.08
tribasic, c. lots, wks., bags	lb.	.0375@	—
barrels	lb.	.0390@	.0490
Picramate, kegs	lb.	.69 @	.72
Prussiate, yellow, domestic, works, contracts, barrels	lb.	.11½@	—
prompt shipment	lb.	.12 @	.13
foreign, contracts, casks	lb.	.11¼@	—
prompt shipment, casks	lb.	.12 @	—
Pyrophosphate, barrels	lb.	.13 @	.24
Sal, bags	100 lbs.	1.05 @	—
barrels	100 lbs.	1.15 @	—
works, bags	100 lbs.	.90 @	—
barrels	100 lbs.	1.00 @	—
Salicylate, boxes	lb.	.47 @	.49
resale, boxes	lb.	.45 @	.46
Soda silicate, 40 deg. turbid, works, drums	100 lbs.	.70 @	.80
tanks	100 lbs.	.60 @	—
40 deg., works, drums	100 lbs.	1.65 @	—
Silicofluoride, barrels	lb.	.05¾@	.05¼
foreign, drums	lb.	.04¾@	.04½
Stannate, drums	lb.	.38 @	—
Stearate, barrels	lb.	.20 @	.29
Sulphate (see Glauber's salt).			
Sulphide, 30 p.c., crystals, domestic, works, barrels	100 lbs.	2.35 @	2.65
imported, barrels	100 lbs.	2.25 @	—
60 p.c., broken, domestic, casks	100 lbs.	3.25 @	4.00
imported, casks	100 lbs.	3.25 @	4.00
Sulphite, crystals, barrels	lb.	.03 @	.03¼
powdered, barrels	lb.	.06¾@	.09
Sulphocarbolate, barrels	lb.	.30 @	.32
Sulphocyanide, cases	lb.	.28 @	.32½
Tungstate, tech., kegs	lb.	.88 @	—
chemically pure	lb.	1.25 @	—
Solvent naphtha, water white, works, drums	gal.	.35 @	—
tanks	gal.	.30 @	—
Sparteine sulphate, cans	oz.	.70 @	.80
Spearmint leaves, bales	lb.	.26 @	.27
Spikenard root, bales	lb.	.19 @	.20
Spruce extract, ord., works, tanks	lb.	.01 @	—
barrels	lb.	.01¾@	—
powdered, bags	lb.	.02½@	.03
superspruce extract, works, tanks	lb.	.01¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.01¾@	—
powdered, bags	lb.	.04½@	—
Squaw vine leaves, bales	lb.	.18 @	.19
Squill, bales	lb.	.09½@	.10
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.19 @	.20
St. Jonn's bread, bales	lb.	.05¼@	.06
St. Ignatius beans, bags	lb.	.13 @	.14
Starch, corn, pearl, bags	100 lbs.	3.72 @	3.92
powdered, bags	100 lbs.	3.82 @	4.02
potato, domestic, bags	lb.	.05¼@	.06
imported, bags	lb.	.05¾@	.06½
rice, barrels	lb.	.09 @	.10
wheat, bags	lb.	.06½@	.10½
Starch iodide, bottles	lb.	1.77 @	—
Stavesacre seed, bags	lb.	.16 @	.17
Stearin, oleo, barrels	lb.	.10¾@	.11
Stillingia root, bales	lb.	.08 @	.09
Stoneroot, bales	lb.	.08 @	.09
Storax, cases	lb.	.35 @	.40
Stramonium leaves, bales	lb.	.15 @	.16
Seed, bags	lb.	.07 @	.08
Strontium bromide, barrels	lb.	.51 @	.52
Carbonate, pure, barrels	lb.	.25 @	.30
Iodide, jars	lb.	4.00 @	4.10
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bags, lb.		2.25 @	2.35
Strychnine acetate, cans	oz.	.95 @	—
Alkaloid, crystals, cans	oz.	.96 @	—
powdered, cans	oz.	.96 @	—
Arsenate, cans	oz.	.95 @	—
Glycerophosphate, cans	oz.	.95 @	—
Hydrobromide, cans	oz.	.95 @	—
Hydrochloride, cans	oz.	.95 @	—
Hypophosphite, cans	oz.	.75 @	—
Nitrate, cans	oz.	.90 @	—
Phosphate, cans	oz.	.95 @	—
Sulphate, crystals, cans	oz.	.86 @	—
powdered, cans	oz.	.96 @	—
Sugar coloring, barrels	gal.	.65 @	.70
Sugar of milk, barrels	lb.	.17½@	.21
Sulphonmethane, kegs	lb.	2.65 @	2.75
Sulphonethylmethane, kegs	lb.	2.85 @	3.95
Sulphur, crude, mines, car lots, bulk	long ton.	18.00	@21.00
spot, nearby, car lots	long ton.	21.00 @	—
ex vessel, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Southern ports, bulk	long ton.	22.00	@25.00
Boston, Portland, bulk	long ton.	22.50	@25.50
flour, commercial, bags	100 lbs.	1.55 @	2.10
barrels	100 lbs.	1.90 @	2.45
extra fine, bags	100 lbs.	2.40 @	3.00
superfine, bags	100 lbs.	2.40 @	2.80
barrels	100 lbs.	2.55 @	3.10
rubbermakers', bags	100 lbs.	2.20 @	2.80
barrels	100 lbs.	2.55 @	3.10
refined, extra fine, bags	100 lbs.	2.80 @	3.35
barrels	100 lbs.	3.15 @	3.75
heavy, bags	100 lbs.	2.50 @	3.05
barrels	100 lbs.	2.85 @	3.40
light bags	100 lbs.	2.60 @	3.15
barrels	100 lbs.	2.95 @	3.50
rubbermakers', bags	100 lbs.	2.60 @	3.15
flowers, bags	100 lbs.	3.10 @	3.65
barrels	100 lbs.	3.45 @	4.00
precipitated, kegs	lb.	.15 @	.17
roll, bags	100 lbs.	2.25 @	2.70
barrels	100 lbs.	2.40 @	2.85
Chloride, works, tanks	lb.	.03½@	.04
drums	lb.	.05 @	.07
Dioxide, liquid, commercial, works, tanks	lb.	.04 @	.05
multiple unit cars	lb.	.05 @	.05¾
cylinders	lb.	.07 @	.07½
refrigeration, works, multiple unit cars	lb.	.06½@	.07½
cylinders	lb.	.10 @	.12
Iodide, bottles, jars	lb.	4.55 @	—
Sumac, domestic, Southern points, bags	ton.	35.00 @	—
Sicilian, ground, shipments, bags	ton.	75.00 @	—
Berries, bags	lb.	.07 @	.08
Extract, 42 deg., barrels	lb.	.06½@	.09½
Sicilian, stainless, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.11
Sunflower seed, Calif., bags	lb.	.05¾@	.06¼
Hungarian, bags	lb.	.07½@	.08
Manchurian, bags	lb.	.08 @	.08½
South American, bags	lb.	.07 @	.07½
Superphosphate, basis 16 p.c., f.o.b. Baltimore, bags	ton.	9.50 @	—
guaranteed, 16 p.c., f.o.b. Baltimore, bags	ton.	10.00 @	—

T

Talc, American, Eastern, mines, bulk	ton.	16.00	@18.00
Western, mines, bulk	ton.	18.00	@25.00
French, bags	ton.	18.00	@22.00
high-grade, bags	ton.	35.00	@40.00
Italian, bags	ton.	45.00	@50.00
Talc, fibrous, car lots, bags	ton.	20.00 @	—
less car lots, bags	ton.	25.00 @	—
works, car lots, bags	ton.	15.00 @	—
Tallow, animal, edible, bbls.	lb.	.09¼@	.09¼
extra, works, loose	lb.	.08 @	—
special, works, loose	lb.	.07¾@	—
vegetable, coast, mats	lb.	.08⅛	Nom.
Tamarind, barrels, kegs		No stocks	
Tankage, domestic, concentrated, 14-15 p.c., f.o.b. Chicago, bulk	unit-ton	4.00 @	—
garbage, f.o.b. Detroit, bulk, ton		1.85	&.10 &.70
ground or screened, 10-15 p.c., bulk	unit-ton.	4.50	& .10
unground, bulk	unit-ton	4.30	& .10
11-15 p.c. fertilizer, f.o.b. Chicago, bulk	unit-ton	3.50	& .10
South American, t/a	unit-ton	4.65	& .10
Tansy leaves, bales	lb.	.17 @	.18
Tapioca flour, bags	lb.	.03¾@	.06
Tar, pine, kiln burned, barrels, 100 lbs.	bbl.	11.50	@12.00
retort, barrels	bbl.	11.50	@12.00
Tar acid oil, 15 p.c., drums	gal.	.26 @	.27
25 p.c., drums	gal.	.29 @	.30
Tartar emetic, technical, crystals, barrels	lb.	.29¼@	.29½
powdered, barrels	lb.	.29¼@	.29½
U.S.P., powdered, barrels	lb.	.34½@	—
Terebene, cans	lb.	.75 @	.85
Terpenyl acetate, cans	lb.	.90 @	1.25
Terpin hydrate, kegs	lb.	.45 @	.48
Terpineol, C.P., cans	lb.	.32 @	.34
drums	lb.	.30 @	.32
Terra alba, domestic, No. 1, mills, bags, barrels	100 lbs.	1.15 @	1.75
No. 2, bags, barrels	100 lbs.	1.50 @	2.00
imported, bags	lb.	.01¾@	.02
Tetrachlorethylene, C.P., drums, lb.		.25 @	.28
technical, drums	lb.	.18 @	.21
Tetralin, drums	lb.	.20 @	—
Theobromine, alkaloid, cans	lb.	2.25 @	2.30
Sodiosalicylate, cans	lb.	2.10 @	2.25
Thiocarbanilide, drums	lb.	.26½@	.28½
Thyme, French, bales	lb.	.13½@	.14
Thymol, bottles	lb.	2.25 @	2.30
Iodide, barrels	lb.	6.00 @	6.25
Tin	lb.	.45 @	—
Bichloride, barrels	lb.	.14½@	—
Crystals, barrels	lb.	.35 @	—
Oxide, barrels	lb.	.50 @	—
Tetrachloride, anhydrous, barrels	lb.	.29¼@	—
Titanium dioxide, barrels	lb.	.24 @	—
Pigment, car lots, works, bags, barrels	lb.	.08¼@	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.09 @	—
Tolidin base, kegs	lb.	.86 @	.90
distilled, kegs	lb.	.91 @	.95
Tolu balsam, cans	lb.	1.00 @	1.10
Toluene (toluol), pure, works, drums	gal.	.45 @	—
tanks	gal.	.40 @	—
Toluidin, mixed, drums	lb.	.30 @	—
Toluol (see Toluene)			
Tonga bark, bales	lb.	.30 @	.35
Tonka beans, Angostura, casks	lb.	1.65 @	1.75
Triacetin, drums	lb.	.82 @	.86
Tricresyl phosphate, drums	lb.	.33 @	.40
Triphenyl phosphate, drums	lb.	.60 @	.70
Triphenylguanidin, drums	lb.	.58 @	.60
Tripoli, car lots, bags	lb.	.01¾@	.02
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bags	lb.	.08½@	.09
Bombay, bags	lb.	.08 @	.08½
Madras, bags	lb.	.08¼@	.08¾
Turpentine (spirits), gum, ex-dock, barrels, car lots	gal.	.57½@	—
10-barrel lots	gal.	.60½@	—
5-barrel lots	gal.	.62½@	—
steam-distilled, car lots, drums, gal.		.51 @	—
less than car lots, drums	gal.	.53 @	.53½

U

Unicorn root, false (helonias), bales	lb.	.66 @	.67
true (aletris), bags	lb.	.86 @	.87
Uranium oxide, kegs	lb.	1.50 @	—
Urea, 46 p.c., N, car lots, September shipment, c.i.f. Northern ports, bags	ton.	100.00 @	—
Southern ports, bags	ton.	101.30 @	—
pure, cases	lb.	.15 @	.17
Uva ursi leaves, bales	lb.	.05¾@	.07

V

Valerian root, U.S.P., bales	lb.	.20 @	.21
Valonia beards, 42 p.c., shipment, bags	ton.	46.00 @	—
Cups, shipment, bags	ton.	31.00	@32.00
Mixtures, shipment, bags	ton.	36.00 @	—
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins	lb.	2.15 @	2.75
Mexican, whole, tins	lb.	3.50 @	4.50
cuts, tins	lb.	3.15 @	3.25
South American, tins	lb.	3.00 @	3.25
Vanillin, tins	lb.	6.25 @	6.80
Venice turpentine, true, cases	lb.	.26 @	.28
Venetian red (see Red, venetian)			
Verdigris, casks	lb.	.23 @	.24
Vermilion (see Red, vermilion)			
V.M.P. naphtha, steel barrels	gal.	.16 @	—

W

Wahoo bark, bales	lb.	.25 @	.26
Root bark, bales	lb.	.50 @	.52
Wattle bark, shipment, bags	ton.	46.50	@47.50
Extract, 55 p.c., barrels	lb.	.05¾@	—
Wax:—			
Bayberry, imported, bags	lb.	.28 @	.30
Bees, white, pure, cases	lb.	.50 @	.55
yellow, common, African, bags	lb.	.33 @	.34
Brazilian, bags	lb.	.36 @	.37
Chilean, bags	lb.	.35 @	.36
West Indian, bags	lb.	.32 @	.33
refined, cases	lb.	.38 @	.40
Candelilla, bags	lb.	.22 @	.23
Carnauba, flor, bags	lb.	.39 @	.40
No. 1, bags	lb.	.33 @	.34
No. 2 North Country, bags	lb.	.28 @	.29
yellow, bags	lb.	.30 @	.30½
No. 3, chalky, bags	lb.	.23½@	.24
North Country, bags	lb.	.24 @	.24½
Ceresin, domestic, white, bags, lb.		.10 @	.11
yellow, bags	lb.	.09 @	.10
imported, snow white, 145-147 m.p., bags	lb.	.21 @	.23
154-156 m.p., bags	lb.	.23 @	.25
158-160 m.p., bags	lb.	.25 @	.27
160-165 m.p., bags	lb.	.30 @	.32
yellow, 130-133 m.p., bags, lb.		.12¼@	—
135-138 m.p., bags	lb.	.13 @	—
157-160 m.p., bags	lb.	.13¼@	—
167-170 m.p., bags	lb.	.14 @	—
Japan, cases	lb.	.16 @	.16½
Montan, crude, bags	lb.	.07 @	.07½
Ozokerite, black, 160 m.p., bags, lb.		.24 @	.25
green, 170 m.p., bags	lb.	.26 @	.30
Paraffin (see P).			
Spermaceti, blocks, cases	lb.	.22 @	.23
cakes, cases	lb.	.24 @	.25
White lead (see Lead, white).			
White pine bark, rossed, bales	lb.	.08 @	.09
White precipitate, fiber drums, barrels	lb.	2.24 @	—
Whiting, domestic, bags, barrels, 100 lbs.		1.00 @	—
English cliffstone, bags	100 lbs.	1.50 @	—
Paris white, bags	100 lbs.	1.25 @	1.50
imported, commercial, bags, 100 lbs.		.85 @	1.00
ton lots, bags	ton.	14.00 @	—
ex dock, car lots, bags	ton.	12.00	@16.00
gliders', bolted, bags	100 lbs.	1.25 @	1.35
extra bolted, bags	100 lbs.	1.40 @	1.50
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bales	lb.	.06 @	.07
rossed, bales	lb.	.11¼@	.12
thin, natural, bales	lb.	.07½@	.08
rossed, green, bales	lb.	.14½@	.15
Wild indigo root, bags	lb.	.14 @	.15

Window glass, per 50-foot box:—

United inches	Bracket sizes	Single AA	Single A	Single B
25	6x 8 to 10x15	$24.00	$20.00	$19.00
34	11x14 to 12x13	25.00	21.00	20.00
40	10x26 to 16x24	27.00	22.50	21.00
50	18x22 to 20x20	28.00	23.70	22.00
54	15x36 to 24x30	29.00	24.50	22.50
60	26x28 to 24x36	30.00	26.00	23.75
70	26x34 to 28x32	to 30x40	32.00	28.75	25.25
80	30x30 to 32x33	34x36	to 30x50	36.50	32.25	28.75

United inches	Bracket sizes	Double AA	Double A	Double B
25	6x 8 to 10x15	$52.00	$28.00	26.50
34	11x14 to 12x13	35.00	31.00	29.00
40	10x26 to 10x24	39.00	34.00	31.00
50	18x22 to 20x20	42.00	37.00	34.50
54	15x36 to 24x30	43.00	38.00	35.00
60	26x28 to 24x36	44.00	39.00	35.50
70	26x34 to 28x32	to 30x40	47.00	42.00	38.00
80	30x30 to 32x33	34x36	to 30x50	51.00	46.00	41.50
84	30x32	to 30x54	52.00	47.00	42.50
90	30x36	to 34x56	55.00	50.00	46.00
91	34x58	to 34x60	56.00	51.00	47.00
100	36x60	to 40x60	66.00	60.00	56.00

The schedule of discounts applying to quotation on window glass is as follows:—

For Zones B, C, D, E and F:—Single strength, "B," fourth, and "C" qualities, 25-inch bracket sizes, 58 percent; all brackets above this size, 57 percent; double-strength, "B" quality, all brackets, 57 percent.

For "A" quality, single-strength and double-strength glass, in all of the above-named zones, the discounts are two points higher than those named for "B" quality. Single-strength "C" quality is sold only in the following sizes:—6x8, 8x10, 9x12, 10x12, 10x14, 10x16, 12x14, 12x16 and 12x18.

The territory embraced in each zone is defined by manufacturers as follows:—

Zone A—Comprises the States of California, Oregon and Washington.

Zone B—Comprises the States of New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Wyoming, Idaho and Montana.

Zone C—Comprises the States of Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Arkansas and Louisiana.

Zone D—Comprises the New England States.

Zone E—Comprises all territory within 100 miles of the Atlantic or Gulf seaboard outside of New England, Louisiana and Texas.

Zone F—Comprises the remainder of the United States not included in zones A, B, C, D and E.

The following boxing charges apply in all zones except Zone A on all orders for single-strength and double-strength glass:—First three bracket sizes, 10c. per 50-foot box; above sizes, up to and including 100 united inches, 20c. per 50-foot box; sizes over 100 united inches, 40c. per 50-foot case; for glass packed 100 feet to the case the charges are double the amount charged for the same size packed 50 feet to the box.

The following fractional cutting charges apply:—Single strength, 1 fraction, 25c. per 50-foot box; 2 fractions, 50c. per 50-foot box; double strength, 1 fraction, 35c. per 50-foot box; 2 fractions, 70c per 50-foot box.

Witch hazel extract, distilled, N.F., barrels	gal.	.60 @	.85
Leaves, bales	lb.	.08 @	.09
Wood flour, domestic, bags	ton.	26.00	@40.00
imported	ton.	33.00	@35.00
shipment	ton.	31.00 @	—
Wormseed, American, bags	lb.	.09 @	.10
Levant, bags	lb.	3.20 @	3.50
Wormwood, bales	lb.	.09 @	.10

X

Xylene (xylol), 5 deg., works, drums	gal.	.45 @	—
tanks	gal.	.40 @	—
10 deg., works, drums	gal.	.42 @	—
tanks	gal.	.37 @	—
commercial, works, drums	gal.	.35 @	—
tanks	gal.	.30 @	—
nitration, works, drums	gal.	.55 @	—
tanks	gal.	.50 @	—
Xylidin, drums	lb.	.27 @	.30
Xylol (see Xylene).			

Y

Yara yara crystals, cans	lb.	1.50 @	3.00
Yellow:—			
Cadmium (see Cadmium sulphide).			
Chrome, C.P., dry, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.17 @	.17½
contracts	lb.	.17 @	—
in oil, cans	lb.	.40 @	.42
Dutch pink, barrels	lb.	.06 @	.10
Iron oxide, natural, barrels	lb.	.04 @	.05
precipitated, barrels	lb.	.08 @	.12
Mercury oxide (see M).			
Ocher, domestic, golden, barrels	lb.	.06 @	.07½
yellow, barrels	lb.	.01¼@	.02½
French, dry, dark, casks	lb.	.02½@	.02¾
dark, medium, casks	lb.	.03 @	.03¼
extra light, casks	lb.	.03½@	.03¾
light, casks	lb.	.03¾@	.04
light, medium, casks	lb.	.03¾@	.04¼
medium, casks	lb.	.03 @	.03¾
in oil, cans	lb.	.21 @	—
Zinc, barrels	lb.	.23 @	—
Yellow dock root, bales	lb.	.09½@	.10
Yellow root (xanthorisa), bales, lb.		.13 @	.14
Yerba santa leaves, bales	lb.	.09½@	.10
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vials, oz.		2.60 @	2.85

Z

Zinc (see daily quotations in market report).			
Carbonate, technical, barrels, lb.		.10½@	.11
U.S.P., precipitated, powdered, barrels	lb.	.28 @	.30
Chloride, fused, works, drums, lb.		.05½@	.08
granular, works, drums	lb.	.06½@	.09½
solution, works, drums	lb.	.02½@	.05½
Cyanide, drums	lb.	.41 @	.46
Dust, car lots, barrels	lb.	.08½@	.09¾
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.09¾@	.11
Fluoride, barrels	lb.	.15 @	.20
Iodide, bottles, jars	lb.	5.20 @	5.70
Oxide, pigment, domestic, American process, commercial, lead free, car lots, bags	lb.	.06½@	—
barrels	lb.	.06¾@	—
less car lots, barrels, lb.		.07 @	—
leaded grades, 5 p.c., car lots, bags	lb.	.06½@	—
barrels	lb.	.06¾@	—
less car lots, bags, lb.		.06¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.07 @	—
10, 20 or 35 p.c., car lots, bags	lb.	.06½@	—
barrels	lb.	.06¾@	—
less car lots, bags, lb.		.06¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.07 @	—
French process, green seal, car lots, bags	lb.	.10¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.10¾@	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.09¾@	—
red seal, car lots, bags, lb.		.09¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.06¾@	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.09¾@	—
white seal, car lots, barrels	lb.	.11¾@	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.11¾@	—
imported, green seal, ex dock, barrels	lb.	.10¾@	.12
ex warehouse, barrels	lb.	.10¾@	.12¾
red seal, ex dock, barrels, lb.		.09¾@	—
ex warehouse, barrels	lb.	.09¾@	—
white seal, ex dock, barrels	lb.	.12¾@	.13
ex warehouse, barrels	lb.	.10¾@	.13¼
U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.15¾@	.18
Resinate, fused, dark, hard, barrels	lb.	.08¾@	.09¼
precipitated, barrels	lb.	.14 @	.14¾
Stearate, technical, precipitated, barrels	lb.	.24 @	.35
U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.24 @	.36
Sulphate, barrels	lb.	.03½@	.06¾
Sulphide, barrels	lb.	.30 @	.33
Sulphocarbolate, N.F., barrels, lb.		.28	
Zinc-ammonia, chloride, casks	lb.	.05½	
Zirconium oxide, natural, kegs	lb.	.08	
pure, kegs	lb.	.45	
semi-refined, kegs	lb.	.08	

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Market Authority Since 1871
Chemicals-Dyestuffs-Drugs-Paints-Oils-Fertilizers

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Lessons in Drug Merchandising

Real service in a real need is quite evident in the prospectus of the two courses in the merchandising of drug products, which are offered in the Columbia University extension programs this year. It need not be argued that the merchandisers of drug products, from manufacturer to retailer, have something to learn for the sake of efficiency. The outline of the courses and the fact that the instructor to whom they have been allotted has shown his knowledge of the subject and his capability in his work as a member of the directing committee of the Druggists' Research Bureau afford a substantial basis for the assumption that an opportunity to acquire helpful information is opened to the drug trade of the New York metropolitan district.

The first of the two courses will be devoted to manufacturers' and wholesalers' selling policies; the second, to retail selling policies. It is stated that the aim of the courses is to get at the causes of success and failure in the merchandising of drug products. If this purpose can be attained—and it certainly is well within the bounds of human possibilities to clear the major problem of the drug trade of the haze of ignorance and the murk of unwillingness to recognize facts and face them, which have so seriously and so persistently handicaped all efforts toward its solution—if this endeavor shall even closely approach its aim, the drug trade as a whole will unquestionably be benefited.

Success in this venture to lead the drug trade out of the maze into which, because of a multitude of merchandising ideas, it finds itself getting deeper and deeper, will depend largely on the extent to which many long-lived theories relative to corrective methods are permitted to be influential. In an honest seeking of the causes of failure, most of these theories must be regarded as contributing more toward the persistence of the merchandising problems of the trade than toward their solution. It must be recognized that the problems of the drug trade are simply those of buyer and seller, the peculiarities which are attributed to them being merely secondary and largely individual factors.

It has been said, facetiously but with a deal of point, that the best evidence of the simian ancestry of man is the wide prevalence of the trait of mimicry. Imitation does not necessarily suffer in comparison with originality in every instance. But, the outcome of endeavors to imitate methods which apparently, at least, have been successful depends on the selection of an appropriate model. The models after which many merchandising practices in the drug trade have been patterned have not always been suitable to the new purpose. Originality in many things, ideas as well as practices, would prove quite beneficial to the drug trade, and a course in merchandising would be markedly successful if it did no more than secure recognition of this possibility. It would not be a failure if it did but teach where and how, in the selling of drugs, apt imitation is applicable.

In the announcement of the courses in drug merchandising it is naively stated that they "also should prove helpful to students in colleges of pharmacy." Insofar as the Columbia school of pharmacy is concerned, these courses should be made compulsory. For the welfare of the pharmacist, of pharmacy, of the drug trade as a whole, and of the public which it serves, it is, at least, as necessary that the druggist be a business man as that he be professionally trained. The courses should be useful to all members of the drug trade. The idea on which they are based is such an excellent one, their purpose so necessary, that the organizations of all branches of the trade should join in contriving to have similar instruction given in every section of the country.

Chemistry for the Public

Under an endowment by the Chemical Foundation, the American Chemical Society has launched a campaign of education designed to carry to the public a clear and comprehensive appreciation of the services which chemistry performs in behalf of mankind. In a way, this project is the result of a rather general belief that chemistry and chemicals are associated in the public mind to a large and detrimental degree with warfare. Hence a number of the topics included in the A. C. S. popular course in chemistry have to do with the influence of chemical progress toward the permanence of peace. It is purposed particularly to reach school children in the carrying out of the A. C. S. program. It would be well if, in pursuit of this purpose, means were taken to revise completely the teaching of chemistry in the schools.

There is a continuous cry in many quarters that the supply of adequately trained chemists falls far short of the needs of industry. The educators meet this with the charge that they cannot maintain teaching staffs of the ability required to turn out better graduates in chemistry, first, because trained, capable instructors are not numerous, and, second, because industry can and does over-bid education for the services of the best-equipped. But, behind all this is the probability that chemistry is not properly taught in the earlier schools: the subject is approached from the wrong angle. It would be better to teach the applications of chemistry to school children rather than to endeavor to cram them with formulas and laws which will be of no use whatsoever to, perhaps, nine out of ten of them in later life. The teaching of the science of chemistry would better be left for the instruction of those who wish to be chemists. The smattering of technical terms with which the average student emerges from public school courses in chemistry cannot be compared for real usefulness with the knowledge that might be imparted to him with reference to the industrial value of chemistry and its economic influence. Why teach the formulas of butyl compounds to a boy who is going to be a contracting painter when he can more easily and more usefully be taught the uses of these compounds in the paint industry?

The American Chemical Society has enough members, well able to tell an interesting story of the every-day service of chemistry, to undertake a campaign of education of such breadth and such purpose as cannot be attained in a popular study course. These men, and women, can make chemistry attractive to children for reasons other than a passing interest in bubbles in a test-tube. They might, indeed, attract to the real study of chemistry the more serious minded youth with the idea of service which they could present. They would, at least, attract some who would be willing to enter upon a course of chemical study that reached down to fundamentals.

Flaxseed Will Be Scarce

Another cut has been made by the United States Department of Agriculture in its estimate of this season's crop of flaxseed. As it interprets conditions at September 1, in the flax-growing regions, the department sees evidence of a total yield of but little more than 16,300,000 bushels, or a crop some 2,300,000 bushels, or 12 percent smaller than that harvested a year ago. Last year's crop was far from being a large one. In fact, the total supply of domestic seed in the 1928-29 season was but little larger than the short supply of two years earlier. According to the latest governmental estimates the stringency in the 1929-30 season will be more severe than that in 1926-27; because stocks of flaxseed in commercial channels have been remarkably low for several months, and although factory and warehouse stocks have been larger than usual, the aggregate has not been above the average of the past five years and the available supply of linseed oil at June 30 was smaller than at any time since July, 1924.

Due to the same adverse weather conditions which have seriously reduced the productivity of flax fields in the United States, conditions in Canada are very much like those in the northwestern States. The Canadian flax fields were in better shape than those in this country a few months ago, but the stands deteriorated considerably during July and August. It is doubtful that the yield of the Canadian fields will average as much as the 5.3 bushels per acre forecast for the United States; so that a Canadian crop of not more than 2,000,000 bushels is to be expected. This would be about one-half as large as the crop harvested last year. India will have a fairly large exportable surplus this season, and has already been exporting (principally to the United Kingdom) at a rate almost double that of the previous season.

Reports from the Argentine indicate a large acreage of flax plantings this year, but seeding was somewhat delayed. There is, as usual, some conflict of opinion as to the supply of Argentine seed which will be available until the next harvest. The general belief is that, under normal conditions of distribution, it would not suffice to offset

the shortage of the crop in the United States. The attraction of the high prices already prevailing in the flaxseed markets in this country doubtless will stimulate exports from other producing countries. But, it does not follow that the resulting increases will be made solely in shipments to the United States. Foreign crushers would naturally become active buyers of seed in anticipation of a profitable market here for linseed oil. And a few more complicating factors would be introduced to make more puzzling the problem of adjusting a protective tariff to conditions which depend largely on the variableness of the weather.

New York Paint Club Discusses Credit Plans

Executive Committee Authorized To Determine Means of Preventing Losses

The proper agency for the interchange of credit information was the theme of discussion at the two hundred and sixteenth dinner meeting of the Paint, Oil and Varnish Club of New York, September 12, at the Hotel Biltmore. An address on practically every phase of credit abuse as it affects the paint and varnish industry today, was delivered by H. Uehlinger, of the Hilo Varnish Corporation, and his suggestions for the dissemination and practicable exchange of credit information received the hearty applause of each of approximately 250 members and guests who attended.

Reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with by motion and, following the treasurer's report by H. H. Hendrickson, the following firms were proposed and unanimously accepted into membership:—

Anaconda States Company (secoond membership), representative, L. H. Donaldson.

Rossville Commercial Alcohol Corporation, representative, Joseph M. Wafer.

Archer - Daniels - Midland Company (second membership), representative, Harry Pope.

Craftex Company, representative, William R. McComb.

J. J. A. Winzenreid, chairman of the traffic committee, reported that an adverse decision had been rendered by the railroad classification committee of the Interstate Commerce Commission on the matter of adjusting freight rates on paints and lacquers. The less carload rates on paints had been changed from fourth to second class, and the rate on lacquers was lowered from second to third class. Mr. Winzenreid stated that traffic in paints exceeded that of lacquers by the ratio of nine to one, and that the national association was prepared to contest the decision. Attorneys have been engaged, and he asked the full cooperation of the members in answering a questionnaire which is being distributed to all manufacturers. A hearing is set for November 22. Taking up Mr. Winzenheid's plea. Henry L. Calman asked for contributions to a fund to defray expenses in contesting the ruling, which he estimated would cost paint manufacturers $3,000,000 annually.

At request, G. H. Tomlinson gave a brief outline of conditions in the linseed oil market and predicted that high prices would remain for at least the rest of the year.

By-Laws Changed

Changes in the by-laws, presented by D. H. Litter, secretary, were adopted to cover the enlargement of standing committees and to give the president power to appoint any special committees that he might deem necessary. Another amendment was made, authorizing the president to serve as chairman of the delegates to the national convention. A third revision covers the advance in dues to the national association.

Mr. Litter announced that identification certificates for obtaining a reduced railroad fare to the Washington convention were available and could be obtained at his office. Frank B. Cheesman, vice-chairman of the delegates to the forthcoming national gathering, asked the assemblage for suggestions toward any proposals the New York club might advance at the business session in Washington.

W. R. Morpeth, vice-president, who is in charge of entertainment arrangements for the coming convention, outlined the entertainment to be given in Washington and urged a full attendance at the Washington meeting.

An address by E. V. Peters, former president and now an honorary member of the club, followed Mr. Morpeth's talk, and the esteem in which Mr. Peters is held by the members of his former trade was displayed by the hearty greeting tendered him. Mr. Peters lauded the work of the departed members of the organization and urged clear and forward thinking as a path to successful endeavor. His presentation of his ideals and principles for industrial welfare was well received.

Credit Information

The subject of credit was introduced in talks given by H. Uehlinger, F. J. Kenny, chairman of the committee on credits and collections of the national association, Raymond Hough, secretary of trade groups of the New York Credit Men's Association, and Henry L. Calman, who has long been associated with the credit question through his work in the national association.

Mr. Uehlinger chose as his subject "Crazy Credits." Reviewing the history of credits and installment payments, he applied his personal observations in the paint industry and presented a forceful outline of the increased cost of doing business as the result of neglected credits. He advocated the maintenance of live credit files and group plans of exchanging information, and analyzed each possible means of reducing the credit loss in the paint industry.

Mr. Kenny followed with a study of the credit work done by the national association and gave valuable instruction in credit technic. He read commendatory letters received from paint clubs in Seattle, Atlanta, and Philadelphia, all indorsing the group plan as the best possible means for reducing losses. Mr. Calman deplored the liberal and ruthless credit allowances made by all too-willing sellers and declared that credit abuse was greater in New York than in any other section of the country. He asked the members to consider the group plan. Mr. Hough offered the services of the New York Credit Men's Association and outlined the work done by that organization for other groups of manufacturers. Moritz Arnstein suggested the augmentation of the existing credit plan and then moved that the entire matter should be placed in the hands of the executive committee for a final report to the members of the organization, to determine the best means to employ in a drive against credit losses.

The entertainment committee, under the leadership of Charles F. Guignon, presented an attractive program. The usual bridge tables were provided for those who arrived early, dinner music was played, and two radio artists rounded out the pleasant program.

N. P. O. & V. A. President Suggests Group Meetings

In his latest letter to members of the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association, Charles J. Casper, president, urges the consideration of devoting the coming convention largely to group meetings. He says:—

The chairman of our manufacturers' committee, Frank L. Sulzberger, has been industriously engaged in promulgating the idea of group meetings within our industry during the week of our annual convention in Washington, D. C., October 14 to 18.

This is a plan that has the unqualified endorsement and support of our executive committee.

A glance at the make-up of the manufacturers' committee will impress one with its importance, as in the committee there are included, as sub-committees, the following branches of our industry:—Alcohol, brushes, colors (earth), colors (chemical), containers, gums, lead, linseed oil, lithopone, naval stores, miscellaneous oils, paint, shellac, varnish, and zinc.

These various factors in our industry have, through their chairmen, received suggestions and invitations from Chairman Sulzberger to use our secretarial force and the occasion of the convention to hold group meetings to discuss matters peculiar to their particular business, through and by the round-table plan that is now being so successfully carried on by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

This is a service rendered by the association and an opportunity given our members to "get together," and if the factors above set forth will take advantage of this opportunity, wasteful and harmful practices making for unfair competition may be reduced, if not completely eliminated, that each branch of the industry may be more ethical, more constructive, and more beneficial to its sponsors.

These round-table conferences offer unusual opportunity for full discussion of the problems peculiar to each branch of the industry. We can all realize the advantages and benefits that can accrue as the result of such conferences, and I am sure, if the idea appeals to you, that a letter to F. L. Sulzberger, 331 South Peoria street, Chicago, will place you in touch with the sub-chairman representing the particular branch of the industry in which you are interested.

Write your chairman, expressing your endorsement of the plan and subscribing to a group meeting of your industry, which I am sure will meet with a most cordial and cooperative reply.

American business today must strive for self-regulation, or we will have Federal certification. We must strive for the expansion and development of our industry. To make our industry bigger, we must make it better, and the foundation of better business is sound business practice and not government regulation. The way in which your branch of the industry can fit into the betterment of business practice of the industry as a whole, is your problem.

An industry is just as strong as its weakest unit. The relationship between one branch of our industry to another is as vital as the relationship of members of that branch of the industry, one to another, as is the relationship between the seller and the buyer.

No industry seems to be made up of so many different industries as does this industry of ours, and, while the problems may seem complex, they will become simplified when all are engaged in an honest effort to "help one another," which is the essence of helping oneself and, after all, the sound foundation of co-operative effort and resultant accomplishment.

Paint-Varnish Convention Programs Taking Shape

A preliminary and abbreviated announcement of the programs of the annual conventions of the American Paint and Varnish Manufacturers' Association, Inc., and the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association, to be held at the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, the week of October 14, follows:—

Monday, October 14

Meetings of the educational bureau, the executive committee Save the Surface Campaign, and the board of directors of the American Paint and Varnish Manufacturers' Association.

Tuesday, October 15

9:30 a. m.—Annual meetings of the American Paint and Varnish Manufacturers' Association.

2:30 p. m.—Closed session of the American Paint and Varnish Manufacturers' Association.

Wednesday, October 16

9:30 a. m.—Joint session of the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association, and the American Paint and Varnish Manufacturers' Association.

2:30 p. m.—American Paint and Varnish Manufacturers' Association program continued.

4:00 p. m.—Ceremony in connection with formal dedication of the Gregg Memorial building.

Thursday, October 17

9:30 a.m.—Business session of the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association.

2:30 p. m.—Business session of the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association.

Friday, October 18

Golf tournament—Congressional Country Club.

Entertainment Program

Following a meeting of the committee on arrangements and entertainment for the forty-second annual convention of the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association, to be held at the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, October 16, 17, and 18, the following tentative entertainment program was announced:—

Wednesday, October 16

1:00 p. m.—Ladies' reception, luncheon, musicale, and "Get Acquainted" party, in honor of Mrs. Caspar, including a group of songs by C. H. Rupprecht.

8:45 p. m.—Reception to President and Mrs. Caspar, to be followed by dancing in the main ballroom.

Thursday, October 17

Morning.—Ladies' golf tournament, Congressional Country Club.

1:00 p. m.—Ladies luncheon and bridge, Wardman-Park Hotel.

9:00 p. m.—Gypsy frolic.

Friday, October 18

Morning.—Men's golf tournament, Congressional Country Club.

10:00 a. m.—Sightseeing trip for the ladies, including interiors of the White House, Pan-American building, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Franciscan monastery and St. Alban's cathedral.

7:00 p. m.—Forty-second annual banquet, ballroom, Mayflower Hotel. Dancing after banquet.

Superphosphate Institute Has Fertilizer Program

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12, 1929.

An ambitious program of agronomy and fertilizer education work to be carried out in the near future was discussed at the regular monthly meeting of the board of directors of the Superphosphate Institute at the Mayflower Hotel here today.

This was the first meeting in Washington since the Institute was formed last spring, and marked the opening of permanent headquarters here under the direction of J. H. Collins, executive secretary. Offices have been taken in the new Tower Building, and a considerable staff will be developed during the winter.

Meeting with the directors today was Dr. T. S. Buie, head of the agronomy department of the Clemson Agricultural College, who outlined his suggestions for carrying on a program of experiments and demonstrations with superphosphate on various crops and in many parts of the country. The Institute is at present negotiating with a number of nationally known agronomists, with a view to securing their services for this work. The directors' regular meetings will probably be held in Washington each month hereafter.

Richfield Buys Inland Co.

The Inland Empire Refining Company, serving seventy-five stations and garages in Spokane, Wash., has been acquired by the Richfield Oil Company of California, whose products the acquired company has distributed since May, 1928.

The Richfield Oil Company plans to build additional steel storage and expand distributing facilities for gasoline, lubricating, and fuel oils at Spokane, to make it a storage center for the surrounding territory.

Obituaries

Frank W. Bloor

Frank W. Bloor, secretary-treasurer of the Caldwell & Bloor Drug Company, physicians and hospital supplies, Mansfield, O., died August 26 at his home that city. He was sixty-one years old.

Mr. Bloor was born at Mansfield, April 23, 1868. He graduated from the College of Pharmacy in Chicago in 1889 and became identified first with the McCullough & Caldwell Drug Company and later with the Caldwell & Bloor Drug Company, which was incorporated in 1905.

He was vice-president of the Merchants & Manufacturers Mutual Insurance Company, a director in the Mansfield Telephone Company, an officer in the C. M. Bundy Company, Indianapolis, and was on the advisory board of the Lumbermen's Mutual Insurance Company. He was identified with all of the branches of masonry in Mansfield.

His widow, a son, and two sisters survive him.

Robert Collyer Ingalls

Robert Collyer Ingalls, president of the Doe & Ingalls, Inc., chemicals, drugs, solvents, Boston, died unexpectedly September 11 at his home at Lynn, Mass. He was fifty-six years old.

Born in Lynn, August 18, 1873, he had lived in that city his entire life. He was a member of the Unitarian Church and the Lynn Historical Society. His widow, two sons, and a daughter survive.

The funeral services were held at his late residence September 13.

Uriah S. Hollister

Uriah S. Hollister, who was sent to Denver some years ago by the Standard Oil Company to help build the Continental Oil Company and who was vice-president of the Continental up to the time he retired, died in Hollywood, Cal., September 1. He was ninety years old.

Mr. Hollister was a native of Dryden, N. Y., and a graduate of Williams college. He had a hobby of collecting unusual articles made by the American Indian and the Chinese. He was the author of a book on Navajo rugs. Surviving him are his widow, one son, and two daughters.

Obituary Notes

Martin F. Caust, chemist for Bigelow, Kent, Willard & Co., consulting engineers, Park Square building, Boston, fell to his death from the tenth story laboratory window, September 5. He was thirty-two years old, a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and was working on fruit juice experiments at the time of his death. His wife and two children survive him.

Joseph Jacobs, long a prominent figure in the drug trade of the South, died September 8 at his home in Atlanta. He was president of Jacobs Pharmacy, Inc., which operates fifteen retail drug stores in that city. Mr. Jacobs was seventy years old.

Charles H. Stephenson, formerly microanalyst in the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, and author of a book, "Micro-Chemical Tests for Alkaloids," died September 11 in Buffalo, N. Y. His work consisted principally of the microscopical examination of foods. He was retired for disability in 1928.

Wilson L. Griffiths, president and chairman of the board of the Magdalena Syndicate, owner of Colombian petroleum properties, died September 8 at his home in Pittsburgh. A wife and three sons survive him.

George L. Adams, formerly president of the Brevard Tannin Extract Company, Pisgah Forest, N. C., and prominent in several tanning enterprises, died September 11 in a hospital in this city. He was seventy-six years old. The body was taken to his country home in Tannersville, Pa., for burial at Stroudsburg.

American Chemical Society Will Launch Campaign of Education

Courses to Be Offered Through Women's Clubs for Purpose of Acquainting Public with Services of Science

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 12, 1929.

The need for the broader education of chemists and for the better education of the public in appreciation of the services performed by chemistry was prominent in the themes of those who addressed the general sessions of the American Chemical Society in its seventy-eighth meeting, which closed here today. The chemist needs to know much more about mathematics and other fundamentals of science, declared Dr. Irving Langmuir, president of the society, in his official address. Physicists and chemists are in need of closer contacts, he said, expressing regret at the small number of men who have membership in the organizations of both sciences.

Physics and Chemistry

Dr. Langmuir took as his subject, "Modern Concepts in Physics and Their Relation to Chemistry." His theme was the result of the introduction of mathematics into chemical science. The outstanding consequence of this introduction in connection with knowledge of the structure of matter, he said, was that the atom has become more firmly established as a natural unit, while the electron, losing its role of a constituent of the atom, has become wholly a mathematical quantity. His exposition of the wave mechanics theory of atomic structure concluded with the declaration that the principle of cause and effect has lost its meaning and that all is improbability.

It was in this connection and with reference to the application of the Einstein theory and the laws of thermodynamics that Dr. Langmuir expressed his regret that so few chemists and physicists are prepared to grasp these things. In urging the closer scientific association of physicists and chemists, he declared that it was essential to the rapid progress in fundamental chemistry, which now could be predicted with certainty.

Dr. Langmuir was also one of those who stressed the necessity of reaching the public with information relative to the real services of chemistry. This need was largely the theme of the address of Francis P. Garvan, president of the Chemical Foundation, on the occasion of the presentation to him of the Priestly medal of the society

Chemistry and Peace

Mr. Garvan developed his theme through an appreciation of the services of chemistry toward peace. He was prevented by illness from attending the meeting to receive the medal, and his address was read by Prof. Julius Stieglitz. It was as follows:—

Three years ago I broke down. Some say that breakdown was the result of my endeavors to establish independent and sufficient chemical education, chemical research, and chemical industries in America, not only to insure our own national health and our national well-being but, if God was willing, to give of our youth and our genius to the peoples of the world that we may lessen the chances of war and raise the standard of living throughout the world. I hope that endeavor was the cause of my breakdown. But at any rate for three years I have not been able to give my all to the cause. I have done what I could or what my loving guardians would let me do, and now I am promised that in the fall, if no upset comes, I can return to you and to our cause on full time.

Therefore, though my vanity called me to this meeting, I felt it would not be square to you and our cause to endanger in the least my full recovery.

Not coming in person and having been notified of your radio limitations in time, I can astutely and safely say I had prepared an address worthy of you. However, in addition to thanking you for the greatest honor of my life, I will only set down crudely two or three of the random thoughts I hope some day to clarify.

First Random Thought

Can the development of American chemistry do anything for the peace of the world? I believe that modern chemistry, plus modern aeronautics, has made war impossible. I am convinced that in case of a modern war between great powers it would be foolish and useless for a battleship or cruiser to leave its dock or an army to take the field. The common people of the world, as well as our wisest rulers. President Hoover and Prime Minister MacDonald realize the horror of war and of its tremendous wastage of life and of the means of living. They are bending every effort to safeguard the peace of the world by treaties and by agreements. Should not the terrible powers of chemistry, as we know them, and its war messengers, the aeroplane, on sea and on land, strengthen their hands? Should not the dread possibilities of chemistry support the convictions of the common people, that there shall be no war of the future and rule out the politicians and the greedy who are aiming to defeat these high purposes?

Second Random Thought

We all know chemistry also as the friend of peace, the source of vast industries, the more important source of health giving, health protecting discoveries. Side by side with chemistry stand the other sciences—physics, biology and medicine. If the politicians would give to research in chemistry, in the other sciences and in medicine a fraction of the huge cost of navies and armies, created to destroy life and property, the world would see discoveries of the greatest moment to the well-being of its people—discoveries would be accelerated, such as the cause and cure of cancer, of cures for tuberculosis and other ills of mankind; discoveries would be hastened which would multiply even the present wonderful service of electricity and other forms of power, and make life easier and nobler for present generations. The Chemical Foundation stands ready to bear all the expense of any commission the President may care to appoint to inquire into the vast possibilities of chemistry as an agent of peace, outlawing war by its terrors, advancing health and prosperity by its humane discoveries.

Third Random Thought

Why this state of affairs? The failure of a realization of personal responsibility not only by men in power, but also by you chemists and by us lay-chemists, who include every man, woman and child in the land. What an appalling and universal thing is personal responsibility! Jeanne d'Arc, staunching the hearts of the lads of France hundreds of years after her death; Pasteur, saving the lives of endless generations unborn; Henry Ford and his great discovery that Christ was the greatest economist, and the Golden Rule the most enlightened, selfish, business principle. No more will labor be exploited. Soon no longer will it be good business to exploit the trust funds of the widow and orphan. Never again will China or India be exploited. It has dawned that they might all be consumers.

Not only Trotzky, but also the bankers who financed their trip from America and Switzerland to Russia—three hundred millions of peoples and centuries of consequences—what an eternal measure of personal responsibility! The examples are endless. None more pointed and helpful than the occasion of this presentation. It means that you think that, situated as I was in public life and in private life, in wealth and in mental attainments, I, in some measure at least, met my responsibility to my God. All right. Could I have done so without your enlightenment as to the importance of chemistry? Some of you met your responsibility, and I get the medal. In America, before the war, no one guessed the true relation of chemistry to modern life except you chemists. In Germany chemists had taught its importance to every man, woman and child. German chemists had met their personal responsibility, you had not met yours. However, when the war came you awoke and happy, the American people ever will be in that awakening—but your work is not done.

It is your duty and personal responsibility to make every man, woman and child in America a lay chemist, who realizes, as I do, what chemistry can do for man. And you do—each will seek to share with me the joy of serving and, if lucky, suffering, in that glorious struggle against war, disease and poverty.

On behalf of Mrs. Garvan, to whom in simple justice I must transfer this medal, and on behalf of my six children, I thank you again from the depths of my heart. For I interpret your presentation to mean that we all can feel at one with you in your patient sacrifices in search of truth, that perhaps you will feel like telling us of your needs and burdens and giving us the chance to help and feel ourselves a part in the great works you are to do for the glory of God.

Mr. Garvan's services in behalf of chemistry and its usefulness to the public were praised by Dr. Stieglitz and Dr. Langmuir and in a message from President Hoover.

Education for the Public

Out of the rich discussion of the need for making chemistry and its services better known to the public came the adoption by the society's division of chemical education of an endorsed program toward this end. Non-technical courses of study will be prepared, first, for women's clubs. It is the purpose in this "to make chemistry understood by those outside it and to give that newness of vision and awakening of interest which come from a knowledge of what this all-important science is doing and may do for us."

Among the more generally discussed matters coming before the society, one of particular interest was a demonstration by Dr. K. F. Bonhoeffer of a series of phenomena which he together with Dr. Langmuir, Dr. Taylor, and other leaders, declared proved the divisibility of the hydrogen atom in the production of what he called "panhydrogen." Another was the exhibition of synthetic diamonds by Prof. J. W. Willard Hershey.

Chemists from the University of Illinois presented a variety of interesting matters. They told of the manufacture of illuminating gas and black pigments from cornstalks and of a new method of producing acetic acid from alcohol in the liquid stage. They had something to say about the promising use of anhydrous alcohol in motor fuels and a new acetate process for the manufacture of rayon.

Agriculture and Food

Two sessions were held by the division of agricultural and food chemistry, each of them being devoted largely to a symposium. At the first session, the major discussion was on topics connected with flour and bread production under the chairmanship of C. H. Bailey. A symposium on "Dairy Chemistry" was a feature of the second session, over which H. H. Sommer presided. The program comprised twenty papers. Among these were the following:—

Cellulose Fermentation Products

By C. S. Boruff and A. M. Buswell

The anaerobic decomposition of various forms of cellulose, such as corn stalks, had been studied. It was found that decomposition follows almost quantitatively the following reaction:—$C_6H_{10}O_5 + H_2O = 3CO_2 + 3CH_4$. The gases evolved are combustible and have a heat value about equal to that of city gas. The question of the practical utilization of this gas was discussed. The heat value consumed in the hydrolysis had been calculated to be 617 percent of the total heat value of the original cellulose.

Casein and Lactose Manufacture

By F. P. Nabenhauer

Skim milk is of variable composition containing an average of 3 percent of casein, 0.7 percent of albumen, 5 percent of lactose, and somewhat less than 1 percent of mineral constituents. From this there can be recovered practically all the casein and about 50 percent of the lactose. A crude albumen is obtained as a by-product.

The casein is first removed after coagulation with rennet or by the addition of acid, depending on the type of casein desired. Temperature, acidity, and agitation greatly influence the physical nature of the curd and the composition and working properties of the casein. The curd is washed, pressed, shredded, dried, and ground to the desired mesh. Rennet casein, which is largely used in the manufacture of plastics, is characterized by a high ash content. It is difficult to dissolve in alkali salts. Acid caseins when dissolved in alkalies make excellent glues, their chief use being in paper coating. Solutions in lime form an irreversible gel. Glues of this type being fairly water-resistant are valuable in wood-working, where this property is desirable.

The whey from hydrochloric acid or rennet casein can be used as a source of lactose. That of the former type is first neutralized with lime and boiled to coagulate the albumen. The clear, albumen-free whey is evaporated to a thin syrup, which is further evaporated to crystallization, washed, and refined by redissolving, decolorizing, filtering, and again concentrating to crystallization, washed, dried, and ground. Rennet whey is ordinarily evaporated without liming and the albumen removed after concentration. The albumen recovered as a by-product is a white to light-brown cake which is dried and ground for use principally in chicken feeding. It contains about 30 percent of ash (principally calcium phosphate) and 55 percent of protein.

Considerable work done at the Bureau of Dairying to produce a soluble albumen from milk has not been entirely successful owing to the large amount of soluble salts present. The molasses obtained is rich in salt and hydrolyzed sugar. At present it is discarded.

Soluble Lactose

By R. W. Bell

In describing some methods of preparing soluble lactose, a detailed description of the forms of lactose and their equilibrium relations was given. The application of these facts to the desiccation of lactose solutions on drum drier resulted in the production of nearly pure beta anhydride lactose. Some of the advantages and disadvantages of this method of obtaining lactose were discussed.

Gas and Fuels

Among the thirteen papers read before the division of gas and fuel chemistry were the following:—

Explosive Limits of Industrial Gases

By J. S. Yeaw

The relation between the compositions and the explosive limits of widely varying complex inflammable gas mixtures, generally encountered in the manufacture of city gas, was shown. The range of observation covered gas mixtures containing from less than 12 percent to more than 96 percent combustible constituents.

The inflammable constituents include varying amounts of hydrogen, carbon monoxide, methane, and other hydrocarbons. The effect on the explosive limits of changes in the percentage of illuminants, methane, inert gases, and the ratio of hydrogen to carbon monoxide, was pointed out and discussed.

The explosive limits of all of the gases was calculated from the analyses by means of a simple algebraic formula first presented by LeChatelier and later amplified and developed by Coward, Jones, and others. These calculated values agreed with those found experimentally remarkably well, and not only serve to show that this work checks that of others in the field, but also give further proof of the value of such a means of determining dangerous conditions, particularly those which abound in the production and distribution of city gas.

Gas from the Cracking Process

By Gustav Egloff

The present has seen but the beginning of the scientific utilization of cracking-

(Continued on page 45)

Manganese Producers Want Tariff on Ore

Association in Annual Meeting Stresses Necessity for Protection

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10, 1929.

Tariff formed the principal topic of discussion at the second annual convention of the American Manganese Producers' Association which closed a two-day session today. Dissatisfaction with the action of the Senate Finance Committee in recommending that manganese ores be placed on the free list appeared to be uppermost in the minds of all of the seventy-one members registered in attendance.

The condition of the manganese industry in various States, however, was reviewed at some length. Two long sittings were devoted to technical discussions of some recent developments in methods of treating manganese ores of low content. The application of manganese in agriculture was another topic of interesting discussion.

Officers Re-elected

All the retiring officers of the association were re-elected. They are:—President, J. Carson Adkerson, Washington; vice-president, John B. Cole; treasurer, A. J. Seligman; secretary, H. A. Pumpolly; chairman of the board of directors, Richard S. Brown.

In his presidential address, Mr. Adkerson said that the domestic manganese industry had achieved many concrete developments during the past year. Many new deposits of manganese ores had been discovered, he said, and existing properties had been progressively developed. He mentioned also the construction of several new concentrating plants and told of the development of improved methods of beneficiation. For this progress, Mr. Adkerson said, the country owes an expression of gratitude to the industry and its workers.

The destiny of the manganese industry hangs on the question of a tariff, said Mr. Adkerson. In the present tariff revision the industry, he declared, is passing through "one of the hardest battles ever fought by an American industry for its very existence." In spite of the mightiness of the opposition to a duty on imported manganese ore, the domestic industry, Mr. Adkerson said, would not be stamped out if fair play prevailed.

Tariff Protection Needed

The necessity of tariff protection for the existence of the domestic man-

(Continued on page 50)

Canada Bars U. S. Men From Alberta Oil Work

OTTAWA, Sept. 11, 1929.

As the result of a government order-in-council recently passed, placing strict ban on the importation of contract labor, American oil men on the staffs of important American corporations, on their way to the Turner Valley oil fields near Calgary, have been held up at the border by Canadian immigration officials.

Wires have been sent to Ottawa, claiming that the order-in-council should not apply to these men, since companies drilling in the Turner Valley field need the advice and services of the men.

Shell Union Debentures Issued to Aid Expansion

The Shell Union Oil Corporation sold $50,000,000 of 5' percent sinking fund debentures through a syndicate in this city September 13 to finance the expansion of the corporation's operations in the Eastern states. The debentures, which were offered at 100 plus, accrued interest, are due October 1, 1949, with warrants for the purchase at any time within ten years of twenty-five shares of no par common stock at $35 a share for every $1,000 debenture. The offering was one of the largest industrial bond issues of the year.

Shell Petroleum Buys Automobile Gasoline Co.

The Shell Petroleum Corporation has purchased ten service stations, two bulk plants and other incidentals of the Automobile Gasoline Company, St. Louis. The purchase is in line with the expansion policy of the Shell Petroleum Corporation, according to T. F. Lydon, vice-president of that company.

Officers of the Automobile Gasoline Company, which was established in 1904, are:—President, Clemens H. Laessig; vice-president, James E. Grover; secretary, H. A. Engle; treasurer, Alfred G. Laessig. The entire personnel will be retained.

A new gas sand has been discovered at a depth of from 2,900 to 2,950 feet in the Richland field in Louisiana by the Hope Producing Company.

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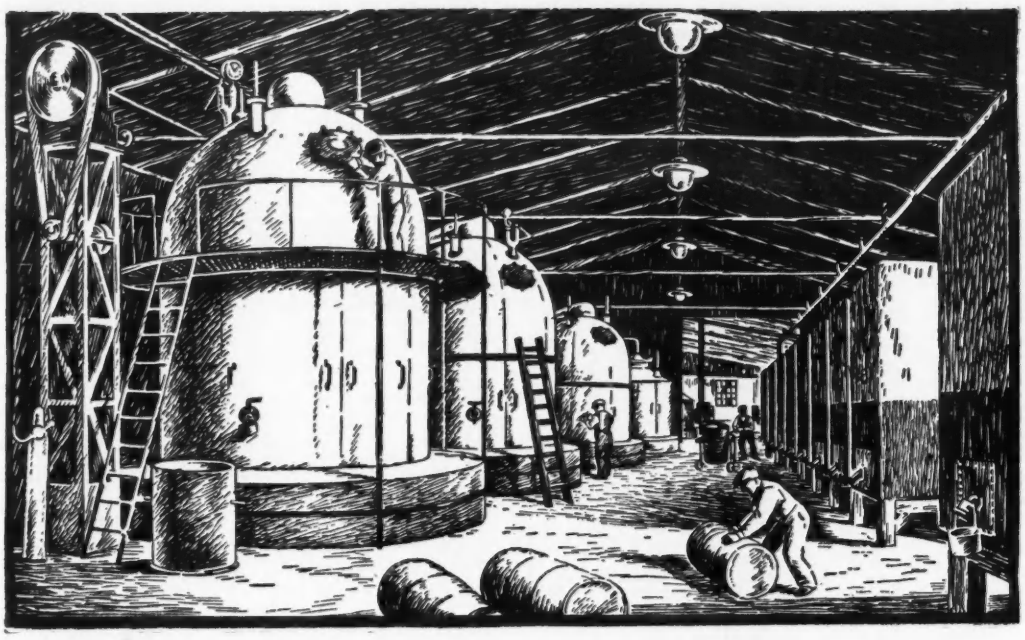

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Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Materials

Tone of Pig Lead Prices Stronger Last Week —August Construction Record Declines —Casein Moves Upward

The volume of trading in the market for paint and varnish raw materials did not materially change last week, but continued at its past fair proportions. The upward swing in linseed oil prices and the strong position of lead and its derivatives attracted the major portion of consumers' interest. The former occurred too late in the week to have any visible effect on the purchasing of other raw materials, but it was felt in some divisions of the trade that the high price of oil might retard demands in the immediate future.

Following the previous week's rise in pig lead, good-sized buying was in order and its underlying strength presented the dominant feature of the week. In some quarters another advance was expected and many buyers were setting their purchasing operations accordingly. Lead ore advanced last week. Other pigments passed the week without change in position. The dry color group was improved in some lines of outlet and generally held to the good volume of previous weeks and, although carbon black felt the inactivity of the rubber trade, it was not affected in price. Iron blues, chrome greens, metallic earth browns and a varied line of reds comprised most of last week's trading. Varnish gum importers did not entertain much business in the spirit soluble gums. Surface prices were unchanged for the entire line, but the absence of any demand above hand-to-mouth proportions motivated the use of concessionary agencies in many directions.

Casein was again advanced over the week and the leading sellers were strong in their future views. Offerings from abroad were extremely light and with the drought prevalent in the Argentine, many of the users feared higher prices and were buying well ahead. Some were buying into January. There was no change in the price of varnish makers' naphtha last week, the descending gasoline market notwithstanding. Domestic and imported hide glues were advanced substantially and the remainder of the market passed the week without alteration and generally possessing firm undertones.

The August record of building contracts in the thirty-seven States east of the Rocky Mountains showed a somewhat pronounced decline following the favorable record established during the preceding month, according to the F. W. Dodge Corporation. The month's volume amounted to $488,882,400, a decline of 25 percent when compared with the July total and a decline of 5 percent when compared with August of last year.

Of the eight districts, two showed increases over the preceding month and three showed increases over August of last year. In the volume of new work reported as contemplated, however, every district except one showed increases over July, 1929, and all except three districts showed increases over August, 1928.

According to major classes, the August construction contract record showed the following totals: $146,088,200, or 30 percent of all construction, for residential buildings; $119,287,800, or 24 percent, for public works and utilities; $75,265,000, or slightly more than 15 percent, for industrial buildings; $71,955,400, or slightly less than 15 percent, for commercial buildings; and $32,349,400, or 7 percent, for educational buildings.

Contracts awarded during the first eight months of this year in the thirty-seven States amounted to $4,156,865,300 as compared with $4,545,270,100 for the corresponding period of last year, a decrease of 9 percent.

New work reported as contemplated during August amounted to $657,832,000. This total showed an increase of 37 percent over the preceding month and an increase of 7 percent over the corresponding month of last year.

Price Changes

Prices were changed last week as follows:—

Advanced	Reduced
Casein, domestic and imported, ¼c. per lb.	None
Glues, hide cabinet, 2c. per lb.	
imported, 1c. per lb.	
white, extra, 3c. per lb.	

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from eleven typical paint and varnish materials on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
155.6	155.6	155.6	151.1

Price changes made Saturday up to noon and other last-moment market developments are reported on page 2.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

Pig lead was in a strong position last week. Following the previous week's advance of 15 points, demand was of good proportions at all marketing centers. In some quarters an additional advance was expected. Lead ore was advanced $2.50 per ton during the week, and steadiness was the dominant feature of the London market.

Slab zinc did not occupy such a favorable position. The preceding week's gains at London were leveled by the downward precipitation of prices last week, and a change was effected here. Sales were not of their usual volume. Zinc stocks in producers' hands September 1 amounted to 47,833 tons, compared with 44,122 tons on August 1, according to the American Zinc Institute. Production during August totaled 55,290 tons, compared with 54,441 in July. Shipments amounted to 51,579 tons, of which 969 tons were for export and the remainder for domestic use. Zinz sold but not delivered at the end of the month amounted to 25,763 tons.

Current prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are listed in the alphabetical arrangement of current market quotations beginning on page 5.

Lead Prices

Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis and London for the period from September 9 to September 13, inclusive, are detailed in the following table:—

	Pigs		
	Per pound		Spot London Per ton
	New York.	E. St. Louis.	£ s. d.
Monday	$0.0690	$0.0675	23 10 0
Tuesday	.0690	.0675	23 6 3
Wednesday	.0690	.0675	23 8 9
Thursday	.0690	.0675	23 10 0
Friday	.0690	.0675	23 8 9

Zinc Prices

Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis and London for the period from September 9 to September 13, inclusive, are detailed in the following table:—

	Slabs		
	Per pound		Spot London Per ton
	New York.	E. St. Louis.	£ s. d.
Monday	$0.0710	$0.0680	24 10 0
Tuesday	.0710	.0680	24 7 6
Wednesday	.0710	.0680	24 7 6
Thursday	.0710	.0680	24 3 9
Friday	.0710	.06775	24 6 3

Joplin Metal Markets

JOPLIN, Sept. 11, 1929.

Lead was advanced $2.50 to $87.50 per ton with sales considerably larger than for many weeks past. Zinc was quieter, but the tone remained steady and prices were maintained at the levels in effect for more than six months, prime Western grades being held at $44 per ton; high grade, $46, and floats, $41.

Sales of zinc were the smallest for a long time, amounting to only 9,080 tons, against 10,060 in the previous week and 10,930 tons in the week before that. Pro-

The annual conventions of the American Paint and Varnish Manufacturers' Association, the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association, and the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs will be held in Washington, D. C., during the week of October 14.

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duction for the week amounted to about 7,000 tons. Most of the mines which had closed down for the Labor Day holidays resumed operations late in the week, but several large producers are not expected to resume for another week or two.

Pigments

Corroders were again able to point to an increase in demand for lead derivatives last week and the previous week's rise in the price of pig lead was thought to have motivated the stimulus in activity. The entire pigment group was without alteration in prices, but materials in oil held a stronger tendency due to the advancing march in the price of linseed oil. Lithopone was steady in both price and demand; zinc oxide was featured with a brisk demand and the remainder of the market was without alteration.

White Lead.—Sellers noted an appreciable improvement in buying operations, which they suggested, was due to the return of the pig lead market to its former position. Lead in oil was named at 13¾c. per pound and possessed a stronger tendency due to the advancing prices for oil, while dry lead remained at 8½c. per pound for basic sulphate and 9c. per pound for basic carbonate.

Red Lead.—Steady demand for dry lead in casks was the feature last week. With contracts under protection, buyers were ordering in the regular fashion although in some directions, movement was accelerated by the rise in pig lead a week ago. Casks were named at 10¼c. per pound and materials in oil 15¼c. per pound in kegs.

Litharge.—Shared a similar position with the remainder of the lead derivative group and was otherwise without feature. Prices remained in an unchanged position and purchasing activity continued at its former pace with a little improvement noted in some quarters.

Lithopone.—Continued to move in a brisk manner although little change was noted from the previous week. Quoations remained firm at 5¼c. per pound in bulk lots for both imported and domestic varieties.

Orange Mineral.—Other than a slight improvement in demand there were no important new developments to report last week. Prices for both French and American were in a firm position with the seller of the latter variety naming 12½c. to 13½c. per pound as the market.

Zinc Oxide.—While there was no appreciable change in the volume of demand from the previous week, the strong position of the metal market prompted consumers to manifest a lively interest in the progress of the market, which was reflected by the maintenance of a good steady call for supplies.

Dry Colors

Sellers held divergent views as regards the nature of buying last week. In some quarters a broader demand was found while other sellers were unable to report the same condition. All reported a steady withdrawal against contracts. Pricewise, there were no new developments over the week. Carbon black remained under the effects of inactivity in the rubber trade, but this condition did not force sellers to yield from their previous views. Indian red, chrome greens and yellows, ochers, siennas and metallic browns were the leaders from the angle of sales. Iron blues were also in good demand.

Blacks.—Carbon continued without change over the week and, as yet, the sellers were unable to point to any improvement in operations among the rubber trade. Business in other lines of outlet held its own over the week. Prices for the entire line were without revision; continued selling pressure in lamp black was reported as the only condition to have produced concessionary prices.

Blues.—Steady withdrawals against contracts continued last week as the feature to this group. Firm prices for iron blues were noted in all directions with 36c. to 37c. per pound as the ruling figure.

Browns.—Selling factors found no recession in the previous good movement of supplies of metallic earth colors last week. As a result of the consistent good Fall demand for these shades prices have stiffened although not to the extent of an advance in quotations.

Greens.—From the angle of demand, chrome colors continued to lead the remainder of the group. Prices were unchanged over the week, but were statistically stronger, based on the higher costs of pig lead. Paris and lime continued steady over the week, but were without new features. Verdigris was in good demand against existing contracts with prices named at 23c. to 24c. per pound in casks.

Reds.—Indian dry remained in good demand last week, although the paint trade was not as active as others. Toner and toluidin colors were attractive to the trade in some directions, but some sellers did not meet much business. Purple lake was steady. Carmine No. 40 was unchanged, as was English vermilion. Raw material costs of the latter were steady and unchanged.

Yellows.—Ochers and c. p. colors were in fair demand, and sales volume showed no material change from the previous week. Prices for the entire line of colors showed no change.

Colors in Oil

Sellers reported a fair volume to the replacement demand from dealers in the Metropolitan area. Favorable weather has produced better interest, and sales for the month were of good dimensions. As far as could be learned there were no changes in price, although the price of oil rose sharply during the week, and reached such an extent that some of the selling factors had withdrawn all quotations.

Varnish Gums

With but few exceptions, trading was confined to hand-to-mouth limits last week. Price quotations remained at their former levels in the open market, but concessions were in order in many directions. Primary markets were generally firm, but liquidation of old crop supplies prompted bargain values. A good demand featured kauri gums, interest for forward supplies of sandarac and elemi were the outstanding traits in that direction and otherwise the market was without much color in either price or position.

Copal.—Replacement arrivals of pale East Indian bold during the past fortnight coupled with the continued absence of buying in volume, have removed the former signs of scarcity from the market. While current spot stocks were none too heavy, they were sufficient to cope with demand. Prices were easy to steady with some sales reported at 19½c. per pound. Congo and Manila maintained their former characteristics.

Dammar.—Since the decline in the Singapore market a week ago, prices were unchanged. The downward price move did little to encourage buying, and supplies were of good proportions. The Batavia variety was offered freely 22c. per pound, but did not find many takers.

Elemi.—Supply conditions remained unchanged, but the listless attitude of buyers heid the market against any higher prices. Most of the business done in No. 1 grade was closed at the low figure of the current range of 13½c. to 14c. per pound.

Kauri.—In contrast with the spirit soluble gums, demand for this gum was of good proportions. Importers held their prices at their previous range, and while there was no material change in conditions last week, activity during the first half of the month was improved, by comparison.

Sandarac.—A sale was reported at 70c. per pound last week and inquiries from the trade were limited. There was a noticeable hesitation on the part of buyers to enter the market for forward position, while the sellers named 35c. to 40c. per pound for September-October shipment.

Other Paint Materials

Another upward swing in the casein market furnished last week's feature to this group. Prices advanced ¼c. per pound and were fairly well supported by steady buying operations. In many cases buyers were ahead of their committed schedules and with the drought continuing in the Argentine, many users were purchasing for the January requirements, when the Argentine flush appears. Varnish makers' naphtha was unchanged over the week, notwithstanding the recent cuts in the price of gasoline.

Casein.—The domestic market continued to occupy a comfortable position and prices were advanced ¼c. per pound above the former quotations of 15¼c. for standard and 15¾c. per pound for fine ground. The latter prices represented the "rock bottom" position of the market and open prices were at the advance scale. Argentine production continued at a standstill, and prices were also advanced ¼c. per pound during the week. French followed in order.

V. M. and P. Naphtha.—Notwithstanding the recent precipitation of the gasoline market, sellers of this material in the East did not revise their selling schedules. Demand continued through the week in fair dimensions.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—No price changes have yet come into the market, either in tankcar or tankwagon, despite some reports that some adjustment might be made. Buying the last few days has been fairly good, although nothing to cause sellers any special enthusiasm. Ruling prices per gallon were:—Tankcar (f.o.b. Whiting), 13.9c.; tankwagon, 17.2c.

Bronze Powder.—Sellers expectations for better business at this time have not materialized and the market passed the week in listless fashion. Surface prices were unaffected by the absence of demand other than for immediate needs and continued steady for both gold and aluminum.

Glues

The strong underlying conditions recently noted broke in the form of higher prices last week. One manufacturer of hide glue was reported

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to have advanced all prices 3c. per pound last week, but the rise in the general market did not reach that extent. Some sellers of best grade hide were asking as high as 35c. per pound and while 16c. per pound was still being done for low grades, the market ranged from 18c. to 23c. per pound, dependent upon quality. Sellers of imported raised their prices to follow and named 25c. to 30c. per pound for all grades, representing an advance of 2c. per pound. White was also higher.

Driers

Demand from the consuming trade lacked briskness last week. While there was some betterment noted after the turn of the month, it failed to hold. Prices were seemingly stabilized and sellers encountered no reasons to alter them over the week. Resinates continued to hold their own and stearates and oleates were firmly priced on the basis of similar conditions in the raw material field.

Metal Leaf

Sellers were unable to note any improvement last week. Trading was conducted in a spasmodic manner throughout the week and sellers' efforts to encourage buying fell short of realization. As far as could be ascertained, prices were unchanged.

Lacquer Materials

Business in the market for lacquer materials was about as good as could be expected for this season of the year. Automobile manufacturers had turned out 516,522 cars during the month of August, which was slightly below the July totals, and indications were not wanting that they would substantially increase their output during the next few months. There was nothing outstanding in the way of price developments, unless it was the fact that both foreign and domestic butyl acetate were being quoted at substantially the same basis. Competition in the product was a little keener than it had been. Nothing materialized with reference to a probable uplift in quotations for butyl alcohol, in spite of the fact that corn, well in excess of $1 per bushel, was at the season's high point, with little outlook for any reaction, due to the prediction that only 67.9 percent of a normal corn crop would be turned out. A check-up disclosed no change in dibutyl phthalate, although sales were in larger volume. The call for acetic acid, as well as toluene, continued quite urgent. The former was quite scarce in spite of an enlargement in the domestic output of the crude material, lime acetate, during the first eleven months of this year. Some of the solvents producers were getting ready to stage their annual fall anti-freeze campaigns. No change from the prices which had been ruling was uncovered, however.

Window Glass

The improvement noted a week ago failed to hold over last week. From a sales point of view, the month of September is usually a good one, but, by comparison, sales thus far have not been very encouraging to the sellers. There was a small movement of popular sizes, however. Production continued at an unchanged pace, which was estimated in one direction at 600,000 boxes monthly. No price changes were reported last week.

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Plans Newark Additions

The Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company is pushing construction of three reinforced concrete buildings at Chester avenue and the Passaic River, Newark, designed for the manufacture of lacquer for automobile bodies and other industrial uses. The new buildings, which will be completed January 1, will be north of the present twelve units of the company's plant.

The new buildings will have two stories, 40,000 square feet of floor space, and a daily capacity of 25,000 gallons of lacquer. They will bring the floor space of the plant to about 275,000 square feet.

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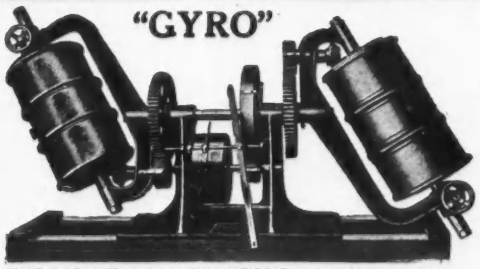
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Cleveland STEEL BARRELS

Arthur Somers Is Taking Pacific Cruise Vacation

When the steamer "Malolo" departs from San Francisco, September 21, for a cruise around the Pacific, it will carry Arthur S. Somers, president of Fred L. Lavanburg, Inc., dry color manufacturer, this city, on his first real vacation since he became associated with Mr. Lavanburg back in 1886. The trip, which is designed solely for pleasure, is being conducted by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce and includes visits to China, Japan, Siam, Straits Settlements, the Philippines, Australia, New Zealand, and other places of interest in the South Seas. He will be accompanied by his nieces, Mary and Andrea; his nephew, Arthur. In his absence, his affairs will be handled by his two sons, Arthur and Fred, both officials of the Lavanburg company.

Prior to his departure, Mr. Somers expressed himself as being satisfied with conditions in the dry color field as well as industry in general and believed that the outlook held promise of continued prosperity. In substance, he stated that American industry has reached a point where speculative and industrial interests could be operated jointly without harm to either and with profit for both.

Mr. Somers will return from abroad about December 20.

Talc Sales Larger in 1928

The total quantity of talc sold by producers in the United States in 1928 was 202,976 short tons, valued at $2,537,994, according to figures compiled by the Bureau of Mines of the Department of Commerce from individual reports furnished by producers. Compared with 1927 these figures represent an increase of 6 percent in quantity and 14 percent in value. The figures comprise 6,360 tons of crude talc, valued at $48,031; 936 tons of sawed and manufactured talc, valued at $70,394, and 195,680 tons of ground talc, valued at $2,419,569. There were twenty producers of talc in 1928, the same as in 1927.

Of the total quantity sold, in 1928, New York supplied 107,321 tons; Vermont, 52,125 tons; California, 17,830 tons. Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, Pennsylvania and Virginia were the other producing States.

Imports of talc for consumption were 27,049 short tons, in 1928, valued at $579,915. Corresponding figures for 1927 were 25,194 tons, valued at $550,382.

Clean-up and Paint-up Solicitors Are Named

Thirty-seven district representatives for the September solicitation of funds in the contest among paint clubs for the 100 percent trophy cup to be presented to the club having the largest percentage of member concerns investing in the National Clean Up and Paint Up Campaign Bureau for 1929 have been appointed by Charles J. Caspar, president, and George V. Horgan, general manager, of the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association, together with R. A. Plumb, chairman of the campaign committee. The cup will be presented at the convention of the association in Washington, D. C., in October.

The appointed representatives and their respective paint club centers are as follows:—

J. E. Ingram, Atlanta; John H. Coon, Baltimore; W. A. Currie, Birmingham; R. W. Lindsay, Buffalo; W. E. Collins, Syracuse; W. E. Maston, Chicago; George W. Schneider, Jr., Cincinnati; W. A. Alpers, Cleveland; Frank A. Traylor, Denver; William B. Peters, Columbus; Charles P. Jarrett, Dallas; C. W. Parrott, Dayton; George E. Moser, Jr., Detroit; Garrett M. Goldberg, San Francisco; W. E. Steinbarger, Indianapolis; G. M. Breinig, Kansas City; Vance Bucker, Los Angeles; E. H. Hancock, Louisville.

M. G. Heins, Memphis, W. M. Linnell, Milwaukee; F. M. Frenzel, St. Paul; A. M. White, Omaha; Henry H. Hill, Boston; R. L. Sullivan, New Orleans; R. W. Hafner, New York; D M. Schindler, Oakland; G. B. Beitzel, Jr., Philadelphia; B. J. Cassady, Pittsburgh; Arthur Cole, Portland; C. T. Morrison, Seattle; R. McC. Bullington, Richmond; J. F. Garner, Rochester; Robert E. Reardon, St. Louis; Fred Crandall, San Diego; R. L. Clancy, West Savannah; W. F. Stollberg, Toledo; and Wallace F. Bennett, Salt Lake City.

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Alphacampholide by reduction of camphoric acid (B306471)
Aldehydes and acids from toluene, orthochlorotoluene, orthobromotoluene, orthonitrotoluene, parachlorotoluene, parabromotoluene, paranitrotoluene, metachlorotoluene, metabromotoluene, metanitrotoluene, dinitrotoluenes, dibromotoluenes, dichlorotoluenes, chlorobromotoluenes, chloronitrotoluenes, bromonitrotoluenes (B295270)
Aldehydes and acids from xylenes, pseudocumene, mesitylene, and paracymene (B295270)
Alphanaphthaquinone from naphthalene (B281307)
Anthraquinone from naphthalene (B295270)
Benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene (B281307)
Benzoquinone from phenanthraquinone (B281307)
Benzyl alcohol by reduction of benzaldehyde (B306471)
Benzyl alcohol or benzaldehyde or phthalide from phthalic anhydride (B306471)
Butyl alcohol from crotonaldehyde (B306471)
Chloroacetic acid from ethylenechlorohydrin (B295270)
Diphenic acid from ethyl alcohol (B281307)
Ethyl alcohol from acetaldehyde (B306471)
Fluorenone from fluorene (B295270)
Formaldehyde from methanol or methane (B295270)
Formaldehyde from carbon monoxide or carbon dioxide (B306471)
Isopropyl alcohol by the reduction of acetone (B306471)
Maleic acid and fumaric acid by the oxidation of toluene, benzene, phenols, tar phenols, or furfural, or from benzoquinone or phthalic anhydride (B295270)
Methane by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (B306471)
Methanol by reduction from carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (B306471)
Naphthaldehydic acid, acenaphthaquinone, or bisacenaphthylidenedione from acenaphthylene (B281307)
Phenanthraquinone from phenanthrene or diphenic acid (B295270)
Phthalic acid and maleic acid from naphthalene (B295270)
Primary alcohols from aldehydes by reduction (B306471)
Propionic acid and butyric acid and higher alcohols, ketones, and acids from carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (B306471)
Reduction of anthraquinone, benzoquinone, and the like to corresponding hydroxyl compounds (B306471)
Reduction of carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide (B306471)
Reduction of ketones, aldehydes, acids, esters, alcohols, ethers, and other organic compounds containing oxygen (B306471)
Salicylic acid and salicyl aldehyde from cresol (B295270)
Secondary butyl alcohol by the reduction of methylethyl ketone (B306471)
Valeryl alcohol by the reduction of valeraldehyde (B306471)
Vanillin and vanillic acid from eugenol and isoeugenol (B295270)

Paint and Varnish

Ingredient of—
Colored lacquers

Benzanthroneperidicarboxylic Acid

(Acide de Benzanthroneperidicarbonique, Acide de Benzanthroneperidicarboxylique, Benzanthronperidicarbonsaeure)

Chemical

Starting point in making—
Intermediates Pharmaceuticals

Dye

Starting point (B308651) in making anthraquinone vat dyestuffs with—
2-Chloro-4:5-diaminoanisole
2-Chloro-4:5-diaminotoluene
2:3-Diamino-5-chlorotoluene
2:3-Diaminotoluene
4:5-Diaminoveratrol
1:2-Naphthylenediamine sulphate
Orthophenylenediamine
Parachloro-orthophenylenediamine
Paraethoxyorthophenylenediamine

Benzanthroneperidicarboxylic Anhydride

(Anhydride de Benzanthroneperidicarbonique, Anhydride de Benzanthroneperidicarboxylique, Benzanthronperidicarbonsaeuresanhydrid)

Chemical

Starting point in making—
Intermediates Pharmaceuticals

Dye

Starting point (B308651) in making anthraquinone vat dyestuffs with—
2-Chloro-4:5-diaminoanisole
2-Chloro-4:5-diaminotoluene
2:3-Diamino-5-chlorotoluene
2:3-Diaminotoluene
4:5-Diaminoveratrol
1:2-Naphthylenediamine sulphate
Orthophenylenediamine
Parachloro-orthophenylenediamine
Paraethoxyorthophenylenediamine

1:4-Bisacetamideanthraquinone

(1:4-Bisacetamid-anthrachinon)

Chemical

Starting point in making various intermediates

Dye

Starting point in making various synthetic dyestuffs

Textile

Dyestuff (B263260) for—
Acetate rayon

Ceresin

(Ceresia, Ceresine, Ceresite, Ceresin, Ceresinwachs, Cerin, Cerosin, Cire de Ceresine, Cire de Ceresite, Cire d'Ozocerite-Paraffine, Cire d'Ozokerite-Paraffine, Cire Minerale, Earth Wax, Erdwachs, Fossil Wax, Mineral Wax, Mineralwachs, Ozocerite Paraffin, Ozocerite Refinee, Ozokerite Refinee, Refined Ozocerite, Refinierte Ozocerite)

Chemical

Starting point in making—
Aldehydes, ketones, and alcohols by oxidation (B287514)
Carboxylic acid (B287514)

Construction

Ingredient (B287514) of—
Waterproofing compositions used in the treatment of brick, concrete, and other structures

Electrical

Ingredient of—
Insulating compositions containing rubber
Insulating preparations for cables and electrical goods of various sorts

Food

Ingredient of—
Preparations for decorating confections
Raw material in making—
Artificial honeycombs

Fuel

Ingredient of—
Compositions containing paraffin for making candles

Gas

Ingredient of—
Compositions used in making incandescent mantles

Ink

Ingredient of—
Printing inks Writing inks

Leather

Ingredient of—
Finishing compositions

Metallurgical

Ingredient of—
Compositions used for protecting metals against the action of moisture, acids, alkalis
Reagent in—
Electroplating

Miscellaneous

General impregnating agent
General preservative coating
Ingredient of—
Compositions for lining barrels and kegs
Boot blackings
Crayon mixtures
Imitation alabaster preparations
Leather polishes
Metal polishes
Preparations for making dolls, toys, and statuettes
Sizing compositions
Ingredient (B287514) of—
Waterproofing compositions used in the treatment of strawboard, asbestos, and the like

Oils and Fats

Ingredients of—
Axle greases Special lubricating oils and greases
Gun oils

Paint and Varnish

Ingredient of—
Anti-fouling paints and varnishes Floor waxes
Dry colors Varnishes
Wood fillers

Paper

General sizing agent
Ingredient of—
Coatings for waxed paper
Coatings for high-gloss writing paper and printing paper

Perfume

Ingredient of—
Perfume pastes Pomades

Petroleum

Starting point in making—
Artificial petroleum

Pharmaceutical

In compounding and dispensing practice

Printing

Ingredient of—
Compositions for making matrices
Compositions of rosin and the like for making printing forms
Compositions for producing acid-proof coatings on electrotyper's plates
Raw material for use in photoengraving

Rubber

As a filler

Stone

Ingredient (B287514) of—
Waterproofing compositions used for treating natural and artificial stones

Textile

Ingredient of—
Emulsified dressings (B287514)
Waterproofing compositions
Wax cloth coatings

Waxes and Resins

Ingredient of—
Colored compositions
Sealing wax Shoemaker's wax
Substitute for—
Beeswax Carnauba wax

Diethylguanylthiourea

(Diæthylguanylsulfoharnstoff, Diæthylguanylthioharnstoff, Diethylguanylsulphourea, Sulphouree de Diethyleguanyle, Sulphouree Diethylqueguanylique, Thiouree de Diethyleguanyle, Thiouree Diethylqueguanylique)

Chemical

Starting point in making—
Intermediates Pharmaceuticals
Starting point (B286749 in making vulcanization accelerators with—
Butyl mercaptan Meta-aminothiophenol
Ethyl mercaptan
2-Mercaptobenzimidazole Naphthylthiazole
Mercaptobenzothioazole Orthoaminothiophenol
Mercaptobenzoxazole Para-aminothiphenol
2-Mercaptoiminazole Thioammelin
Thioamides
2-Mercaptothiazolin Thioanilides
Thiocresol
Mercaptotolylthiazole Thioxyindole
Thiphenol

Naval Stores

Primary and Local Turpentine Prices Up Again —Rosin Also Firmer—Foreign Markets Stronger —Trade Here More Active

Trade in naval stores in the local market was more active last week though the improvement was not very pronounced. Consumers were still inclined in many cases to adhere to a conservative course in making purchases. There was an increase noted in some quarters, however, in the volume of orders received for moderate quantities of turpentine and rosin. The trend of prices was upward.

Southern markets displayed increased strength, Savannah advancing to 52¼ cents per gallon, the highest point recorded in a considerable period. British markets also exhibited more life, an advance occurring at both London and Liverpool, while an increase was noted in the volume of export inquiries received in American markets.

Domestic trade in the South was good and sentiment in trade circles there was reported as more optimistic concerning the future than for many weeks past. This better feeling was attributed to the increased activity and strength of rosin recently, but it was also apparently due in some measure to a growing belief that consumption at home and abroad is increasing and that as a result of the activity of many branches of American industry prospects are for an increased consumption of raw materials of various kinds during the fall and winter months, turpentine and other products of the Southern pine tree by no means excepted.

Rosin was firmer in Southern markets with dark grades displaying greater strength than medium and pale descriptions. Domestic trade in all grades was good, however, and a further improvement was reported in the foreign call, inquiries being received from some European countries which had not figured very prominently in recent purchases. Supplies in the hands of many domestic consumers are believed to be comparatively small and the opinion exists that the position of foreign users of rosin is similar in this respect to that of American consumers.

Price changes made Saturday up to noon and other last-minute market developments are reported on page 2.

Turpentine

The local market for turpentine was firmer and more active last week. This was a reflection of strengthening developments in primary centers where demand was good and the trend of prices upward, Savannah rising at one time to 52¼ cents per gallon. There was not much snap to local trade but orders for comparatively small or moderate quantities were received more numerously. An increase was reported in the foreign inquiry. Receipts in the South continued liberal but there was an increase in the outward movement.

Savannah Turpentine

SAVANNAH, Sept. 13, 1929.

The market for turpentine had a firm tone, changes in prices being upward. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per gal.	Barrels Sales.	Re-ceipts.	Ship-ments.	Stocks.
Saturday	47¾	...	389	393	17.128
Monday	48¼	708	487	5510	12.105
Tuesday	49	1230	2047	232	13.920
Wednesday	50	508	952	113	14.769
Thursday	50¾	588	567	1512	13.824
Friday	52¼	281	762	18	14.568

Jacksonville Turpentine

JACKSONVILLE, Sept. 13, 1929.

Trade in turpentine was fairly active and the market retained a firm tone. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per gal.	Barrels Sales.	Re-ceipts.	Ship-ments.	Stocks.
Saturday	48	170	378	123	23.631
Monday	48¼	376	663	116	23.579
Tuesday	49	372	915	121	24.374
Wednesday	49¾	203	529	1511	23.392
Thursday	50¾	390	800	30	24.162
Friday	50¼	418	573	382	24.853

Pensacola Turpentine

PENSACOLA, Sept. 10, 1929.

The turpentine market was firm with demand good. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Barrels Re-ceipts.	Ship-ments.	Stocks.
Wednesday	285	...	25.239
Thursday	363	100	25.502
Friday	216	503	25.215
Saturday	143	161	25.197
Monday	79	92	25.184
Tuesday	351	...	25.535

Chicago Turpentine Market

CHICAGO, Sept. 13, 1929.

The turpentine market here was strong, with a good tone and slightly better prices. Buying in the aggregate was good and the amount taken out of the market was considerable, which more than offset the sizable offerings. Wholesalers and retailers both were in the market for material. Ruling prices per gallon at the close of business last night were:—Five-drum lots, 57c.; single drums, 65c.; five-barrel lots, 62c.; single barrels, 70c.

London Turpentine Stocks

Stocks of American turpentine in London September 12 were 16,171 barrels.

English Turpentine Prices

Quotations on turpentine in London and Liverpool during last week were:—

	London. s.	d.	Liverpool. s.	d.
Saturday	43	3	44	3
Monday	43	3	44	3
Tuesday	43	6	44	6
Wednesday	44	0	45	0
Thursday	44	9	45	9
Friday	45	3	45	9

Rosin

The market here for rosin was stronger than last week, influenced by an advance in prices in primary centers where demand was good with a further increase noted in foreign trade. Local business was more active, orders for moderate quantities of the various grades being received in an increased volume. Weather conditions in the South were generally favorable and the movement from the interior to the coast continued large. Stocks in the three principal markets in the South at the close of the first week in September, however, were about 20,000 barrels smaller than at the same time last season.

Current prices on naval stores are listed in the alphabetical arrangement of current market quotations beginning on page 5.

Savannah Rosin

SAVANNAH, September 13, 1929.

The rosin market was firm with all grades in demand. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted— Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	$7.70	$7.75	$7.75	$7.82½	$7.85	$7.90
D	7.70	7.75	7.75	7.82½	7.85	7.90
E	7.70	7.75	7.75	7.82½	7.85	7.90
F	7.70	7.75	7.75	7.82½	7.85	7.90
G	7.70	7.75	7.75	7.82½	7.85	7.90
H	7.70	7.75	7.80	7.82½	7.85	7.90
I	7.72½	7.75	7.80	7.82½	7.85	7.90
K	7.75	7.75	7.80	7.82½	7.85	7.92½
M	7.75	7.75	7.80	7.82½	7.85	7.95
N	7.80	7.90	7.85	7.87½	7.95	8.00
W. G.	7.90	7.90	8.00	8.00	8.05	8.05
W. W.	8.20	8.20	8.25	8.25	8.30	8.35
X	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.30	8.35
	Barrels					
Sales	1,523	1,016	1,889	1,392	1,264	699
Receipts	1,016	1,919	6,623	1,663	2,252	2,550
Shipm'ts	425	3,750	406	152	4,517	499
Stocks	118,640	116,809	123,026	124,537	122,272	124,233

Jacksonville Rosin

JACKONSVILLE, September 13, 1929.

Changes in rosin quotations were moderate, the tone of the market being firm. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted— Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	$7.70	$7.75	$7.75	$7.80	$7.85	$7.95
D	7.70	7.75	7.75	7.80	7.85	7.95
E	7.70	7.75	7.75	7.80	7.85	7.95
F	7.70	7.75	7.75	7.80	7.85	7.95
G	7.70	7.75	7.75	7.80	7.85	7.95
H	7.70	7.75	7.80	7.80	7.85	7.95
I	7.70	7.75	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.95
K	7.75	7.75	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.95
M	7.75	7.75	7.80	7.80	7.85	7.95
N	7.80	7.90	7.85	7.85	7.95	8.00
W. G.	7.90	7.90	8.00	8.00	8.10	8.05
W. W.	8.20	8.20	8.25	8.25	8.35	8.30
X	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.35	8.30
	Barrels					
Sales	1,415	959	803	918	1,024	1,638
Receipts	1,407	2,110	3,552	1,533	2,209	3,257
Shipm'ts.	5	145	4,570	5,003	100	501
Stocks	78,949	80,914	79,896	75,426	78,535	80,091

Pensacola Rosin

PENSACOLA, September 10, 1929.

The rosin movement was moderate with the market firm. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Barrels Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
Receipts	867	1,296	804	340	233	1,140
Shipm'ts.	...	709	1,525	650	225	580
Stocks	20,710	21,306	20,585	20,275	20,283	20,843

Chicago Rosin Market

CHICAGO, Sept. 13, 1929.

Stronger price tendencies came into the Chicago rosin market in the last few days and on a good volume of dealings the ruling prices advanced a fair amount. Buyers were covering their requirements at firming price levels and were absorbing all offerings. Ruling prices at the close of business last night, in lots of 280 pounds, were:—B grade, $10.32½; G grade, $10.32½; M grade, $10.32½; W. W. grade, $10.75.

(Continued on page 35)

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Flaxseed—Linseed Oil, Cake, Meal

Prices Leap Upward on Bad Crop News—Domestic And Canadian Estimates Again Reduced—Rain In Argentina, but More Needed

The course of flaxseed prices was strongly upward in all of the world's markets last week, advances in this country, Canada and Argentina being violent. Prices were propelled upward by bad crop news. Estimates of the yield in this country and Canada were reduced further. Drought continued in Argentina and though rain was reported in parts of that country on Friday it was generally believed that more moisture was needed and that unless it was received in the near future the crop was certain to sustain serious damage. According to some reports the crop in Argentina has already suffered and the great rise in prices in the Buenos Aires market seemed to give color to such reports.

The official estimate of the crop in this country was reduced to 16,388,000 bushels as of September 1 while the Canadian crop estimate was reduced to 2,159,000 bushels. Last year this country raised 18,690,000 bushels and Canada 3,614,000 bushels. It was contended by some in trade circles here and at the Northwest that the official figures on the domestic crop were too high and that the crop has suffered further losses since the data for the report were gathered.

Linseed oil prices moved sharply upward, a moderate reduction from the high point of the week occurring on Friday. Cake and meal were higher.

Price changes made Saturday up to noon and other last-minute market developments are reported on page 2.

Current prices on linseed oil, cake, and meal, are listed in the alphabetical arrangement of current market quotations beginning on page 5.

Flaxseed Receipts at New York

Receipts of flaxseed at New York last week were as follows:—

	Bushels	
	Domestic.	Foreign.
Monday	.....	58,113
Total	.....	58,113
Since January 1—		
This year	4,500	12,605,576
Last year	48,000	9,406,120

Flaxseed

DULUTH, Sept. 13, 1929.

Specialists in the flaxseed market here experienced a reversion to old-time activity during the past week. Prices were carried up to the highest level since 1920, and many operators who had been working on the long side claimed to be by no means satisfied yet. During the first half of the week bulges in futures extending all the way up to 36½c. were recorded.

The burst of activity in the seed market was attributed mainly to advices from Buenos Aires of severe damage to the crop and sensational advances in prices. Receipts of seed on the market here continued on a moderate scale and some was shipped out to Buffalo on crushers' account.

The week's closing range was as follows:—

	Cash.	Oct.	Dec.
Saturday	....	$3.20½	$3.17
Monday	$3.13	3.13½	3.11
Tuesday	3.11¼	3.11¼	3.09¼
Wednesday	3.30¼	3.29	3.27¼
Thursday	3.44½	3.45	3.40½
Friday	3.33¾	3.35½	3.31¼

Daily receipts and shipments of domestic seed during the week ending September 13, 1929, and in the corresponding week last year were, in bushels:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1928.	1928.	1929.	1928.
Saturday	57,968	15,924	.....	.....
Monday	64,710	6,310	.....	48,500
Tuesday	60,542	10,064	.....	.....
Wednesday	63,375	10,711	75,000	.....
Thursday	63,879	24,714	6,879	.....
Friday	37,711	12,972	.....	.....
Totals	348,185	80,695	81,879	48,500
Prev. week	103,630	79,327	106,250	94,240
From Aug. 1	577,364	209,745	414,511	243,800
In public warehouses	120,000	137,000	.....	.....

Minneapolis Flaxseed

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 11, 1929.

The week in the flax market proved rather hectic with news very bullish in the main. The Argentine situation came to the front markedly and became the chief influence in the market, prices swinging up and down wildly. Today's advance of 18c. to 19c. was hardly expected and was accomplished with liberal general trade. Previous advances were during spells of thin trade.

The government crop estimate was regarded as too high and had little effect. Local advices indicate a fairly large acreage in Montana and North Dakota that will produce 25 to 50 percent of earlier operators a chance to pick up flax for September delivery and in placing the hedges, the near futures steadied down a bit. Outside crushers have been good buyers of local cash seed and there has been a good demand for offerings at diversion points for movement to Duluth. There still is plenty of room in local elevators for flax, but the immediate needs of the trade is resulting in only moderate accumulations in bins. Deliveries on September contracts to date show a total of 26,000 bushels and the tenders were chiefly accepted by one of the large crushing concerns. Local elevator stocks increased 25,000 bushels in four days.

Quality of the seed coming on the market now is not very good on the average. Minnesota and South Dakota flax proved dry and showed fair weight. Minnesota offerings were unusually free of wild seed mixtures. Now that North Dakota and Montana flax is arriving more freely the buyers find some unusually thin. One car of Montana seed was so thin that a large portion was lost in putting the flax over the screens for cleaning. Virtually all of the flax received to date has been very dry and in good shape to store.

Spot No. 1 seed is quoted at December price to 2c. over; extra fancy, 3c. over; arrive December price to 1c. over, according to the territory offering.

A rather wild report from Argentina that the government there had estimated the last flax crop at 114,000,000 bushels brought on a sharp reaction in prices, after the first rally, to a new high level, but the report was too ridiculous to consider seriously, and when advices came today that farmers were plowing up wheat and flax fields for corn planting the market immediately took on a wild tone and advanced sharply, helped by private advices of a late advance of 14⅜c. to 21⅞c. at Buenos Aires.

The week's closing range was as follows:—

	Cash.	Oct.	Dec.
Saturday	$3.20	$3.17	$3.17
Monday	3.14	3.11	3.11
Tuesday	3.10	3.09½	3.08
Wednesday	3.28	3.28	3.26
Thursday	3.40½	3.41½	3.38
Friday	3.31	3.32	3.31

Daily receipts and shipments of domestic seed during the week ending September 13, 1929, and in the corresponding week last year, were, in bushels:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1929.	1928.	1929.	1928.
Saturday	80,030	215,730	42,280	7,600
Monday	187,200	472,770	8,820	21,280
Tuesday	66,240	117,810	30,870	83,700
Wedn'sday	84,960	130,050	19,110	31,000
Thursday	73,440	94,860	24,990	43,200
Friday	74,880	114,750	32,340	42,300
Totals	566,750	1,145,970	158,410	229,080
Previous	937,950	978,000	296,170	137,310
From Sept. 1	1,504,700	2,123,970	454,580	366,390

Chicago Flaxseed Movement

The movement of flaxseed last week was as follows:—

	Bushels	
	Receipts.	Shipments.
Saturday	....	....
Monday	2,000	....
Tuesday	4,000	....
Wednesday	4,000	....
Thursday	5,000	....
Friday	1,000	....
Totals	16,000	....
Since January 1—		
This year	1,077,000	21,000
Last year	1,786,000	165,000

Winnipeg Flaxseed

WINNIPEG, Sept. 13, 1929.

Demand for cash flaxseed was fairly active. Receipts were moderate. Prices

(Continued on page 71)

Cottonseed Oil, Cake, Meal

Refined Oil Futures Irregular, Closing Lower —August Consumption Figures About as Expected—Trading Continues Quiet

The principal development of the week in the market for cottonseed products was the publication of the monthly report from the Census Bureau. This was received on Thursday. The indicated consumption during the month of August was about as expected and the report had little effect. The monthly government report on the cotton crop was bullish. This caused a temporary advance. Southern markets were generally quiet though there appeared to be a little more life in crude oil and meal in some sections.

The total transactions in refined oil futures on the New York Produce Exchange for five business days of the week were 35,500 barrels. This compared with 50,600 barrels for four days of the previous week. Prices were irregular within moderate limits, the closing on Friday being at a comparatively small decline for the week, there being more disposition to sell than there was to buy owing to weakness at times in cotton, hogs and lard.

The market for cotton was fairly active with an advance early in the week after which there was a setback. On Friday, December closed at 19.22c., January 19.11c. and March 19.39c., showing a moderate decline.

Price changes made Saturday up to noon and other last-minute market developments are reported on page 2.

Cottonseed, Cake, Meal

Increased interest in the meal situation was reported in parts of the South but as a rule trade continued quiet, many buyers and sellers still being disposed to adhere to a waiting course. Some were holding off for the monthly government report on cottonseed products while others were inclined to await further developments in the crop situation.

The monthly government report on the cotton crop apparently had the effect of creating a firmer feeling in some instances, the crop figures being below expectations. The movement of seed to the mills in parts of the South was reported to be on the increase but in other sections receipts were reported as still comparatively small.

Production of cake and meal during August, according to official statistics, was 56,311 tons against 35,101 tons in the same month last season. Exports during 12 months ended with July were 298,233 tons against 309,164 tons in the previous season.

Cottonseed Oil

Trading in refined cottonseed oil futures in the local market was quieter last week. Commission houses had fewer orders while local traders, despite the publication of the monthly cotton crop and cottonseed reports, were disposed in not a few cases to curtail operation or hold aloof pending further developments. The market showed irregularity, the trend of prices being upward early in the week, with a downturn later.

The monthly cottonseed report from the Census Bureau had little effect, as the indicated consumption of oil during the first month of the new season, 319,433 barrels, was about what many had expected. The figures compared with 301,000 barrels in the previous month. Receipts of seed at the mills during August were 239,538 tons, against 175,643 tons in the same time last season; crushed, 121,769 tons, against 74,116 tons last season. Production of crude oil during August was 35,453,136 pounds, against 20,913,907 pounds in August last year; refined, 24,375,559 pounds, against 21,011,583 pounds.

Stocks of seed at the mills at the close of August were 159,109 tons, against 123,499 tons at the same time last season; crude oil, 29,232,190 pounds, against 15,260,818 pounds; refined oil, 234,921,927 pounds, against 234,484,979 pounds last year. Exports of crude oil during the twelve months ended with July were 20,627,975 pounds, against 48,412,678 pounds in the previous season; refined, 8,428,951 pounds, against 10,374,082 pounds.

According to the government the indicated cotton crop as of September 1 was 14,825,000 bales. This showed a decrease of 718,000 bales within a month and compared with a production in the previous season of 14,478,000 bales. The report was considered bullish but it had only a temporary effect, especially as cotton weakened after an early upturn on the figures. The government stated that during August unusually hot, dry weather prevailed in most of the cotton belt from Georgia westward. This amounted to severe drought in many sections and not only checked weevil damage but seriously interfered with the fruiting of the plants and reduced prospective yields. Losses from drought were particularly severe in Texas, Mississippi and Alabama, although there was also damage in Arkansas and Georgia.

The crop generally is maturing and opening earlier than usual and in the areas most affected by the dry weather there has been premature opening of young bolls. This dry weather has been favorable for picking which is now in progress over most of the belt. While there is less damage from weevil than was threatened a month ago, this is more than offset by reductions in yields as a result of extreme dry weather in important areas.

The weekly government weather and crop report was considered bullish in the main. Southern markets for crude oil were somewhat more active though offerings were still generally light. As the work of gathering and ginning the crop is being pushed, traders were disposed in some cases to look for increased offerings of crude oil in the not distant future. The Chicago market for live hogs and lard futures displayed weakness, hog prices being 75 cents per 100 pounds lower at one time. A further advance occurred in tallow but this had little effect upon sentiment while the same appeared to be true of stronger markets for some of the vegetable oils as a result of a big rise in flaxseed and linseed oil and the possibility of an increase in demand for substitutes for the latter oil.

Following is a record of the market for the week:—

Monday, September 9, 1929

	Cents per lb. in bbls. High.	Low.	Close.	Sales. Barrels.
September	..	..	9.40@ 9.70	...
October	9.61	9.45	9.40@ 9.45	3,700
November	..	..	9.40@ 9.50	...
December	9.69	9.50	9.50@ ——	4,200
January	9.68	9.57	9.56@ 9.58	800
February	..	..	9.58@ 9.75	...
March	9.90	9.72	9.73@ ——	5,300
April	..	..	9.75@ 9.90	...
Total sales				*14,800

Spot (prime summer yellow)—9.20.
Crude—Nominal.

* Includes 800 switches.

Tuesday, September 10, 1929

	Cents per lb. in bbls. High.	Low.	Close.	Sales. Barrels.
September	..	..	9.50@ 9.60	...
October	9.45	9.38	9.38@ ——	3,400
November	..	..	9.35@ 9.45	...
December	9.41	9.41	9.41@ 9.44	200
January	9.50	9.48	9.50@ ——	400
February	..	..	9.50@ 9.65	...
March	9.70	9.64	9.65@ 9.67	2,300
April	..	..	9.67@ 9.77	...
Total sales				6,300

Spot (prime summer yellow)—9.25.
Crude (immediate Southeast)—7.62½.

Wednesday, September 11, 1929

	Cents per lb. in bbls. High.	Low.	Close.	Sales. Barrels.
September	..	..	9.27@ 9.47	...
October	9.39	9.25	9.36@ ——	1,500
November	..	..	9.30@ 9.42	...
December	9.47	9.44	9.44@ 9.55	800
January	9.52	9.51	9.49@ 9.52	300
February	..	..	9.50@ 9.62	...
March	9.70	9.66	9.65@ 9.66	2,000
April	..	..	9.65@ 9.80	...
Total sales				4,600

Spot (prime summer yellow)—9.00.
Crude (immediate Southeast)—7.62½.

Thursday, September 12, 1929

	Cents per lb. in bbls. High.	Low.	Close.	Sales. Barrels.
September	..	..	9.25@ 9.45	...
October	9.40	9.35	9.35@ 9.36	1,600
November	..	..	9.30@ 9.45	...
December	9.45	9.43	9.44@ ——	700
January	9.51	9.49	9.50@ ——	2,000
February	..	..	9.50@ 9.65	...
March	9.68	9.65	9.65@ 9.66	2,500
April	..	..	9.70@ 9.80	...
Total sales				*7,400

Spot (prime summer yellow)—9.00.
Crude (immediate Southeast)—7.62½.
Valley—7.62½.
Texas—7.62½.

* Includes 600 switches.

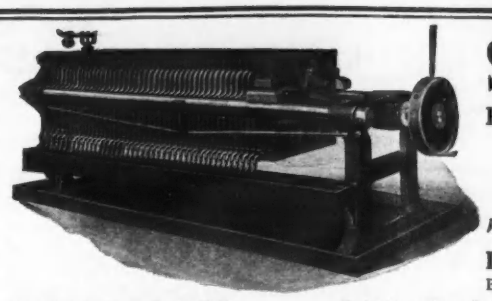
Friday, September 13, 1929

	Cents per lb. in bbls. High.	Low.	Close.	Sales. Barrels.
September	..	..	9.25@ 9.60	...
October	..	..	9.40@ 9.42	...
November	..	..	9.40@ 9.50	...
December	9.50	9.50	9.50@ 9.53	1,200
January	9.57	9.55	9.57@ ——	600
February	..	..	9.60@ 9.75	...
March	9.72	9.69	9.72@ 9.73	600
April	..	..	9.75@ 9.85	...
Total sales				2,400

Spot (prime summer yellow)—9.00.
Crude (immediate Southeast)—7.62½@7.75.
Valley—7.62½@7.75.
Texas—7.62½@7.75.

Saturday cottonseed oil prices will be found on page 2.

(Continued on page 35)



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Animal, Vegetable and Fish Oils

Further Rise in Tallow—Chinawood Oil Higher With Demand Better—Copra Stronger—Crude Menhaden Again Advanced

The trend of animal, vegetable and fish oils, fats and greases was upward last week with trade in some products more active. Purchasing in many instances was still of a conservative character but a sharp rise in linseed oil and a further advance in tallow had the effect of stimulating interest in other commodities.

Chinawood oil was somewhat more active, the firmer position of other oils being reflected in an increased inquiry here and on the coast with sales reported in the latter market at slightly higher prices. Reports from China in regard to political conditions were unfavorable and offerings from abroad were reported as rather light.

Coconut oil was firmer though on the coast there was little change in prices. Higher quotations were named in some local quarters, however, with reports current of sales at the advance. Offerings were light in all positions. The London copra market was reported considerably higher and domestic prices were firmer.

Crude corn oil was firmer. The September government report indicated a decrease in the corn crop of about 385,000,000 bushels as compared with last year. Refined rapeseed oil was steady with a fair demand. Shipments of seed from India to the United Kingdom and the Continent from January 1 to August 28 were about 20,000 tons smaller than in the same time last year.

Among the animal products, tallow was stronger. The inquiry was more from importers and dealers were generally rather light so far as prompt and nearby oil was concerned. Early in the week there were reports of sales on the coast at 12⅞c. per pound in tank cars for prompt shipment but later on 13¼c. was quoted in some quarters with reports current of sales at that figure.

Coconut.—Quotations did not undergo much change in domestic markets during the week but the tone here and on the coast was firmer. This was also due to reports of a rather sharp recovery in copra in the London market and also to the firmer position of some other vegetable oils. Stocks in local quarters appeared to have diminished. Offerings were lighter here and on the coast, not only for prompt delivery but also for future shipment. Here sales were reported early in the week at 6¾c. per pound in tank cars but later on from 6⅞c. to 7c. per pound was demanded for prompt shipment. On the coast 6⅝c. per pound continued to be quoted but slightly higher prices were named late in the week with offerings light. Copra was firmer owing to the recovery reported in London and lighter offerings.

Corn.—The market for crude was firmer though prices did not show much change. The inquiry was fair with reports current of sales early in the week at 8c. per pound in tank cars for low acid oil at mills while later on a slightly higher figure was quoted in some quarters. The monthly government corn crop report was bullish,

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil). fats, and greases (under Grease) are listed in the alphabetical arrangement of current market quotations beginning on page 5.

active and sales were reported at a further advance. Offerings from producers were light at the higher level. There was no auction in London last week. Oleo stearin was easier early in the week, offerings being somewhat freer while demand was rather quiet, but later the market was firmer. Grease was steadier though previous quotations generally remained in effect.

Cash lard was rather more active in a jobbing way with moderate changes in prices. Lard futures as well as live hogs were in downward trend at times in the West. The weight of the hogs received at some Western points has latterly shown a tendency to increase. Fish products were setady or firm. Reports in regard to production of menhaden oil was still unfavorable.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced	Reduced
Chinawood oil, spot, ¼c. per lb.	Lard, Western, 25c. to 30c. per 100 lbs.
Pacific Coast, ¼c. per lb.	
Coconut oil, spot, barrels, ⅛c. per lb.	
tank cars, ⅛c. per lb.	
Pacific Coast, tank cars, ⅛c. per lb.	
Copra, ⅛c. per lb.	
Corn oil, crude, tank cars, ⅛c. per lb.	
Menhaden oil, crude, tank cars, 1½c. per gal.	
Palm oil, ⅛c. per lb.	
Tallow, extra, ¼c. per lb.	
special, ¼c. per lb.	
edible, ⅛c. per lb.	

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-three typical oils, fats and greases on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
131.2	130.7	130.8	142.4

Price changes made Saturday up to noon and other last-minute market developments are reported on page 2.

Vegetable Oils

Chinawood.—The market was somewhat more active, interest on the part of consumers and dealers being stimulated by the firmer position of other products, notably linseed oil, a sharp rise being recorded in the latter commodity following a big advance in flaxseed in domestic and foreign markets as a result of bad weather and decreased crops. Also unfavorable political news from China apparently was not without some influence upon sentiment in trade circles here. Offerings pointing to a yield as of September 1 of 2,455,997,000 bushels against 2,740,514,000 bushels a month earlier and 2,839,959,000 bushels a year ago.

Olive.—A steady tone prevailed in the market for commercial oil. Demand for moderate lots was fair. Offerings on spot and for arrival were generally light. Edible oil met with a routine demand and prices were generally unchanged. Foots remained steady with demand fair and offerings light.

Palm.—The strength of competing product was reflected in a somewhat better inquiry and a steadier tone though prices did not show much change. Offerings of both Lagos and Niger were generally light on spot and for arrival. Palm kernel oil was quiet and steady.

Perilla.—Owing to scarcity the markets here and on the coast were quiet with quotations generally nominal.

Rapeseed.—Demand for moderate lots was fair and the market was steady at recently prevailing prices. Shipments of seed from India to the United Kingdom and the Continent from January 1 to August 28 were 51,950 tons against 72,425 tons in the same time last year.

Soya Bean.—There was a better inquiry for crude owing to the strength of competing product. Offerings on the coast were light and the market had a firmer tone.

Exports of Oil Cake and Meal

Exports from New York last week were:—

	Pounds	
	Oil cake.	Oil meal.
Friday	801,920	.....
Saturday	1,554,880	.....
Monday	661,280	.....
Tuesday	.....	.....
Wednesday	.....	.....
Thursday	2,766,720	.....
Totals	5,784,800	.....
Since January 1:—		
This year	249,064,882	4,634,560
Last year	265,647,020	2,559,952

Chicago Vegetable Oils

CHICAGO, Sept. 13, 1929.

Most of the divisions of the Chicago vegetable oil market were quiet, both as to volume of buying and price changes, but corn oil was an exception, for the ruling prices on that product were moderately higher, on the strength of more interest from buyers. Coconut was doing little or nothing marketwise with fair buying. Chinawood material was offered and sold at about unchanged averages. Soya bean was slow, while peanut material went at mostly unchanged figures.

Ruling prices per pound in sellers' tanks were:—

COCONUT—Crude coconut oil was offered at 6¾c., Pacific Coast, for September shipment, and 6½c. for October-December. Acidulated oil, basis prime, was quoted 6⅝c., nearby. Edible oil, in moderate volume, was quoted 9¾c. to 10c.,

barrels, carlots; 10¼c., barrels, less than car lots.

CORN—Low acid crude last sold at 8⅛c., and more was said to be available at that price, although some holders asked 8¼c., prompt shipment. Refined, edible oil, barrels, car lots, 10¼c. to 10½c.; barrels, less than car lots, 10¾c. to 11c.

CHINAWOOD—Chinawood oil was offered on the Pacific Coast at 13c. for September-February shipment. Chicago, spot, barrels, less than car lots, 14¾c.

SOYA BEAN—Prompt shipment, domestic, tankcars, 9½c.; refined, tankcars, 10½c.; drums, less than carlots, 11½c.

PEANUT—Basis prime crude, 8¼c. to 8½c.; edible, barrels, car lots, 13c. to 13¼c.; barrels, less than car lots, 13½c. to 13¾c.

Copra

Domestic markets continued quiet but the tone was firmer, owing to strengthening advices from abroad, a sharp recovery being reported in the London market. On the Coast quotations were 4¼c. to 4⅜c. per pound, showing an advance of ⅛c. to ¼c. Offerings were reported as lighter in all positions.

Manila Copra Market

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13, 1929.

The Manila copra market was firm with the tendency upward, due to high European prices, which are about 7 cents above local prices, according to a cable from the American Trade Commissioner. All mills are operating with production fair. Damage to copra crop, due to typhoon, estimated at 1 to 2 percent. Prices were:—At Cebu, 10.250 pesos per picul; at Manila, 10.625; at Legaspi, Hondagua and Iloilo, 10.25 pesos.

Animal Oils

Degras.—Buyers were not inclined to operate in advance of requirements but demand for small or moderate quantities of the various grades was fair. The market was steady.

Lard.—A somewhat better inquiry was noted, much of the purchasing being of a conservative character. Stocks in the hands of some sellers appeared to be rather light. The market had a steady tone.

Neatsfoot.—Demand lacked snap but there was a fair call for all grades from local and outside buyers. Price movements were small, the market having a firm tone.

Oleo.—The market continued to present a steady appearance, changes in quotations being narrow. There was a fair inquiry.

Tallow.—Demand was routine with the market steadier owing to recent developments in basic material.

Movement of Oleo Products

Oleo oil exports and oleo stock receipts at New York last week were:—

	Oleo oil. Exports. Barrels.	Oleo stock. Receipts by rail. Tierces.
Friday	.....	75
Saturday	597	.....
Monday	1,947	.....
Tuesday	100	.....
Wednesday	505	.....
Thursday	.....	.....
Totals	3,149	75
Since January 1—		
This year	103,197	53,268
Last year	111,151	53,475

Chicago Animal Oils

CHICAGO, Sept. 13, 1929.

Animal oils seemed a trifle firmer, although price advances were few and rather far between. Business was on a routine, ordinary basis, with bidding for material not exceptionally active and inquiries moderate. Some little lard material was moving.

Ruling prices, barrels, per pound, were:—

DEGRAS—Domestic, 4½c. to 5c.; light English, 5c. to 5¼c.; German, 3½c. to 4c.; neutral, domestic, 8c. to 9c.

LARD—No. 1, 11½c.; No. 2, 11¼c.; extra, 12¼c.; No. 1, 11¼c.; No. 2, 11c.

NEATSFOOT—Cold pressed, 18c.; extra, 12c.; No. 1, 11½c.; pure, 13½c.

OLEO—No. 1, 11c.; No. 2, 9¾c. to 10c.; No. 3, 9½c.

TALLOW—10c. to 10½c.

Fish Oils

Cod.—A steady tone continued to prevail in the local market. There was no material change reported in the situation abroad, primary markets being steady. Supplies here appear to be small and there was no increase in offerings for arrival. Trade was rather quiet so far as new business was concerned but consumption appeared to be holding up well.

Menhaden.—Crude offerings continued light with sellers firmer in their views owing to the smallness of the production of oil, the output being lighter than last year although the catch thus far this season has exceeded the same time last season. There was a fair inqury and the price was advanced further. Refined oil was steady with a somewhat better demand reported from local and outside buyers.

Sperm.—The market continued to present a steady appearance, quotations being maintained at former levels. Trade was routine.

Whale.—Conditions prevailing in the local market did not vary much from those noted in the previous week. Although the consumption is declared to be steady and up to normal for this period of the year, new business was rather quiet. Offerings were light and the market remained steady.

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Baltimore Fish Oils

BALTIMORE, Sept. 13, 1929.

The smallness of the menhaden caught in the Chesapeake Bay and the limited production of oil seem to be affecting the situation in the market for fish oil, with the result that some business was done during the last week on the basis of 47½ cents per gallon, delivered at Baltimore. This is the highest return realized at any time during the present season and suggests that the requirements of buyers are on the increase, and that they are induced to revise their ideas of value upward. The fish taken along the coast farther north are richer in oil, but the market is evidently such as to favor the sellers.

Chicago Fish Oils

CHICAGO, Sept. 13, 1929.

A quiet market ruled in fish oils, with very little price change, compared with a week earlier. Inquiries were scattered and the most of them were by way of covering small, ordinary needs. The buying of a little West Coast material here and there was reported. Sellers were trying to get additional business but were not cutting prices extensively. Ruling prices were:—Cod, domestic, spot, barrels, 62c. to 63c.; Newfoundland, spot, barrels, 63c. to 64c.; menhaden, spot, barrels, 70c. to 71c.; menhaden, spot, unpressed, barrels, 62c. to 63c.; sardine, Pacific Coast, sellers' tanks, 44c. to 46c.

London Sperm Oil Prices

Quotations on sperm oil in London last week were:—

	Per cwt. s.	d.
Saturday	28	0
Monday	28	0
Tuesday	28	0
Wednesday	28	0
Thursday	28	0
Friday	28	0

Fats and Greases

Grease.—Quotations were about stationary during the week but the market had a steadier tone. Domestic trade was more active in a jobbing way and there was a fair export inquiry.

Lard.—Demand from domestic buyers was somewhat more active though much of the purchasing was apparently limited to moderate lots. There was a fair export inquiry. Changes in quotations were moderate. The trend of hog prices and of lard futures in the West was downward at times.

Stearin.—The market was easier early in the week, supplies being available at small concessions, but later there was a recovery. The inquiry was light.

Tallow.—A firm tone prevailed, offerings from producers being light throughout the week. Consumers manifested greater interest in the situation and sales were noted at an advance of ¼c. per pound. There was no auction in London last week.

Domestic Grease Receipts

Receipts at New York last week, in packages:—

	Lard.	Tallow.	Grease.
Saturday	5,985	.....	100
Monday	3,950	.....	.....
Tuesday	1,600	.....	.....
Wednesday	25,660	.....	300
Thursday	7,925	.....	.....
Friday	7,370	.....	.....
Totals	52,490	.....	400

Grease Exports

Exports from New York during the week ended September 12 included the following:—

	Pounds Lard.	Stearin.	Tallow.	Grease.
Friday	1,831,200	.....	.....	.....
Saturday	1,405,825	.....	.....	.....
Monday	3,345,928	.....	.....	40,000
Tuesday	103,725	.....	.....	.....
Wednesd'y	1,083,000	.....	.....	.....
Thursday	78,400	.....	.....	.....
Totals	7,848,078	.....	.....	40,000
Prev. week	8,975,393	.....	.....	375,200
Last year	3,645,695	91,600	.....	418,400
Since January 1:—				
This y'r	298,262,774	281,800	114,000	18,126,600
Last y'r	218,507,467	703,600	317,312	21,538,920

Chicago Lard and Tallow

CHICAGO, Sept. 13, 1929.

The trading in cash lard market here was moderate in extent, but the tone was somewhat faltering and unsettled, with the result that prices were hardly holding. There was no widespread weakness but the buying was on a backward price basis. Buyers waited to get a better line on the probable prices for their needs a little later. Tallows were doing better marketwise, with some buying and advanced prices. Greases also were on a slightly higher price basis with some buying of certain grades, such as the white materials. Stearins seemed holding their own, with one or two strong spots, such as in the white grease material.

The range of quotations from the opening on Saturday, September 7, to the close on Friday, September 13, is shown in the following tables:—

	Per 100 pounds Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Friday.
Cash	$11.75	$11.75	$11.65	$11.70	$11.85
Oct.	11.85	11.85	11.52	11.67	11.92
Dec.	11.97	11.97	11.73	11.85	12.05

TALLOWS (per pound, tierces)—Edible, 8¾c. to 9c.; fancy 8¾c.; prime packers', 8⅝c.; No. 1 packers', 7⅞c. to 8¼c.; No. 2 packers', 7c. to 7¼c.; prime renderers', 8¼c. to 8½c.; No. 1 renderers', 7⅝c. to 7⅞c.; prime country, 8¼c. to 8½c.; No. 1 country, 7⅝c. to 7¾c.; No. 2 country, 6¾c. to 7c.; B country, 7½c. to 7⅝c.

GREASES (per pound, tierces)—Pigsfoot, 8¾c.; choice white, 8¼c. to 8½c.; choice white, export, 9⅜c.; A white, 8c. to 8¼c.; B white, 7⅝c. to 7¾c.; crackling, 7¼c. to 7½c.; yellow, 7¼c. to 7½c.; brown, 7c. to 7⅜c.; bone naphtha, 5⅞c. to 6⅛c.

STEARINS (per pound, barrels)—Prime oleo, 10½c.; lard, 14c. to 14½c.; A white grease, 8⅜c. to 8½c.; A white export, 9½c. to 9¾c.; yellow grease, 7¾c. to 7⅞c.; extra oleo stocks, car lots, 10½c.; No. 2, car lots, 9¾c.

Liverpool Lard and Tallow

Quotations per hundredweight on refined American lard in Liverpool last week were as follows:—

	Spot s.	d.	Sept. s.	d.	Oct. s.	d.	Nov. s.	d.
Saturday	63	0	62	6	63	0	64	3
Monday	63	0	62	0	62	6	63	6
Tuesday	62	6	62	0	62	6	63	9
Wednesday	62	3	61	9	62	3	63	6
Thursday	62	0	61	9	62	3	63	6
Friday	62	0	61	9	62	3	63	6

Quotations per hundredweight on Australian tallow in Liverpool last week were as follows:—

	Choice. s.	d.	Fine, good mixed. s.	d.
Saturday	41	3	39	9
Monday	41	3	39	3
Tuesday	41	3	39	3
Wednesday	41	3	39	3
Thursday	41	3	39	3
Friday	41	3	39	3

Fatty Acids

Red Oil.—The market had a firmer appearance owing to a further advance in raw material. Aside from this the situation lacked new features. Previous quotations remained in effect. There was a good demand.

Stearic Acid.—There was a steady movement into consuming channels on contracts and new business also continued good. Raw material was firmer, sales being reported at a further advance. Quotations on stearic acid were maintained at previous levels.

Chicago Fatty Acids

CHICAGO, Sept. 13, 1929.

Fair volume resulted in fatty acids and allied products from some little trading here the past week. Prices were not greatly changed, although some few adjustments upward were made in some of the quotations. Corn, cottonseed and coconut all seemed a shade firmer. Boiled down soap stock was easier, cottonseed foots a little firmer. The stearic acids and red oils were ruling unchanged on a market which had only moderate dealings but which was still somewhat unsettled.

Ruling prices were:—

FATTY ACIDS—Corn oil, double distilled, tankcars, 8¾c. to 9c.; barrels, car lots, 9c. to 9¼c.; barrels, less than car lots, 9¼c. to 9½c.; coconut, tankcars, 10½c. to 10¾c.; barrels, car lots, 10¾c. to 11c.; barrels, less than car lots, 11c. to 11¼c.; cottonseed, tankcars, 8¾c. to 9c.; barrels, car lots, 9c. to 9¼c.; barrels, less than car lots, 9¼c. to 9½c.; settled cottonseed soap stock, 60-62 percent basis, 4⅛c.; boiled down soap stock, 65 percent basis, 4¼c.; cottonseed foots, 50 percent basis, 2½c. bid.

STEARIC ACID — Saponified, double press, 16c.; triple, 18c.; distilled, single press, 14¾c.; double, 15¼c.; triple, 17¼c.

RED OIL—Saponified, tanks, 10c.; returnable drums, 10⅜c.; distilled, tanks, 10c.; drums, 10⅜c.

Cottonseed Oil, Cake, Meal

(Continued from page 33)

Atlanta Cottonseed Products

ATLANTA, Sept. 12, 1929.

Bullish reports on the cotton crop have boosted cottonseed meal prices. Cottonseed oil mills are starting up in the lower cotton belt with a supply of seed available quite larger than for the same period of last year, as shown by genner's reports. The market for seed in car lots has opened at $28 per ton in Georgia. Other cottonseed products show no change in prices but are considered in a stronger position.

The quotations of this market are as follows:—

OIL—Prime crude, 7⅞c. per pound.

MEAL—7 percent meal, $33.50 to $34 per ton, mill points of Georgia.

HULLS—$10 to $10.50 per ton, loose.

SEED—$28 per ton, car lots.

LINTERS—First cut, 5c. to 5½c. per pound; clean mill run, 3c. to 3½c.; second cut, 2½c. to 2¾c.

New Orleans Cottonseed

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 11, 1929.

The market had a steady tone, with trading quiet, although there was more doing in crude oil. Prime seed, $32 to $34 per ton; prime crude oil, 7½c. to 7⅝c. per pound, f.o.b. New Orleans; prime summer yellow, 9¼c. per pound; soap stock, 50 percent, loose, 2¼c. per pound; meal, 8 percent ammonia, $41 to $42 per ton; cake, 8 percent ammonia, $39.50 to $40, nominal, per ton.

Hull Cottonseed Oil Prices

Quotations on cottonseed oil in barrels in Hull, England, last week were:—

	Refined, per cwt. s.	d.	Egyptian crude, per 100 kilos. s.	d.
Saturday	35	9	34	0
Monday	35	9	33	9
Tuesday	36	0	34	0
Wednesday	37	0	34	6
Thursday	36	6	..	..
Friday	37	6	35	0

Chicago Cottonseed Oil

CHICAGO, Sept. 13, 1929.

Crude cottonseed oil at midweek here was showing some slight price recessions from the comparatively high prices it reached a week earlier. There was moderately good buying, although probably not up to that registered earlier. Buyers were studying market conditions before participating more heavily. Texas prime crude, nearby, was quoted 7⅝c. bid, while Valley and Southeast material was quoted about the same price. Good, off-summer, yellow fig oil was quoted 8¾c., fractionally off. Refined edible oil was quoted unchanged at 10¾c. to 11c., barrels, car lots, and 11¼c. to 11½c., barrels, less than car lots.

Memphis Cottonseed Oil

MEMPHIS, Sept. 13, 1929.

Mills are selling on the market against seed receipts as fast as received. There is no disposition to accumulate crude oil. Crop prospects in this section are very good. Prices are satisfactory to mills, and they are expecting seed receipts to increase materially next week. Most Alabama and Tennessee mills will start operating next week.

Barbados Bans Oil Meal

An order prohibiting the importation of cottonseed meal into Barbados, effective August 29, has been signed by the Governor of Barbados, British West Indies, according to a cablegram received in the Department of Commerce, through the Department of State, from the consul in Barbados.

Naval Stores

(Continued from page 31)

English Rosin Prices

Quotations on rosin in London and Liverpool last week were:—

	Per cwt., in barrels— London. Common. s.	d.	W. W. s.	d.	Liverpool. Common. s.	d.
Saturday	19	0	22	0	19	6
Monday	19	0	22	0	19	6
Tuesday	19	0	22	0	20	0
Wednesday	19	9	22	3	20	0
Thursday	19	9	22	3	20	0
Friday	19	9	22	3	20	0

Other Naval Stores

Pine Oil.—Buyers did not show much disposition to purchase in advance of requirements but a fair demand for moderate lots continued to be noted. The market was firm.

Pitch.—The market continued to be characterized by a firm tone. Spot supplies are reported to be rather small and offerings for arrival were light. There was a fair inquiry.

Rosin Oil.—The tone was firmer owing to the recent strength of primary markets for basic material. Although there appeared to be no broadening of business, demand for moderate quantities held up.

Tar.—The attitude of consumers did not show much change, purchasing generally being of a conservative character. Offerings were light and the market remained firm.

Naval Stores Produced at Steam and Solvent Plants

WILMINGTON, Sept. 13, 1929.

August production of naval stores by steam distillation and solvent treatment of wood, and stocks of these products on hand August 31, according to data collected by J. E. Lockwood, manager of the Hercules Powder Company, were as follows:—

Production

	500-lb. barrels Rosin.	Gallons— Turpentine.	Pine oil.
August, 1929	38,315	336,068	229,398
Totals from April 1, 1929	186,140	1,685,862	1,112,457

Stocks at Plants

August 31, 1929	98,777	235,652	894,993
March 31, 1929	128,665	338,641	886,915
Change	—29,828	—102,989	+8,078

Note—Rosin production and stocks include "I" grade.

A whaling company has been formed in Sydney, Australia, with an authorized capital of over $3,500,000 of which about $2,000,000 will be offered for subscription. It will exploit the whaling resources of the Antarctic and Southern seas, acquire a whaling station at Point Cloates, Western Australia, and construct a shore station on the South coast of New Wales.

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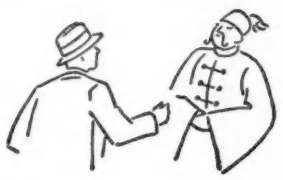

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Gasoline Situation Shows No Improvement—Gas And Fuel Oils Show Firmness —Crude Output Off

On the absence of material developments in the position of light oils in the East, attention in the market for petroleum and its products was directed to the Midcontinent refinery where irregularity was still dominant but improvement was noted. While motor gasoline was slow and prices none too strong, activity in distillates and gas and fuel oils increased as the week progressed. Gas and fuel oils were also active in the East and selling prices maintained their past firm undertones due to the rising transportation costs from the Gulf.

Although receipts of California gasoline in the East were only half as large as the previous week, the bulk market was greatly harassed by its presence. While the price structure could not be called weak, jobbers were shopping around the market seeking concessions and some of the integrated selling factors were willing to grant them. Following the recent declines in bulk prices, leading marketers reduced tankwagon and service station prices throughout Pennsylvania and Delaware. Retail prices were also lowered again in some sections of the so-called New York city district but did not occur from market weakness, as reported in some directions, and was an adjustment to level the markets in outlying sectors of the city to a more equitable balance with the remainder of the city. Jobbers had complained that motorists were buying in the lower priced areas to save the difference in cost.

Kerosene in tankwagons was reduced in Pennsylvania and Delaware but showed signs of increasing strength elsewhere. The bulk market was stronger in the East to the extent that refiners were not anxious to sell below the established levels. Lubricating oils were steadier over the week but no changes in price were recorded other than a fractional decline in bright stocks at the Pennsylvania refineries. Furnace oil moved in better volume over the week and shared that distinction with bunkers and diesel oil. Paraffin waxes were much stronger although the surface of prices were unbroken. Refiners were not so anxious to liquidate at low values and a fair measure of support was received from the buying trade. Higher prices were expected.

Current prices on crude petroleum and refinery products, including prices at wells, at refineries, and in tankwagon and service station markets, are listed in the alphabetical arrangement of current market quotations beginning on page 5.

The State of the Petroleum Market

There was no change in the price of crude petroleum last week. Gasoline at the refineries was also unchanged. Tankwagon and service station prices were reduced 1c. a gallon in Westchester and Nassau Counties and Staten Island, New York and throughout Pennsylvania and Delaware.

	Sept. 14	Sept. 7	Last Year
Crude petroleum prices at well (average for ten fields), per gallon	$1.677	$1.677	$1.599
Gasoline prices at refinery (average at four refining centers), per gallon.....	.08125	.08125	.1072
Gasoline prices at service stations (average for ten states), per gallon	.1942	.1942	.2067

Commercial production of crude petroleum in the domestic fields, as estimated by the Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter, has amounted this year, from January 1 to September 14, to 703,078,000 barrels, as compared with 613,167,000 barrels in the corresponding period in 1928. Commercial production is now at the rate of 2,943,500 barrels a day, compared with 2,477,100 daily at this time last year.

Crude Petroleum

Important developments were also lacking in the crude division of the market. There was still talk of cutting the price schedule of the Midcontinent but little in the way of definite progress has been made. A decrease of 1,100 barrels in the daily average production was registered for the week of September 7 and furnished the week's feature. Particular attention was attached to the fact that production at California was reduced by over 20,000 barrels during the first week of the new gas conservation law there. Among other developments, revealed in an analysis of production for that week, were decreases at Panhandle and West Texas fields. Oklahoma output continued to linger at the 735,000 barrel mark but nothing has been affected toward proration other than the move adopted by the operators at the Oklahoma City pool a week ago. Daily average output at Oklahoma City was 52,450 barrels last week. Production in the East rose substantially but drilling of new wells has been sharply curbed by the recent decline in prices.

Production

Led mainly by a sharp tumble in production in California and comfortable decreases throughout Western Texas, the daily average production of crude oil in the United States showed a decline of 17,100 barrels for the week ended September 7, according to the estimates of the American Petroleum Institute. Daily average production amounted to 2,956,350 barrels, compared with 2,973,450 barrels for the preceding week. The daily average east of California was 2,10',150 barrels, compared with 2,098,550 barrels. Details of production with comparison for the previous week and the corresponding period last year follow:—

	Daily average in barrels for week ended— Sept. 7, 1929.	Aug. 31, 1929.	Sept. 3, 1928.
Oklahoma	735,400	735,750	706,050
Kansas	129,600	128,300	100,450
Panhandle Texas.	136,900	137,100	65,400
North Texas.....	98,500	97,400	91,250
West Cent. Texas	59,050	59,450	55,350
West Texas.....	372,900	376,750	349,800
East Cent. Texas	17,950	18,250	24,200
Southwest Texas.	76,150	77,050	25,500
North Louisiana.	35,550	36,500	39,150
Arkansas	66,000	66,150	84,350
Coastal Texas....	137,700	137,000	107,100
Coastal Louisiana	21,450	20,150	21,950
Eastern	135,000	128,200	113,000
Wyoming	59,400	59,400	55,750
Montana	11,100	11,200	9,750
Colorado	6,050	6,650	7,050
New Mexico.....	3,450	3,250	2,300
California	854,200	874,900	635,900
Totals	2,956,350	2,973,450	2,494,200

The estimated daily average gross production for the Midcontinent field, including Oklahoma, Kansas, Panhandle, North, West Central, West, East Central and Southwest Texas, North Louisiana and Arkansas, for the week ended September 7, was 1,728,000 barrels, as compared with 1,732,700 barrels for the preceding week,

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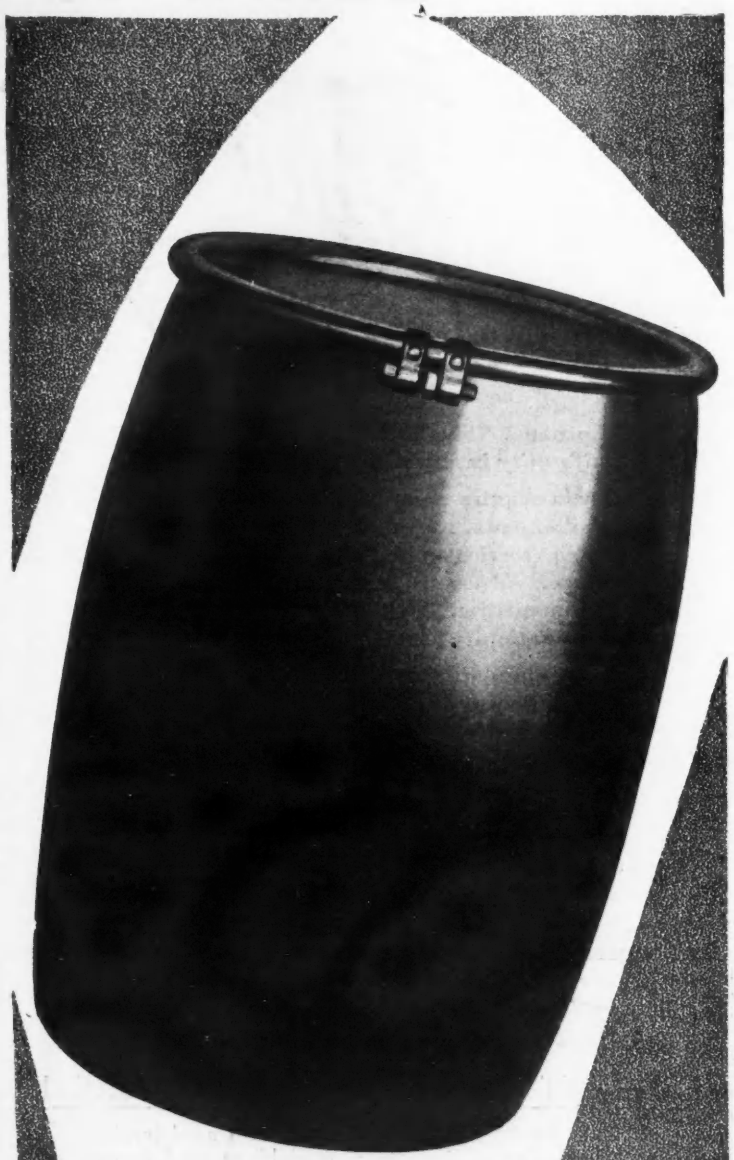

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a decrease of 4,700 barrels. The Midcontinent production, excluding Smackover, Arkansas, heavy oil, was 1,682,250 barrels, compared with 1,686,850 barrels, a decrease of 4,600 barrels.

Eastern Pipeline Movements

Field runs and pipeline deliveries in New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio and Indiana of latest record are as follows:—

Runs

	Barrels	
	Day.	Month.
September 3	116,302	225,071
September 4	42,669	267,740
September 5	64,090	331,830
September 6-8	68,121	399,951
September 9	125,987	525,938

Deliveries

	Barrels	
	Day.	Month.
September 4	160,783	243,306
September 5	70,168	313,474
September 6	66,899	380,373
September 7-9	85,299	465,672
September 10	147,567	613,239

Monthly Totals, 1929

	Barrels	
	Runs.	Deliveries.
January	1,306,601	1,923,438
February	1,159,762	1,525,762
March	1,168,779	1,571,603
April	1,542,691	1,999,022
May	1,287,173	1,884,369
June	1,561,815	2,080,447
July	1,334,166	1,811,734
August	1,448,090	1,753,740

Monthly Totals, 1928

	Barrels	
	Runs.	Deliveries.
January	1,436,163	1,551,512
February	1,243,949	1,372,114
March	1,782,134	1,709,867
April	1,374,186	1,695,911
May	1,493,922	1,977,417
June	1,482,713	1,872,768
July	1,334,834	1,743,840
August	1,858,518	1,284,805
September	1,308,602	1,966,101
October	1,346,396	1,933,350
November	1,158,124	1,788,643
December	1,236,844	1,903,459

Imports

According to figures collected by the American Petroleum Institute, imports of petroleum, crude and refined oils, at the principal ports for the month of August, totaled 8,684,000 barrels, a daily average of 280,129 barrels, compared with 8,320,000 barrels, a daily average of 268,387 barrels for the month of July.

Imports at the principal United States ports for the week ended September 7 totaled 1,774,000 barrels a daily average of 253,429 barrels, compared with 1,959,000 barrels, a daily average of 279,857 barrels for the week ended August 31. Comparative details follow:—

	Barrels received—Week ended—	
	Sept. 7.	Aug. 31.
At Atlantic Coast Ports—		
Baltimore	212,000	252,000
Boston	30,000	135,000
New York	800,000	1,135,000
Philadelphia	446,000	174,000
Others	194,000	86,000
Totals	1,682,000	1,782,000
Daily averages	240,286	254,571
At Gulf Coast Ports—		
Galveston district	.....	.....
New Orleans and Baton Rouge	92,000	177,000
Port Arthur and Sabine district	.....	.....
Tampa	.....	.....
Totals	92,000	177,000
Daily averages	13,143	25,286
At All United States Ports—		
Totals	1,774,000	1,959,000
Daily averages	253,429	279,857

Movements of California Oil

Receipts of California oil, crude and refined oils, at Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports for the month of August totaled 2,956,000 barrels, a daily average of 95,355 barrels, compared with 2,572,000 barrels, a daily average of 82,968 barrels for the month of July.

Receipts at Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports for the week ended September 7 totaled 318,000 barrels, a daily average of 45,429 barrels, against 726,000 barrels, a daily average of 103,714 barrels for the week ended August 31. Comparative details follow:—

	Barrels received—Week ended—	
	Sept. 7.	Aug. 31.
At Atlantic Coast Ports—		
Baltimore	.....	78,000
Boston	.....	97,000
New York	200,000	391,000
Philadelphia	118,000	115,000
Others	.....	*45,000
Totals	318,000	726,000
Daily averages	45,429	103,714
At Gulf Coast Ports—		
Totals	.....	.....
Daily averages	.....	.....
At Atlantic and Gulf Coast Ports—		
Totals	318,000	726,000
Daily averages	45,429	103,714

* Revised.

Oils Received

Crude	.....	.....
Gasoline	260,000	574,000
Kerosene distillate	.....	152,000
Fuel oil	.....	.....
Lubricants	58,000	.....
Totals	318,000	726,000

Price Changes in the Past Month

August 16.—All Pennsylvania crude excepting oil in Buckeye lines reduced 25c. a barrel.

Crude in Buckeye lines reduced 30c. a barrel.

Refinery Products

Continued improvement of conditions at the Midcontinent despite a tone of irregularity in motor gasoline was of paramount interest in the refinery market last week. Spirited activity for distillates and gas and fuel oils did not affect on values, but was sufficient to produce full prices for the sellers. The Eastern market was unable to rid itself of its past characteristics. While not exactly weak, jobbers were soliciting concessions which were reported to have been obtained from some of the smaller independent sellers, while the leading seasonal growth of inquiry which braced the price structure, notwithstanding a decline in the tankwagon market in Pennsylvania and Delaware.

Bunkers were in good demand at ports and continued in a firm position based upon high transportation costs. Lubricating oils were steady at the local refinery terminals, but Pennsylvania sellers were liquidating their supplies of bright stocks at fractional reductions. Converse views were held by refiners of paraffin wax in Pennsylvania. Their views revealed increasing firmness, although it did not break through the price surface. Medicinal oils and petrolatum were in a steady position and the remainder of the group passed the week unchanged.

Export markets for the entire line were neglected. Gasoline and kerosene were particularly affected as another week passed without a single inquiry having been received by one of the leading refiners.

Refinery Operations

Runs of domestic and foreign crude to stills during the week ended September 7, amounted to 18,603,100 barrels for 94.1 percent of the refinery capacity of the United States, according to the data gathered by the American Petroleum Institute. Runs during the previous week amounted to 18,830,800 barrels for 92.9 percent of the refinery capacity. Details of runs and of stocks of gasoline and gas and fuel oils (including heavy crude petroleum in California) follow:—

	Week ended September 7—			
	Percent potential capacity reporting.	Barrels Crude runs to stills.	Barrels Gasoline stocks.	Barrels Gas and fuel oil stocks.
East Coast	100.0	3,477,500	4,377,000	8,526,000
Appalachian	88.3	608,600	838,000	772,000
Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky	98.7	2,083,400	4,441,000	3,613,000
Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri	80.0	1,881,500	2,321,000	4,531,000
Texas	90.2	3,908,400	4,030,000	12,651,000
Louisiana, Arkansas	96.9	1,305,300	1,681,000	5,389,000
Rocky Mts.	93.4	466,900	1,728,000	955,000
California	98.7	4,871,500	12,462,000	107,694,000
Totals	94.1	18,603,100	31,878,000	144,131,000
Totals week August 31	92.9	18,830,800	31,233,000	143,784,000
Texas (Gulf Coast)	100.0	3,053,000	3,419,000	9,593,000
Louisiana (Gulf Coast)	100.0	918,500	1,416,000	4,530,000

Tankwagon Price Changes

September 9.—Atlantic Refining Company reduced service station and tankwagon price of gasoline 1c. per gallon throughout Pennsylvania and Delaware.

September 9.—Atlantic Refining Company reduced service station price of kerosene 1c. per gallon throughout Pennsylvania and Delaware.

September 10.—Standard Oil Company of New York reduced tankwagon and service station price of gasoline 1c per gallon in Westchester, Staten Island and Westchester counties, New York.

Market Conditions

Gasoline.—The easy position of the bulk market in the East showed no change last week. The market was named at 9c. per gallon for U. S. motor material but there were reported sales at fractionally lower price. Jobbers were soliciting for cut prices before placing their orders and some marginal contracts were placed last week although it was not known that this business was accepted at cut prices. The Midcontinent market was still irregular and shading of ¼c. to ½c. per gallon was being done at all refining centers. Export markets were extremely dull and no inquiries were received by the leading sellers either here or at the Gulf.

Tankwagon and service station market were lowered 1c. a gallon in Westchester, Richmond and Nassau counties, bringing the market within 1c. of the price level in the remainder of New York City. The move was made as the result of complaints that motorists were buying their need in the city, to save the difference in price. Another tankwagon and service station change was affected throughout Pennsylvania and Delaware where prices were reduced 1c. per gallon as a result of the recent reduction in the bulk market.

Kerosene.—Continue to show growth of interest over the week. While sales did not aggregate into heavy volume there was a good inquiry present and sufficient to strengthen prices to the extent where sellers asked full prices. The Midcontinent also showed an improved position but prices were named

at their previous level. Tankwagon prices were lowered 1c. a gallon throughout Delaware and Pennsylvania with the exception of the town of Erie. This move made the new price 13c. a gallon.

Fuel Oils.—Bunkers continued in good demand at $1.05 per barrel in the East and previous firmness in underlying conditions were still present. Increased transportation costs were mainly responsible for the strengthening position which was shared with the remainder of the fuel oil group. Diesel was offered at $2 a barrel with one seller naming $2.05 and gas oil was also unchanged with a good demand and ample supply.

Petrolatum.—Continued strong and in some directions, premium prices were asked. All sellers have advanced their prices to the level of the current market and conditions were firm enough to discourage price shading. Good demand has been the expression of the buying trade over the past fortnight and sellers reported sales up to their seasonal volume.

Medicinal Oil.—Russian white oil continued to undersell the domestic variety and the sellers entertained a good call from the trade. Undertones were rigidly firm and sellers were indisposed to accept any contracts to extend beyond the end of the year.

Paraffin Waxes. — Additional improvement was noted in Pennsylvania. While the price surface was unbroken, sellers were firmer in their views and were not willing to liquidate below the full market value. Further advances to regain some of the ground lost over the summer would not be surprising to some of the local factors, as a fair measure of support was received from the buying trade.

Lubricating Oils.—Steady prices featured the situation at the local selling markets. Some of the Midcontinent sellers were somewhat stronger in the attitude, but the only actual price change was a reduction of ½c. per gallon in bright stocks at the Pennsylvania refineries. Export markets were fairly active, as evidenced by the movement of lubricating oil through this market for the past week, by days, as follows:—

	Receipts. Barrels.	Exports. Gallons.
Friday	....	36,900
Saturday	....	44,450
Monday	....	187,700
Tuesday	....	32,400
Wednesday	....	103,550
Thursday	....	4,350
Totals	....	409,350

Chicago Petroleum Market

CHICAGO, Sept. 12, 1929.

The outstanding features of the petroleum markets here the last few days have been further easing in gasoline and tightening of fuel oil and furnace oil prices.

The spot gasoline market is not outright weak, but it is more hesitant than for some time and jobbers are not buying sufficiently to give the spot market any impetus, especially as the peak of the 1929 consumption is now admittedly past. While jobbers do not want further declines in tankcar gasoline prices any more than do refiners, yet they hesitate to buy on an easy market and run the risk of being able to buy lower later. Very few of the market authorities look for a strong refinery gasoline market over the coming weeks.

The crude oil market continues to hold the key to the refinery gasoline market. At today's prices for spot gasoline, few refiners are making money from straight refining, although many refiners are trying to "outsmart" the market situation by cracking more fuel and gas oil and doing less straight refining. However, from a long run view this probably is doing very little good for the general situation, inasmuch as it releases more crudeoil and throws more of the latter back upon a market which right now is none too strong.

The increasing number of tankwagon gasoline price cuts is causing some concern to oil men, although in the Central States the conditions are as yet by no means critical, except perhaps in Ohio and one or two other regions. Price cutting in this division has not been as extensive as might be expected with the persistently wide margins.

Kerosene continued dull and rather easy in price. The expected buying from jobbers has not turned up. It has been a backward season for farm field work and consumption is still sub-normal.

All distillates, gas oils and fuel oils are decidedly firm and strong, and many prospective buyers over the fall are finding them surprisingly scarce. Some expect the pressure to ease up in the next few weeks. Most of the large refiners are out of the market and are now planning to take care of contract customers only.

Domestic heating oils with low cold test are coming into special demand now at advancing prices. As yet, however, the price improvement has been limited to fractions of a cent per gallon. However, with large amounts of all these oils in storage through the country, many buyers believe this a temporary condition. Even the low gravity, industrial oils are much affected marketwise.

Ruling prices were:—

GASOLINE (per gallon, tankcar)—50-52, 450 (naphtha), 7¼c. to 7¼c.; 56-58, 450, 6⅞c. to 7c.; 58-60, 437 (U.S. motor), 7⅛c. to 7¾c.; 60-62, 400, 7¾c. to 8c.; 64-66, 390, 8c. to 8⅛c.; 64-66, 375, 8⅛c. to 8¼c.; 68-70, 360, 8¼c. to 8½c.

KEROSENE (per gallon, tankcar)—41-43, water white, 5⅜c. to 5⅝c.; 42-44, water white, 6c. to 6⅛c.

FURNACE OILS (per gallon, tankcar)—38-40, straw, 3⅝c. to 3⅞c.; 36-38, straw, 3½c. to 3⅝c.; 32-34, straw zero, 3c.; 32-36, dark zero gas oil, 2¾c. to 2⅞c.; 32-36, dark industrial gas oil, 2⅝c. to 2¾c.

FUEL OILS (per barrel, tankcar)—28-30, zero, $1 to $1.05; 26-28, 82½c. to 85c.; 24-26, 77½c. to 80c.; 18-22, low sulphur, 60c. to 62½c.; 18-22, 57½c. to 60c.; Smackover, nominal, 87c.

LUBRICATING OILS—Strength continues. Prices are firm, demand is good, optimism pervades the outlook.

Tulsa Petroleum Market

TULSA, Sept. 11, 1929.

The markets ran about the same course this week as during the previous week. Continued irregularity and somewhat lower quotations for gasolines and kerosenes prevailed with distillates, gas oils and fuels active and scarce for immediate and prompt shipments.

The U. S. motor material was offered more freely by the smaller units at concessions of ⅛c. to ¼c. per gallon under the previous week's range, with very little deferred buying in evidence. The higher gravities held fairly steady in price, because of increased buying on the part of Northern jobbers switching over to these grades.

A slightly better tone existed in the natural gasoline market, as compared with the previous week, but prices were generally unchanged. This condition was brought about by the purchase of between two hundred and four hundred cars of the grades AA and BB in the open market. The larger portion of this material is moving to the Gulf Coast or Atlantic Seaboard districts; however, there was also a better demand from Northern jobbers, who are using this material to bring up the gravity of U. S. motor carried in storage.

Trading in kerosenes was on a moderate scale, with prices barely holding at last week's levels. Buying of this material was generally confined to small lots.

There was no change in the distillate situation from last week and the better grades of u.g.i. specifications and zero cold test gas oils continue in good demand with prices steady.

Lubricating situation was generally unchanged from the previous week, with possibly a little better demand for Gulf Coast zero neutrals. Scattered sales of paraffin was reported at 2⅜c. per pound, f.o.b. cars, with refiners a little more optimistic as to possible higher prices within the near future.

Ruling prices in the Midcontinent, basis group 3 Oklahoma, as of the above date, are shown in alphabetical arrangement of current market quotations beginning on page 5.

New Orleans Petroleum Market

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 12, 1929.

The call for 41-43 water white kerosene oline is fair. Refineries offer this grade in tankcars at 8¼c. to 8½c. per gallon. The delivered price, including freight, taxes and inspection, is 13¾c. per gallon.

The call for 41-43 water white kerosene is firm. Refineries offer this material at 6½c. per gallon. The delivered price, including freight, taxes and inspection, is 8½c. per gallon.

Demand for bunker C fuel is good at 95c. per barrel, at terminals.

California Injunction Suit Enforces Conservation Act

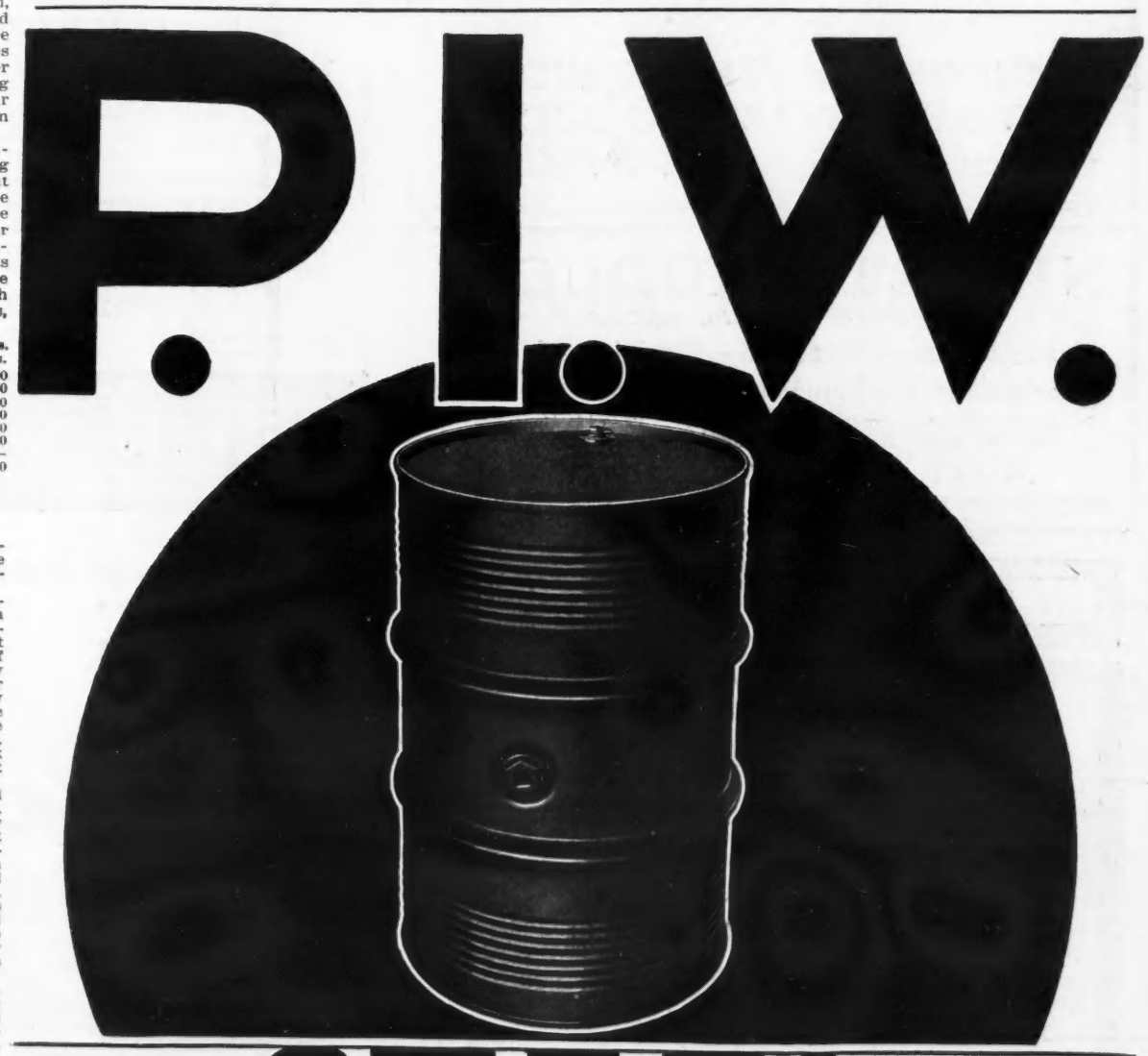
An injunction suit against oil operators in the Santa Fe Springs field restraining them from producing oil in any manner except in compliance with regulations of the new California natural gas conservation act has been filed by R. D. Bush, state oil and gas supervisor. It is understood that the injunction is directed against smaller operators in the field as major companies have signified their willingness to abide by the new law.

This marks the first step that state officials are taking against oil operators to enforce the law.

Reduced petroleum production is now assured in California as a result of enforcement of the conservation act, according to C. R. Stevens, formerly an official of the General Petroleum Corporation.

Fire, September 2, at the pumping plant of the General Petroleum Corporation, Los Angeles, caused a loss of about $100,000.

The Mayer Oil Company, a consolidation of several companies of which E. R. Mayer, Denver and Amarillo, is the head, had opened an office in the Security building, Seventeenth and California streets, Denver.



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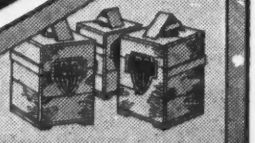

Heavy Chemicals

Producers Prepare for 1930 Contract Season—Most Items Stable—Tin Salts and Calcium Acetate Off—Soda Acetate Up

The steadiness of the great majority of all the industrial chemicals in the face of the approaching contract season was regarded as a favorable omen in most quarters of the trade. This stability should enable producers to gauge raw material costs to a nicety and should provoke early announcement of contract terms for 1930 delivery. Few changes of other than routine interest appeared last week. Another fall in the price of metallic tin produced declines of ¼c. to ½c. per pound in the salts of the metal. Soda acetate was slightly higher as offers were not as free as they had been. The season of active buying of calcium arsenate in the South had about run its course and prices reacted in the amount of 1c. per pound. Producers of lead arsenate and lime sulphur were soliciting contracts for next year at unchanged prices.

Copper sulphate was slightly unsettled during the week by offerings of foreign stock at a considerable discount from the prices quoted by domestic producers. The offers dried up, however, and producers reported that a much larger volume of business was being secured from industrial users. The shipments of alkalies continued to hold up well to previous totals. Oxalic acid was quite firm under a sustained demand from consumers. The same was true with respect to citric and tartaric acids but chromic acid was subject to a considerable degree of price shading. There was an active call for butyl and ethyl acetates from the lacquer material manufacturers.

Current prices on heavy chemicals are listed in the alphabetical arrangement of current market quotations beginning on page 5.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced	Reduced
Soda Acetate, ½c. per lb.	Antimony metal, ⅛c. per lb.
	Calcium arsenate (South) 1c. per lb.
	Tin metallic, 1c. per lb.
	bichloride, ¼c. per lb.
	crystals, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-five typical chemicals on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last wk.	Prev. wk.	Last month.	Last yr.
162.1	162.1	162.4	155.7

Price changes made on Saturday up to noon and other last-minute market developments are reported on page 2.

Alums.—These products met a satisfactory amount of buying on the basis of quotations. Fair sized shipments were going through for the account of the dye and the paper making industries.

Ammonia, Anhydrous.—This refrigerant had experienced a decidedly active season and effort of producers was now to build up reserves for another season. The product was quoted at 10d. to 1s. per pound in cylinders and at slightly less for big contracts in London.

Ammonia Carbonate.—There were moderate arrivals from the British markets. Prices ruled steady as a rule.

Ammonia Nitrate.—Fair sales continued in this chemical.

Ammonia Sulphocyanide.—Apart from some moderate additional arrivals from Holland the market was without new features last week.

Ammoniac, Sal.—The battery manufacturers were reported to be inquiring a little more freely for this product, although there was still some competition evident from the foreign product.

Antimony Salts.—Another reaction in the amount of ⅛c. per pound was a feature of the metal market last week. This established the price at 8⅝c. to 8¾c. per pound. Production of antimony at the Sikwanshan and other mines in Hunan Province, China, during the second quarter amounted to approximately 3,800 long tons compared with 3,500 in the preceding quarter, or 7,300 tons for the first half of the year. The mining areas were comparatively free from bandit activities. It was reported that there are about 400 antimony mine owners in the Sikwanshan area and 25 in other parts of the province, and that there are 37 smelters in the various producing regions. At the end of the quarter other mines in Hunan Province, China, 4,800 tons of antimony regulus were reported in stock, of which 1,400 were at Changsha, 1,200 at Hankow, 1,200 at the Sikwanshan mines, and the remainder at Sinhwa—exclusive of shipments en route from the mines to Changsha, or between Changsha and Hankow or Shanghai. After May, when Yangtze River fell direct, shipments were possible from Hankow to American and European ports.

Argols.—Drought in the principal grape growing areas in France, particularly in the Reveria and along the Atlantic Coast, which has threatened to dry up the grapes, has been viewed with some concern. Meanwhile there have been fair arrivals of argols from the Argentine.

Arsenic.—Fair sales of the white were going through for domestic account and principally at unchanged prices. Fair arrivals were noted from Mexico. White Cornish 99 percent has been quoted at £16 per ton f.o.b. and Mexican high grade at £16 10s. c.i.f. Liverpool.

Barium Salts.—The market was satisfactorily maintained on the basis of ruling prices. The sales volume continued well up to recent totals.

Blue Vitriol.—While domestic consumers were not showing more than the usual amount of interest for this season of the year the fact was that industrial buying was fully up to the totals of a year ago at this time. While but few export orders of any consequence had been placed as yet, the fact was that foreign buyers were showing considerable more interest. One large order was reported here from Mexican sources. Offerings of foreign sulphate in small amounts—say in lots of 15 to 20 barrels—were uncovered at Southern points at as low as $5.50 per 100 pounds, but these were snapped up during the week. These originated in Germany, where there are some surplus holdings at present. A fair amount of business has been uncovered in the copper market both for foreign and domestic account. The price to domestic consumers stood at 18c. per pound, whereas for foreign buyers the price stood at 18.30c. per pound delivered. Stocks of blister and refined copper in North and South America on September 1 totaled 346,050 tons, an increase of 8,851 tons over August 1, according to the American Bureau of Metal Statistics. Refined stocks gained 6,643 tons to 104,372 and blister increased 2,208 tons to 24,168 tons. In Great Britain stocks were 10,862 tons, an increase of 457 tons. Production of refined during August was reduced 4,865 to 148,648 tons. The daily rate was 4,795 tons against 4,952 in July. Shipments of copper for both domestic and export account increased 4,081 tons to 142,005 tons. Domestic deliveres were 96,970 tons against 98,720 in July. Exports totaled 45,035 tons against 40,204 in previous month. The production of crude copper by United States mines and other supplies to United States smelters in August was 78,885 tons, a decline of 344 tons from July, while production for eight months ending August was 693,520 tons against 573,571 tons in the same time a year ago.

Calcium Acetate.—Production in the United States during the first seven months of this year amounted to 81,528,784 pounds, while shipments were 80,880,810 pounds, as against a production of 78,898,996 pounds in the first seven months of 1928 when the shipments totalled 83,949,508 pounds. The Canadian output of calcium acetate in the first seven months of this year totaled 6,792,666 pounds, while shipments were 6,671,670 pounds, as against a production of 6,163,537 pounds and shipments of 5,914,282 puonds in the corresponding period of the year before.

Chlorine.—Fair shipments were going forward for the account of the pulp and paper trades on the basis of the ruling contract prices.

Copperas.—Substantial quantities were being taken for water purification purposes. Change from the previous price basis was lacking though.

Ethyl Acetate.—A good run of routine orders put in an appearance last week. Conditions generally were described as being on the steady side, consumers having shown more interest

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following a recent change in the methods of quoting.

Fluorspar.—The reopening of a fluorspar mine in Colorado was one of the interesting developments last week.

Glauber's Salt.—Consuming demand has been along broad enough lines to keep the market in a condition of steadiness.

Lead Acetate.—The basis for the metal was repeated at 6.90c. delivered this city. A fair volume of trade was under way and it was generally accomplished at unchanged prices.

Magnesium Chloride.—Arrivals from the United Kingdom and Germany were along somewhat more liberal lines.

Nickel Salts. — The electroplaters were able to point to a fair volume of sales which was accomplished at the ruling contract price basis.

Phosphorus.—It was not a particularly active period as regards this chemical although the match manufacturers continued as active consumers.

Potash Carbonate.—The usual volume of routine sales at the list prices was uncovered. Consumption was increasing along with the advent of the fall season.

Potash Caustic.—The soap, textile, printing ink and paper manufacturing trades were beginning to take hold a little more liberally. There was no suggestion of any change from the previous price basis.

Potash Chlorate.—Fairly active conditions ruled in this division. Foreign goods were still available within the posted price range, although there seemed to be a fair possibility of higher prices for the near future.

Potash Permanganate.—The aggregate of small lot sales was sufficiently large to keep the tone of the market quite strong.

Salt Cake.—The inside offering quotation for bulk lots stood at $18 per ton. The product was quite scarce and the range for quantity was up to $25 per ton.

Soda Acetate.—Prices were slightly firmer last week when holders were quoting a minimum of 5¾c. to 6c. per pound in barrels. The British markets were likewise reported as firm at £21 10s. per ton in casks ex store.

Soda Ash.—Busy times were in store for the producers. There had only been a slight letdown in the volume of shipments during the summer months and the feeling was that a period of great activity would be witnessed during the fall.

Soda Caustic.—Producers reiterated last week that they were moving a generally satisfactory volume of shipments and that prospects for the fall months were favorable in the main. Consumption by the so-called heavy industries continued quite urgent. Petroleum refiners and other industrial users were also taking a large volume of shipments.

Soda Chlorate.—Although the season of most active buying was behind the market conditions had not yet reverted to normal.

Soda Phosphate.—Consumption in the silk division of the textile industry was quite active.

Soda Tungstate.—The tungsten monopoly in Kiangsi China terminated last June when a group of Chinese tungsten dealers secured the monopoly for five years in consideration of monthly payment of $350,000 local currency to the Kiangsi provincial government. The latter interests have since sold 1,000 tons of tungsten ore to various buyers. According to Hankow dealers, production of tungsten in Kiangsi Province is now going forward at the rate of 350 or 400 tons a month. Kinkiang shipments, all of which went to or through Shanghai, amounted to 515 tons during the quarter. The mines at Chaling, in eastern Hunan, and at Chenchow, in southern Hunan, are the only ones in operation in Hunan Province and production is reported limited to between 40 and 50 tons a month. Prices reached a very high level in April and remained so throughout the quarter, and there are now no available stocks of tungsten ore at Hankow, Changsha, or Kinkiang. Available stocks in the interior of the Province are estimated at approximately 500 tons.

Tin Salts.—Straits tin reacted to a basis of 45c. during the week, producing fractional declines in the salts which established bichloride at 14½c. per pound, crystals at 35c. and anhydrous tetrachloride of tin at 29¼c. per pound.

Zinc Salts.—The metal eased slightly, but this had no influence on the dust which was being taken in fair quantities for the account of the dye trade.

Acids

The firmness of oxalic acid continued to stand out as one of the interesting features of this division of the chemical market. Sales of chromic acid to the platers were increasing, but the business was mostly being done at a small sacrifice as regards prices. The general run of mineral acids was well maintained and producers had no complaints to make insofar as shipments were holding well up to seasonal totals.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twelve typical acids on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
106.2	106.2	106.2	106.9

Acetic.—Although the raw material was produced in larger quantities during the first seven months of this year there was no suggestion of any early departure from the stringent shipping conditions which have ruled.

Boric.—Both foreign and domestic shipments were generally holding to satisfactory totals.

Chromic.—There were moderate additional arrivals from Holland, but they had not influenced the price basis.

Citric.—Domestic producers continued to encounter satisfactory volume of buying because of the continuance of summer conditions. Foreign acid was about out of the running.

Formic.—There were moderate arrivals from Germany. Tanners were only taking hold in a moderate manner.

Lactic.—Sales reached fair totals last week. The price basis had not changed further.

Muriatic.—The output of the producers was going into consumption at a rapid rate and prices were being firmly held.

Nitric.—In keeping with the strong conditions ruling in all of the mineral acids there was a tone of strength in this product.

Oxalic.—Only limited supplies were obtainable and an undertone of firmness continued to rule.

Sulphuric.—Shipments were continuing quite full.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12, 1929.—Nothing has occurred during the last week to modify conditions in the market for sulphuric acid, with producers still reporting that they have no difficulty in placing their product and that the market holds up very well. In some instances, it is said, the ordinary sources of supply fail to meet the wants of certain customers, and it becomes necessary to look around on the outside for making up any difference between supply and demand. The nominal quotations remain at $10.50 for 60 degree and at $16 per ton for 66 degree brimstone acid, with pyrites acid at $9.50 an $15, respectively.

Tartaric.—The foreign product was only quoted at fractionally less than the domestc. Reports of a record drought in France which hit grape growers along the Riviera and the Atlantic Coast have caused a good deal of uneasiness as to supplies of the raw material argols.

Insecticides

Business in the general run of insectides had about come to a standstill so far as any additional requirements for the present season were concerned. It was noteworthy, however, that one or two of the producers were soliciting business for 1930 delivery in lead arsenate, lime sulphur and some other products. The effects of the boll weevil on the cotton crop were shown in the Government's estimate placing the 1929 crop at 14,825,000 bales which was 55.5 percent of normal and compared with 14,478,000 bales or 60.3 percent of normal a year ago. At any rate the season for calcium arsenate had come to an end and the price had reverted to a basis of 7c. per pound car lots, drums.

Calcium Arsenate.—Nothing apart from routine business was uncovered in this division last week.

Bordeaux Mixture.—Quiet conditions ruled.

Copper Carbonate.—The season for purchases of this chemical for the account of winter wheat growers was nearing.

Lead Arsenate.—Some of the producers were soliciting business for next season at unchanged prices.

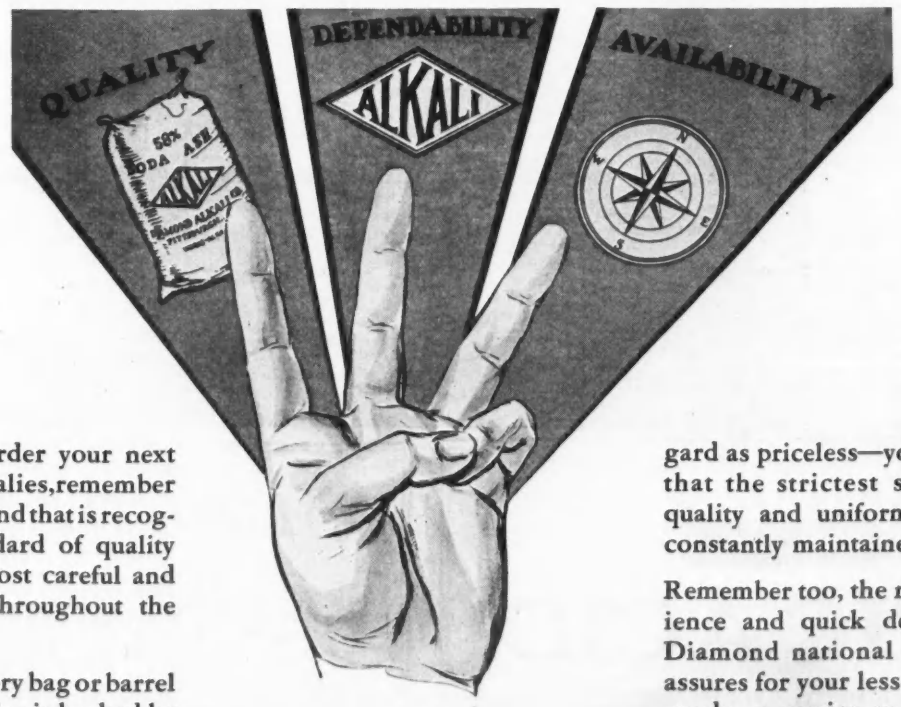
Lime Sulphur.—Offers of this product for next season were being made at unchanged prices by some of the producers.

Soda Arsenite.—Fair sales for weed killing purposes were a feature.

The Celanese Corporation of America, Amcelle, Md., has filed a complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission seeking lower freight rates on carload shipments of sulphuric acid from Newell, Pa., to Amcelle.

The duPont Ammonia Corporation, a subsidiary of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has appropriated $3,500,000 for the expansion of its plant at Belle, W. Va., which produces nitrogen products from the air.

The firm, Handelsvereeniging van Dudok de Wit & Co., Amsterdam, Holland, has been succeeded by a joint stock company, Handelsvereeniging van Dudok de Wit & Co., N. V., with a paid-up capital of 2,000,000 florins. The board of managers consists of Tyo H. van Eeghen, H. W. van Marle, A. B. C. Dudok de Wit, J. G. van Marle and Paul E. Moes.



WHEN you order your next supply of alkalies, remember Diamond—the brand that is recognized as the standard of quality by many of the most careful and exacting buyers throughout the country.

Remember that every bag or barrel of Diamond Alkalies is backed by a national reputation for dependability which we have built up by years of careful conscientious effort—a good-will which we regard as priceless—your assurance that the strictest standards of quality and uniformity shall be constantly maintained.

Remember too, the ready convenience and quick deliveries that Diamond national distribution assures for your less-than-carload needs—a service as near as your telephone. Carload requirements are handled direct from the centrally located Diamond plant at Painesville, Ohio.

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ALKALI

Diamond Alkali Company

Pittsburgh, Penna. *and Everywhere*

Du Pont Making Nitric Acid at Wisconsin Plant

Production of nitric acid has been started by the explosives department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. at its plant at Barksdale, Wis. The acid is produced by the oxidation of ammonia under a pressure of approximately 100 pounds. It is used in the manufacture of high explosives in the Barksdale plant.

Anhydrous ammonia for use in the oxidation process is supplied from the plant of the duPont Ammonia Corporation at Belle, W. Va.

All operations at the plant of the United States Metals Refining Company, Carteret, N. J., have been suspended pending settlement of the strike of 1,500 employees.

Between thirty and fifty men will be given employment immediately with the reopening of the fluorspar mines of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company at Wagon Wheel Gap, Colo.

"Special Features of Core Drilling in the Salt Beds of Western Texas and New Mexico," circular 6156, has been issued by the Bureau of Mines, Department of Commerce. The circular is written by James S. Wroth, mining engineer, United States Bureau of Mines.

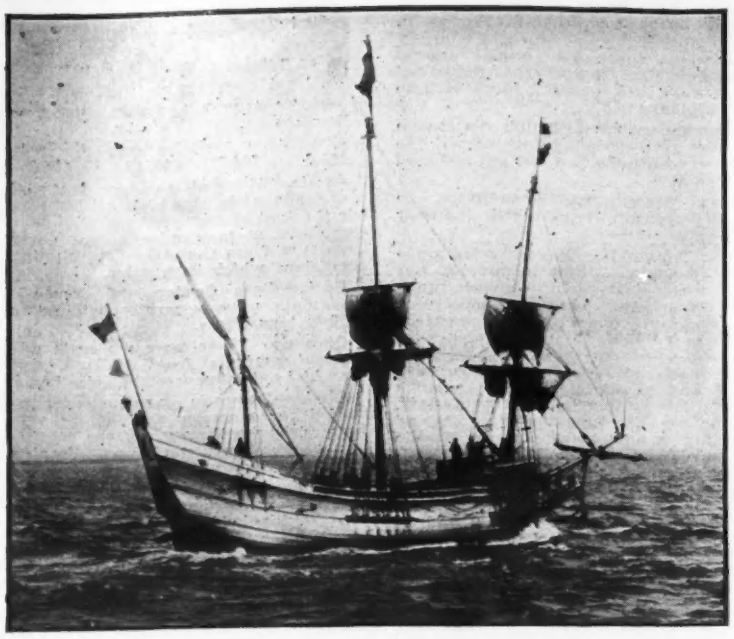
The Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc., Niagara Falls, N. Y., has filed a complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission seeking fifth class rates, instead of the present fourth class rates, on carload shipments of liquid chlorine in tank cars in official southern and western classification territories.

The Western division of the American Mining Congress, the Columbia section of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, the Northwest Mining Association, and the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, will meet in Spokane, Wash., during the week beginning September 30.

The Freeport Texas Company has issued to its shareholders an official statement on charges allegedly made by John L. Williams & Sons, Richmond, Va., in a recent circular to the company's stockholders. The company says:—"The statements contained in the circular are utterly unwarranted, incorrect, and misleading. If it should prove to be true, as alleged, that the sulphur reserves of the company are greater than now known, it is also true that these assets will not run away."

The usual handy hints in the "Chemist-Analyst," published by the J. T. Baker Chemical Company, Phillipsburg, N. J., include in the September issue the making of a dust sampler out of a 5-gallon bottle, a microscopic camera out of hydrofluoric acid boxes, and pycnometer counter weights out of brass pipe. A home-made air-pressure filter, an electric cutter for glass, adjustable glass rests, and a use for broken glass funnels are also described. The "Chemist-Analyst" is obtainable at request.

The Old Dominion Manganese Corportion, Crimora, Va., which has developed a large tonnage of manganese ore, approximately 500,000 tons, estimated to be worth over $12,000,000, has felt impelled by the proposed removal of the tariff on foreign ore to curtail its forces. Owing to the uncertainty of the situation the company will defer construction of the proposed concentrating plant and keep only a few men at work from now until the question whether manganese ore shall be protected or not finally determined.



Events of 1909

Over 20 years ago E B G pioneered in the manufacture of Liquid Chlorine

WHEN Hendrik Hudson steered the "Half Moon" into the great river which now bears his name he was living up to the traditions of the pioneer.

When E B G produced the first Liquid Chlorine on a practical scale, it was pioneering in a field which has greatly benefited many important industries.

That day in 1909 was eventful. It directed the important process of bleaching into new and more efficient channels. E B G takes pardonable pride in this achievement which industry has utilized to such great profit.

Today, E B G is equipped, in plant, technical and organization facilities, to properly serve the complex demands of modern industry.

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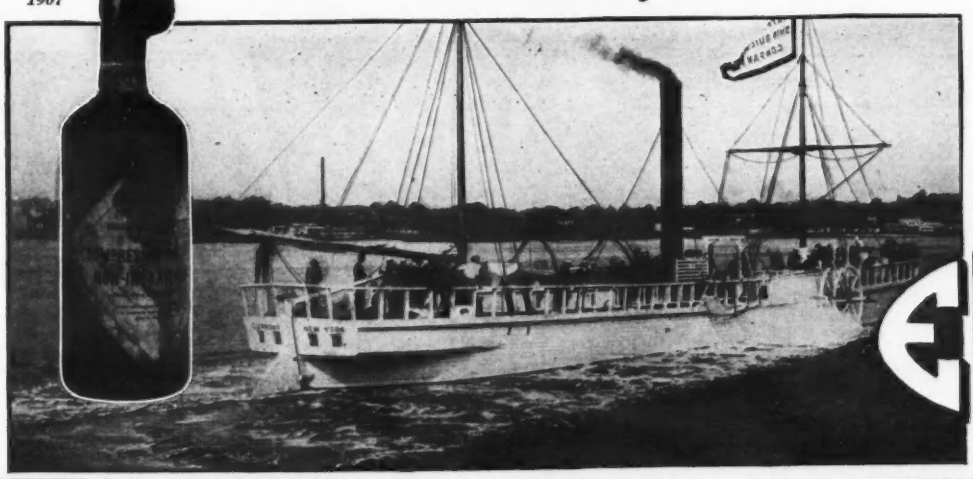
Electro Bleaching Gas Co.

PIONEER MANUFACTURERS of LIQUID CHLORINE

The first pound of Liquid Chlorine produced in the U. S. A. 1907



Hudson-Fulton Celebration, New York, 1909, with replica of the "Half Moon," commanded by Hendrik Hudson (above) and the "Clermont," designed by Robert Fulton (left).

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American Chemical Society Meeting

(Continued from page 21)

process gas. Only refineries near centers of population now sell their gas for enriching purposes. However, it may well be that it will eventually be piped long distances to cities. As yet only a few firms are making synthetic products from cracked gass, and the alcohols being prepared have not yet found their full place in commerce. But, the hydrocarbons available in the cracked gas are obtainable from this gas more cheaply than from any other source. They are reactive and, therefore, fit substances for many chemical syntheses. The individaul compounds can be produced by the cracking process in nearly any proportion desired. It is to be expected that the future will see great increase in the employment of cracked gases for the "higher" uses, such as the making of chemical derivatives, enriching gases, and manufacturing lampblack or hydrogen.

Gaseous Fuels in Industry

By F. B. Jones

This paper dealt particularly with natural gas, the product of an industry that has experienced a phenomenal growth in the past and has great possibilities in the future. The value of scientific investigation of combustion was shown, together with the great possibilities of such research. Little is known of the atomic forces at play in burning of gases, and the possibility of converting these forces to ends of greater usefulness is but speculative. Reference was made in particular to the control of flame temperatures, the control of the limits of the combustion reaction, and the desirability of producing electricity from heat.

The need of investigating the better utilization of gas as a fuel was shown by several illustrations. The baking of bread, the baking of foundry cores, the heat treatment of steel, and enamel coating of iron, were shown to require specific conditions of furnace atmosphere and temperature. A great problem now facing the industry is to find the right conditions for heating industrial materials and means for producing these conditions. As an illustration of this, mention was made of the annealing and heating of copper and brass, the bright annealing of steel, and other heat-treating processes. The possibility of extensive applications in the field of ceramics, if conditions of greater fuel economy and applicability could be produced, was also discussed.

Paint and Varnish

Three sessions were held by the division of paint and varnish chemistry, under the chairmanship of P. E. Marling. Fourteen papers were presented, among them the following:—

Drying of Exterior Paints

By F. C. Schmutz and F. C. Palmer

It is generally recognized that weather conditions during the drying period influence the rate of drying and the subsequent durability of a paint. Data were presented showing the influence upon the setting-up rate or drying time of such weather variables as light, humidity, and temperature. The study also covered the influence on the drying time of the surface on which the paint is applied. The subject was considered entirely from a physical viewpoint without any consideration of the chemical changes involved. The method of test and equipment was described.

Lacquer Thinners Analysis

By J. D. Jenkins

It has been found that the reading of the dispersion scale on an Abbe refractometer for all common aliphatic lacque solvents is very close to 41.4, and for toluol 35.6. The scale reading of mixtures is a straight line function of the volume composition, so that the percentage of tuluol may be readily found graphically if the dispersion scale reading is known.

Pigment Wetting

By Elliott L. McMillen

This paper presented preliminary data upon one phase of a comprehensive investigation of the factors influencing the consistency of pigment-vehicle mixtures. The method of Bartell had been applied to the study of wetting of pigments by various liquids and oils. Experimental data correlating wetting forces of pure liquids with the plastic properties of lithopone liquid mixtures show that flocculation and plasticity are more pronounced the better the liquid wets the pigment. These results are in accord with recent theories of the plasticity of paints, which were discussed.

White Pigment Evaluation

By George S. Haslam

This paper described a method combining a spinning device for obtaining uniform films and the Pfund colorimeter for measuring brightness. The treatment of data secured therefrom permits the evaluation of two properties of fundamental importance in the application of a paint to any surface, namely, the contrast-obliterating power and the brightening power of the pigment-in-oil mixture. This paper dealt with these properties as measured in the wet state, with a constant vehicle and, therefore, evaluated the pigment alone. A subsequent paper will discuss the effect of various types of vehicles on those two factors. Data were included that showed the values obtained on six white pigments, and the results that illustrate the increase in hiding power with decrease in brightness of the pigment-oil mixture.

Leveling Properties of Paints

By G. S. Haslam and L. D. Grady, jr.

This paper showed that the leveling properties of a paint are not entirely expressed by consistency measurements. The du Nouy tensiometer was suggested as an instrument for measuring leveling properties. A comparison of tensiometer results with results of five consistency measuring apparatus showed the value of the tensiometer in measuring the leveling characteristics of paints. Leveling is dependent on forces of flocculation and forces of surface tension. The effect of these forces, which are apparent only at low shearing stresses, appears to be measured by the du Nouy tensiometer.

Brightness Evaluation of Paints

By D. L. Gamble and A. H. Pfund

This paper discussed a method of extreme accuracy for the experimental determination of the brightness-film thickness relation, using a photometer of the Macbeth type for measuring the brightness and the channeled spectrum phenomenon in determining film thickness values. With the data obtained in this manner, an investigation was made of existing mathematical relations used to express the brightness-film thickness relationship. Results showed these equations to have definite limitations which make their general assumption decidedly unsafe. Data obtained by the above method check quite closely values obtained with the Pfund cryptometer.

Autohydrolysis of Linseed Oil

By E. R. Theis, J. S. Long, and C. E. Brown

Ten samples of the 1928 crop Minnesota flax at definite intervals during the growing season, and five samples from Wisconsin, were studied as follows:—

The oil was extracted with ether in Soxhlet extractors and the percentage of oil present and some analytical characteristics of the oil were determined. The mineral and pentosan content of the plant were determined also.

A water suspension of flaxseed meal from ether-extracted seeds was found to hydrolyze all of a series of sixteen esters. A similar suspension of castor bean meal known to contain a fat or oil-splitting enzyme (lipase) was used together with blanks for comparison. The castor bean meal suspension caused more rapid hydrolysis at first, but in the case of hydrolysis of glycerides, such as linseed oil itself, the percentage of free acid liberated by this hydrolysis reached approximately the same value in both cases. Blank experiments showed no appreciable rise in acid value in the same time. The presence of a fat- or oil-splitting enzyme (lipase) in flaxseed is thus proved.

The enzymatic activity of the meal from flaxseed decreased as the growing season progressed but was still appreciable at the end. Meal from commercial oil presses was shown to have considerable enzymatic or hydrolytic activity despite the heat used in crushing. A water suspension of this meal caused hydrolysis of linseed oil. Since traces of this meal are present in commercial raw oil, one reason for the hydrolysis of raw linseed oil and the increase in the acid value of raw linseed oil during storage under certain conditions is thus offered. Results from the 1929 crop, insofar as at present available, confirm these findings.

Linseed Oil Drying

By G. L. Clark and H. L. Tschentke

A large number of X-ray diffraction photographs had been made for liquid linseed oil and the solid films upon which density measurements were reported. Microphotometer curves were made for each film in order to make possible very accurate measurements of liquid molecule or crystalline unit cell dimensions. Except under extreme conditions, the films retain the same structure as the liquid, with a gradual shortening of chain lengths upon oxidation. As a basis for further interpretation the fatty acids obtained from linseed oil and the entire series of isomers of the C_{16} and C_{18} saturated fatty acids were subjected to X-ray analysis. Among numerous interesting observations it was found that those acids which have the carboxyl group on the end of the chain or on the carbon atom next to the end produce spacings nearly twice as long as the other acids, indicating a molecular doubling. The orientation of molecules in films on drops of mercury and on the surfaces of solidified droplets was proved. The practical applications to problems of paint and varnish making of the results of X-ray studios were indicated, particularly in the light of improved technic and interpretation of diffraction patterns for substances classed as noncrystalline. The great sensitiveness of the X-ray method in detecting incipient crystallization accompanying extreme aging and oxidation was exemplified.

Sulphonamide Plasticizers

By T. S. Carswell

For the purpose of this study, a series of sulfonamide derivatives were selected with the object of providing homologous series in which the effect of different substituents could be studied. The action of these derivatives as acetyl cellulose plasticizers was then observed, particularly with respect to retentivity, tensile strength, light fastness, and weather resistance.

Paint and Varnish Chain Reactions

By H. N. Stephens

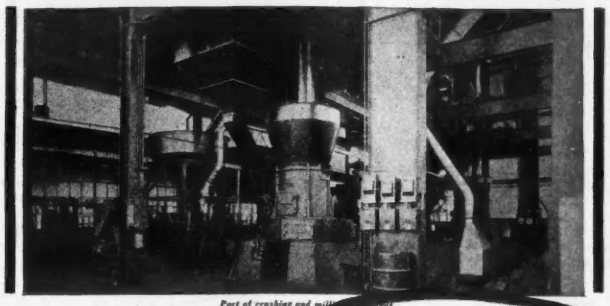
The two fundamental types of reactions in the paint and varnish industry, auto-oxidation and polymerization, are probably both chain reactions. Thus, the conception of chain mechanism is of basic importance to paint and varnish chemists. The interrelation of oxidation and polymerization in the drying and bodying of oils was discussed from the chain reaction viewpoints, and the action of in-

May, 1929 THE MINING CONGRESS JOURNAL

•• BEHIND THE PYRAMIDS—5 ••

N C C

It takes more than CARBON to make a brush



Part of crushing and mill[illegible]

OUT of the fiery furnace come hard blocks of practically pure carbon, but these are not brushes and useful brushes could not be sawed out of them.

The blocks are crushed into small bits in a powerful machine. Another machine grinds the carbon into fine flour. The laboratory, as usual, tests each step. The flour, for instance, must meet rigid tests for electrical resistance and fineness.

Not only is this flour tested, but, to insure uniformity of the product, the output from several mills is mixed and blended after it has been passed by the laboratory.

Thus once more a basic form of carbon is produced in a very pure, exactly uniform, scientifically controlled state.

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hibitors of these reactions was given a reasonable explanation.

Petroleum

At the three sessions held by the division of petroleum chemistry, twelve papers were presented and discussed and a roundtable general discussion was held under the leadership of James McKee. The division also had its customary business-free dinner. Among the papers presented were the following:—

Motor Fuel Volatility

By J. E. Miller and G. G. Brown

Equipment and a method of determining the ratio of fuel burned in the cylinders to that supplied by the carburetor during an acceleration period were described. This ratio, defined as the effective volatility, was determined with a probable error not exceeding plus or minus 3 percent for a number of fuels in different mixtures and at different temperatures covering practically the entire range of commercial practice, in one representative type of manifold for a six-cylinder motor. Relationships by which this effective volatility may be determined within the limits of experimental error from the equilibrium volatility and A. S. T. M. distillation were included.

Motor Oil Performance

By C. S. Robinson and W. W. Scheumann

A laboratory and road service study of motor oils from the three chief United States sources indicated that motor oils from Pennsylvania and Mid-continent sources are superior to oils from South Texas sources in low rate of change of viscosity with temperature, low volatility, and engine life; while South Texas oils are superior in carbon formation.

Corrosion in Burning Acid Sludge

By F. R. Lang and Lowrey Love

The burning of acid sludges and acid sludge blended with fuel oil under boiler or preheater tubes does not result in serious corrosion unless the temperature of the tubes is low enough to allow moisture to condense on them, in which case sulphuric and sulphurous acids are formed, resulting in severe corrosion. Since the temperature of the tubes is low enough to allow moisture to condense only during the "firing-in" period, if a low-sulphur fuel oil is used during this period, the corrosion from SO_2 and SO_3 will be negligible.

Butane Fractionation

By S. C. Lind and George Glocker

A quantity of liquid hydrocarbons (1041 cc.) was prepared from gaseous butane by condensation in an electrical discharge. A system of twelve all-glass ozonizers was used for the purpose. The liquid product obtained was separated into forty fractions by fractional distillation at various pressures. These fractions consist of very light, medium, and also very viscous oils. One of the light fractions was studied in detail and found to have the following properties:—Boiling point, 110-114°; index of refraction, 1.4021; density, .708; molecular weight, 114.7; percent carbon, 84.55; percent hydrogen, 15.45; empirical formula, $C_8H_{17.4}$; unsaturation by halogenation, 22.5 mole-percent. These properties serve to identify this material as a mixture of octanes and octylenes. It is interesting to note that this largest fraction of the lighter oils consists of eight carbon atom molecules, which can be produced from butane by simple doubling, according to theory.

Carbon Deposits from Lubricants

By C. J. Livingstone and W. A. Gruse

The carbon residue test is a fairly reliable index of carbon deposition in a poppet-vale engine, other conditions being rigidly the same. Of seventeen oils tested, fifteen gave fair agreement with a straight line relationship to carbon residue test. Its success is most conspicuous in evaluating paraffinic oils. The setting in oil specifications of reasonable upper limits for carbon residue values in the same viscosity class should protect the user from excessive carbon deposits, because a paraffinic oil of low carbon-residue value must be very highly refined; a naphthenic oil, always of low-carbon residue value, has an inherent tendency to low carbon deposit. In either case the user will be protecting himself against abnormal carbon deposition.

For sleeve-valve engines, the situation seems to be different. A paraffinic oil of very low carbon-residue value was only slightly better as to carbon deposits than one of normal carbon-residue value, and both were very strikingly inferior to a naphthenic oil. The best possible characterizing of such a naphthenic oil seems one by a vacuum distillation specification. A tentative recommendation might be that such oils, in addition to being otherwise suitable, should show at least 90 percent volatility distilled under 10-mm. pressure in a test similar to that described above and should boil between suitable limits of liquid temperature, these to be set for the particular equipment in mind. For the coach engines used in this work these limits might be between approximately 550 deg. F. and 700 deg. F. (at 10-mm. pressure). Probably 5 percent could be allowed to distill over below the lower temperature limit. Other suitable upper and lower limits must perhaps be set for other types of sleeve-valve engines.

Consistency of Soap-Thickened Oils

By D. P. Weld and M. F. Pratt

A buret consistometer having removable and interchangeable capillary tubes was described and some results of consistency tests of soap-thickened oils were given. In its development, the guiding principle was the necessity for an instrument and a method of test which would be effective and convenient in the ordinary routine testing laboratory.

The cosistometer described had been in use for some time with good results in the control of the manufacture of soap-

(Continued on page 60)

GRASSELLI CHEMICALS ZINC DRY COLORS PIGMENTS

What Are Your Needs In---

Barium Carbonate
Bi-Carbonate of Soda
Bi-Chromate of Soda
Blue Vitriol—(Crystal, Granular and Powdered)
Calcium Chloride—(Flake and Solid)
Carbon Bi-Sulphide
Carbon Tetra Chloride
Caustic Soda 76%—(Flake and Solid)
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Fertilizer Materials

Sellers Advance Chilean Nitrate of Soda One Cent —Follows Higher Transportation Costs —August Tag Sales Off

Mixers of crude fertilizer materials evidenced no perceptible change in the manner of trading last week. While a few large-sized orders were placed, quiet ruled as the feature and buyers showed a distinct hesitation to enter the market for supplies for either spot or forward position. An advance in the price of Chilean nitrate of soda overshadowed other events in the price situation, which included another drop in fish scrap and a recession in the Chicago blood market.

The advance in the schedule for Chilean nitrate of soda was effected Tuesday, and, according to the sellers, reflected an advance in transportation costs from South America. The difficulty in obtaining ship space has resulted in an advance in cargo rates, which was of sufficient extent, the sellers said, to warrant the increase in selling prices. Sellers of domestic synthetic did not follow. Another event of interest was a cut in dried fish scrap. Confirming reports heard a week ago, last week's early sales were registered at a lower basis than previously and the volume of offerings later on was sufficient to establish the market at a lower level. Dried blood was off in Chicago, reflecting the let-up in activity among stock and poultry feeders during the past fortnight. Holders of supplies in New York did not yield to the lack of demand and maintained their asking prices at previous levels. The phosphate division of the market was lacking in important developments. Buyers and sellers of superphosphate were fencing for advantage and the position of the market went untested throughout the week.

Total sales of fertilizer tags in cotton States showed a decrease during August, amounting to only 80.8 percent of those of August, 1928, and 88.5 percent of the sales made during the previous August, according to the data gathered by the National Fertilizer Association. While increases were registered in North and South Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi, there were no sales shown in Texas, and Louisiana, Missouri, Florida and Virginia showed heavy decreases. The decrease in Louisiana amounted to 55.8 percent.

For the nine-month period extending from December to August, sales for the current year amounted to 99.4 percent of last year, but were 26.2 percent above the corresponding period in the 1927 season.

The following table shows August sales and comparative details for August for the past three years and for the December to August period:—

Current prices on fertilizer materials are listed in the alphabetical arrangement of current market quotations beginning on page 5.

Ammoniates

Nitrate of Soda.—The week's feature was in the form of an advance of 1c. per 100 pounds in the price of Chilean material. The move was effective Tuesday and quotations were raised to the basis of $2.09 per 100 pounds for spot and $2.11 per 100 pounds for October delivery. The reason for the advance, as given by the representatives of the Chilean producers, was due to the increased cost of transportation from South America. Cargo space was well booked over the entire Fall period and with premium prices being asked for space, the advance resulted. In the opinion of some of the leading sellers, freight rates might further advance, as freight bookings have been of broad extent and ample ship space was difficult to obtain. Sellers of domestic synthetic material did not alter their quotations from their previous position. Sellers of both grades reported a good volume of trading; consumers of Chilean were active, particularly since the advance in price and most of the interest was for late Fall delivery.

Sulphate of Ammonia.—Leading sellers of the domestic variety reported that there was no change in surface conditions over the week. Withdrawals against existing contract agreements were of good size and prices were unchanged at $2.10 to $2.20 per 100 pounds, according to contract. Importers were handicapped by low-priced domestic material and did not share the same good trading that was being entertained by the domestic sellers. Export markets were quiet with prices unchanged at $2.15 per 100 pounds for double bags.

LONDON, September 6.—Confirming cable advices, export sulphate of ammonia, neutral quality, was advanced to £ 9 7s. 3d. per ton in double bags, prompt shipment, f.o.b. U. K. ports, representing an advance of 2s. over previous quotations.

Blood.—Reflecting the declining interest from the feeding trade in the Chicago area, sellers lowered their quotations last week. While some sellers named $5 per unit as the market, there were registered sales at $4.85 per unit and the major portion of holders were willing to liquidate at that price. Stocks were of better supply due from lack of buying interest. Conditions in the East were unchanged over the week with feeders showing but little interest in current offerings. Latest sales and current asking prices were priced at $4.45 per unit. Sellers of imported continued to ask $4.50 per unit but closed very little business. Forward interest for this variety was not very lively.

Fish Scrap.—Confirming reports heard a week ago that the previous position of unground material was none too steady, sales were consummated last week at $3.65 per unit-ton, representing a decline of 10c. per unit-ton. Last week's catch was reported to have been of a good size and sellers expressed themselves as being hopeful over business prospects for the next month, presenting the fact that prices could not descend much lower. Asking prices for ground material were also lowered last week, following the constant precipitation of the cost of unground. Latest quotations were named at $55 per ton representing a decline of $5 per ton from previous asking prices.

-Tons-

	-August-				-December-August-			
	% of. 1928.	1929.	1928.	1927.	% of. 1927-8.	1928-9.	1927-8.	1926-7.
*Virginia	72.6	14,397	19,841	14,585	94.3	347,851	368,957	329,160
North Carolina	174.2	2,295	1,300	4,400	95.7	1,262,998	1,319,988	1,107,107
*South Carolina	204.4	1,150	435	1,733	94.5	750,104	793,810	688,961
Georgia	123.5	425	344	1,380	97.4	865,598	887,374	702,167
†Florida	73.3	15,350	20,950	16,050	87.3	297,785	340,988	289,719
Alabama	250.0	250	100	500	98.0	669,400	683,300	464,100
Mississippi	1,050.0	525	50	400	108.4	335,974	309,860	207,087
*Tennessee	108.2	1,406	1,300	3,390	101.3	131,140	129,440	87,647
Missouri	55.1	8,599	15,603	13,522	85.0	31,967	37,609	30,630
‡Arkansas	...	....	....	....	118.0	150,441	127,541	74,587
*Louisiana	44.2	1,150	2,600	775	124.0	147,962	119,358	75,079
*Texas	...	....	300	206	140.6	185,927	132,201	74,031
Oklahoma	...	29	....	50	109.4	8,547	7,810	§3,909
Totals South	72.5	45,546	62,823	56,985	98.6	5,185,694	5,258,236	4,133,884
Indiana	90.5	47,563	52,444	48,167	121.2	234,369	193,407	162,135
Grand totals	80.8	93,109	115,267	105,152	99.4	5,420,063	5,451,643	4,296,019

* Cottonseed meal sold as fertilizer included. † Includes 100 tons of cottonseed meal sold as fertilizer in Florida for August and 1,100 tons for the nine months. ‡ Excludes 1,250 tons of cottonseed meal sold for August and 12,150 tons for the nine months, but no separation is available of the amount of meal used as fertilizer from that used as feed. § Data for December, 1928, not included.

Price Changes

Prices were changed last week as follows:—

Advanced	Reduced
Nitrate of soda, Chilean, spot and shipment, 1c. per 100 lbs.	Blood, dried, domestic, Chicago, 15c. per unit
	Fish scrap, dried, ground, 10c. per unit
	unground, $5 per ton

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from four typical fertilizer materials on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
92.3	90.8	90.8	97.2

Price changes made Saturday up to noon and other last-minute market developments are reported on page 2.

Barrett Standard
AMMONIA LIQUOR
SULPHATE of AMMONIA
ARCADIAN* SULPHATE of AMMONIA
*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
The Barrett Company 40 Rector Street, New York, N. Y.

MACHINERY FOR PAINT, OIL, DRUG, CHEMICAL, SPICE, FERTILIZING, ETC., PLANTS
Mills, Mixers, Crushers, Grinders, Chasers, Pulverizers, Sifters, Millstones, Etc.
P. F. CAMPBELL 55 Laurel Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Davison Chemical Compa ny
Established 1828
SULPHURIC ACID
50° 60° 66°
ACID PHOSPHATE
SUPERPHOSPHATE
DOUBLE SUPERPHOSPHATE
Main Office—Garrett Building
BALTIMORE MARYLAND

Chilean Nitrate of Soda
EDUCATIONAL BUREAU
57 William Street,
New York, N. Y.

SULPHUR
100% PURE
Roll Brimstone
Refined Flour
Sublimed Flowers of
99½% PURE
Commercial Flour
Superfine Commercial Flour
SULPHURIC ACID
SOUTHERN ACID & SULPHUR COMPANY, Inc.
RIALTO BUILDING ST. LOUIS

SYNTHETIC NITROGEN
NORWEGIAN NITRATE OF SODA
Ammonium Carbonate
Ammonium Bicarbonate
Calcium Nitrate
Nitrate of Ammonia
Nitrate of Potash
Nitrite of Soda
Sal Ammoniac
Urea
KUTTROFF, PICKHARDT & CO., Inc.
1150 BROADWAY
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Acid fish was without change in either price or position.

Hoofmeal.—Quiet was again the outstanding characteristic last week. Fertilizer mixers were still unwilling to enter the market for supplies and the sellers gave them little encouragement. Prices continued at $3.50 per unit-ton at Chicago and $3.65 per unit-ton for imported material to arrive.

Nitrogenous Material.—Occupied a quiet position throughout the week. Interest in forward position was manifested in some directions but little material business developed. Prices for prompt and future shipment were named at an equal basis of $3.50 per unit-ton with the latter covered by an upward range to $3.65 per unit-ton.

Tankage.—In the absence of any changes in price, a continued decline of interest from the stock and poultry feeding trade, furnished the week's feature. Sellers remained firm in their attitudes and refused to yield to bids below $4.30 and 10c. per unit-ton for unground and $4.50 and 10c. per unit-ton for the ground variety in New York. Importers also held to their previous quotations. Fertilizer tankage was quiet in Chicago at $3.50 and 10c. per unit-ton.

Potashes

Last week's bookings were of good size and brought sales for the month thus far up to the good volume witnessed during the preceding month. Shipments were being made from abroad with the usual regularity, and an ample supply of stocks of all salts was held in warehouse for urgent needs. The price schedule was maintained with ease. Discounts allowed by the local agency of the French and German syndicates were as follows:—On orders placed with specifications prior to October 1, 4 percent; 3 percent prior to November 1, and 2 percent prior to December 1.

Phosphates

The week's business in materials comprising this division of the market shared a similar character with the ammoniate group. Mixers of base materials were unwilling to enter the market for supplies until the ultimate consuming industry indicated their intent to buy. Inquiries for future delivery were usually met with firm prices for the general lines, and another week passed without any visible change in market quotations.

Superphosphate.—While the Baltimore producers continued to report a satisfactory amount of business on hand for early spring delivery, there was practically no business heard of in the local marketing area. Quotations were unchanged at $9.50 per ton for regular run material and $10 per ton for guaranteed stocks, but the absence of trading left the position of the market untested and the local sellers were unable to state whether or not prices were being maintained.

Bone Materials.—Some factors reported a slightly better inquiry for forward position, but the general condition of the market was one of quiet. The flurry of activity witnessed the previous week in the Chicago market did not hold over last week, and the East remained quiet. Surface prices were free from revision last week.

Phosphate Rock.—Producers reported only a slight degree of activity, of which the major portion was preparatory to the make-up of mixed goods for spring use. There was very little actual buying. Prices were maintained in their former position and production at the Florida and Tennessee mining bases was progressing at its usual pace.

Sulphur and Pyrites

The week produced little in the way of important developments and the general good movement of sulphur supplies against contracts remained as the feature. Unchecked activity in the chemical process industries gave a good measure of support to the sellers' asking prices and there was no change last week. Pyrites prices were steady at 13c. to 13¾c. per unit and showed no effect from the recent entry of new selling factors in the market. Trading was none too brisk.

Chicago Fertilizer Market

CHICAGO, Sept. 12, 1929.

The market reflected more determined views of buyers to hold out for better bargains. Price recessions were not of the major variety in volume involved or in extent of price, but the ruling prices here and there were slightly reduced. There also was a tendency to reduce the extent of the price spread on several commodities in the blood and tankage divisions. There was little change in bone materials, except that cattle jaws and related products were quoted a shade stronger by most sellers. Volume on all leading products was rather moderate. Sellers were in fair control of the market for the most part.

Ruling prices were:—

BLOOD (per unit of ammonia)—High grade, ground and unground, $4.85 to $5; suitable for feeding, 11 to 12 percent, extra good, $5.15 to $5.25; plain to good, $4.85 to $5.

TANKAGE (per unit of ammonia)—High grade, ground, $3.60 to $3.75; unground, $3.10 to $3.25; hoof meal, $3.50; unground bone tankage, per ton, $25 to $27; liquid stick, $4 to $4.25.

BONE MATERIALS (per ton)—Ground steamed bone, $28.50 to $30; unground, steamed bone, $26.50 to $27; raw bone meal, $35 to $45; cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles, $46 to $47; grinding hoofs, pigs' toes and waste horn materials, $46 to $48; rejected manufacturing bones, $45 to $50; junk and hotel kitchen bones, $30 to $31; pork cracklings, soft pressed, $75 to $77.50; beef cracklings, soft pressed, $50 to $55; hard pressed cracklings, per unit of protein, $1.15.

Atlanta Fertilizer Market

ATLANTA, Sept. 12, 1929.

Trading in the Southern market is reported progressing satisfactorily with prices holding steady. Most trading now is for deliveries after January 1. Light spot trading in superphosphate for small grain fertilizing centers largely in the upper cotton belt.

Domestic synthetic nitrate of soda is out of the Southern market for the time. Sulphate of ammonia is practically through the spot market period of summer and early fall, contracts now being made for deliveries in the coming year. Chilean nitrate of soda is reported well up to usual sales for this period of the year. Synthetic ammoniates from abroad are reported active near coast and river points. Considerable tonnage of nitrogen and lime combinations is reported developing in Mississippi delta regions.

Organic ammoniates are still backward. Dry fish scrap has shown more than usual activity in the South as a result of large catches off Florida and comparatively low prices. Cottonseed meal has advanced and is not in such favorable position as a fertilizer material.

Greater interest is being shown in South American tankage, also in foreign nitrogenous.

The quotations of this market are as follows:—

SUPERPHOSPHATE—$11.86 per ton, 16 per cent grade, Atlanta.

NITRATE OF SODA—Spot, $2.10 to $2.12½ per hundred, ports; $2.18 after February 1.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA—Spot, $44 per ton; after January 1, $45 to $46, Southeastern points.

CALCIUM NITRATE—$46.40 per ton, Southern ports.

AMMONIUM SULPHATE-NITRATE—$53.10 per ton, Southern ports.

NITROGENOUS—$3.50 to $3.60 per unit ammonia, at ports.

COTTONSEED MEAL—$34 per ton, 7 percent meal, points.

TANKAGE—South American, $4.50, per unit ammonia and 10c. BPL, Southern ports.

BLOOD — South American, $4.50, per unit ammonia, ports.

FISH — Dried scrap, $4.25 and 10c., Fernandina, Florida. Acid scrap, $3.75 and 10c., at ports.

POTASH — At importers' schedule of prices.

Baltimore Fertilizer Market

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12, 1929.

The prevailing state of affairs here has taken on a more promising appearance, although the inquiry for crude stocks has so far developed no striking activity. The time is close at hand when the demand for mixtures should assert itself, but as in most other years, there is talk of the season being short and of a great deal of work being crowded into the last few weeks, which will put the shippers in the position of having to exert all of their energies and utilize all of the facilities to get out the supplies demanded. Because of the prevailing quiet the market is in a measure nominal and price levels show very slight changes or none at all. Sellers refrain from forcing stocks upon a reluctant market, but they also manage to inject a marked measure of firmness, with the list in the main well sustained. The current quotations are about as follows:—

FISH SCRAP. — Owing to several storms the work of the menhaden fishing fleet has been interfered with, and the catch for the last week was smaller than for the previous six or seven days. This, however, did not stiffen quotations on fish scrap. On the contrary, transactions were concluded on the basis of $3.65 and 10 per unit at factory, a drop of 10 cents.

TANKAGE.—The developments of the week did not take the form of any material modification in conditions, with the figures mentioned still from $4.50 and 10 to $4.75 and 10 for high grade ground stocks.

BLOOD.—Holders adhere firmly to the prices that have prevailed, and continue to ask $4.75 to $4.80 per unit for high grade ground supplies, c.a.f. basis Baltimore.

SUPERPHOSPHATE.—Producers of this material report the nominal quotations at $9.60 per ton for run of pile and $10 for 16 percent milled and screened stocks.

NITRATE OF SODA.—A fair business is being reported in this material for the time of the year, with the market steady at $2.07 per 100 pounds.

NITROGENOUS MATERIAL. — Owing to the general conditions in the fertilizer trade, the call for this product does not exceed modest proportions, though the range of values remains firm at $3.75 per unit.

GARBAGE TANKAGE. — The market for this material is without real features, the inquiry being hesitant, and with the quotations remaining around $3.75, 10 and 70 per unit.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—Nothing has happened to occasion any decided modification of the business in this material. Producers continue to ask around $44 per ton and the movement is made up largely of deliveries by sellers on orders placed covering a period of time.

POTASH.—While it cannot be said that the demand for this product is characterized by urgency, the inquiry shows interest to run about as high as it does at this time of the year, with the quotations unchanged.

BONE.—A good undertone characterizes the market for this ammoniate, with the demand by no means remarkable, but with the offerings also held within proportions that might be said to establish a good balance. The range of prices remains at $26 to $32 per ton for 3 and 50 ground steamed and from $33 to $39 for 4½ and 50 ground raw supplies.

Australian Fertilizer Consolidation Extended

A further development in connection with the merging of the interests of the principal fertilizer manufacturing companies in Australia is the completion of negotiations whereby the Electrolytic Zinc Company of Australasia, Ltd., acquires a one-fourth interest in Australian Fertilizers Proprietary, Ltd. The Electrolytic Zinc Company, in addition to its works at Port Kembla, New South Wales, has a substantial interest in A. C. F. and Shirley's Fertilizers, Ltd., Queensland. The remaining shares in Australian Fertilizers Proprietary, Ltd., are held equally by Mount Lyell Mining & Railway Co., Ltd., Cuming, Smith & Co., Proprietary, Ltd., and Imperial Chemical Industries of Australia and New Zealand, Ltd.

Epsom Salt Freights Cut

The New York Public Service Commission has approved for the New York Central Railroad new reduced freight rates of 25 cents per hundredweight from the class rates on crude epsom salt, carload, minimum weight 40,000 pounds, from New York and Brooklyn stations to various Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh stations.

New reduced rates of 25 cents per hundredweight have also been approved on crude epsom salt in bulk, in bags, or barrels, or in bulk in cars, carload, minimum weight 40,000 pounds, from New York and Brooklyn stations to local stations.

These changes are effective October 1.

Ammonia Companies Merge

The National Ammonia Company, subsidiary of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., has acquired the Pacific Ammonia & Chemical Company, and the merged business will be conducted under the name of National Ammonia Company, Inc.

The Pacific Ammonia & Chemical Company is the largest manufacturer of anhydrous ammonia on the West coast.

Dr. Henry M. Payne, consulting engineer of the American Mining Congress, will give an address on "Kentucky and Her Minerals," in Louisville, October 10.

The Chemists' Club, this city, has issued a new year book covering the period from April 1, 1926, to March 31, 1929. It includes a membership list revised to June 1, this year, and the amendments to the by-laws adopted May 1.

Methanol and Acetate of Lime Data for July

July production of crude methanol, based on reports by the entire industry to the Department of Commerce, was 624,633 gallons, compared with 665,557 gallons in June and 544,693 gallons in July, 1928.

The following table gives the production, shipments and stocks of acetate of lime, crude methanol and refined methanol, and the consumption and stocks of wood for each of the past fourteen months; also the capacity of the industry subdivided into the capacity using cordwood, that using millwood, and that shut down. Data for Canada are given separately:—

United States

	Acetate of lime, pounds			Methanol, gallons: Crude			Methanol, gallons: Refined			Wood, cords		Capacity, cords per day			
				Stocks end of month.									Total operating		
1928.	Production.	Shipments.	Stocks end of month.	Production.	At crude plants.	At refineries and in transit.	Production.	Shipments or consumption.	Stocks, end of month.	Consumption.	Stocks, end of month.	Total in industry.	Using cordwood.	Using millwood.	Shut down.
January	12,519,188	11,342,849	17,596,333	629,551	344,798	1,126,152	496,073	482,666	455,316	68,559	560,568	3,293	2,627	447	249
February	11,717,836	9,081,031	20,227,559	642,855	363,325	1,132,377	390,099	407,351	467,723	64,080	543,555	3,323	2,618	444	261
March	13,022,129	11,232,836	22,102,794	707,460	333,496	1,079,047	442,023	469,308	412,597	72,303	554,161	3,323	2,550	512	261
April	11,693,048	13,151,815	20,516,127	657,253	323,183	1,120,970	468,446	412,597	430,298	63,973	515,250	3,275	2,543	469	263
May	10,986,859	15,386,253	16,204,609	609,604	299,062	909,620	557,780	492,081	505,299	59,744	489,388	3,266	2,424	543	299
June	9,390,121	10,223,085	15,127,692	528,029	295,455	558,483	603,247	596,502	541,083	58,959	505,329	3,486	2,279	510	697
July	9,569,815	13,531,639	11,411,300	544,693	327,028	277,077	541,113	667,549	444,496	56,187	507,227	3,470	2,126	537	807
Totals, 7 months	78,808,996	83,949,508	.....	4,389,445	.....	.....	3,498,781	3,528,054	.....	443,805	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1929.															
January	11,686,986	11,266,259	1,542,580	684,766	227,458	145,093	494,501	506,624	503,054	71,490	498,301	3,336	2,414	550	372
February	11,266,054	10,947,487	1,764,502	676,672	218,563	153,423	449,800	466,621	550,702	68,367	483,721	3,336	2,346	576	414
March	12,081,831	*11,881,970	1,930,099	714,266	272,393	147,531	494,435	518,906	681,815	73,073	456,075	3,336	2,424	508	404
April	11,795,792	11,985,839	*1,600,666	732,204	185,123	*172,755	502,010	568,118	695,180	73,084	487,881	3,336	2,275	598	463
May	12,446,201	12,334,619	1,827,923	730,785	228,965	262,082	423,244	472,360	716,762	76,382	524,567	3,336	2,438	481	417
June	*11,718,354	*11,547,775	*1,723,920	*665,557	*226,207	277,376	423,811	449,245	759,740	*70,729	*529,820	3,326	2,300	525	441
July	10,533,566	10,916,861	1,205,513	624,633	234,520	475,698	259,118	365,438	712,752	67,165	519,857	3,276	2,294	434	548
Totals, 7 months	6,163,537	5,914,282	.....	4,828,883	.....	.....	3,046,919	3,347,312	.....	500,290	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Canada

1928.															
January	1,100,344	830,643	2,839,640	47,234	39,249	56,104	38,700	17,775	29,198	5,858	74,440	388	260	...	128
February	1,090,707	507,160	3,459,197	45,650	46,158	55,298	44,850	35,986	33,044	5,640	74,734	388	272	...	116
March	1,152,373	487,601	4,062,476	47,377	55,776	47,268	48,400	11,505	48,413	5,793	75,117	388	272	...	116
April	944,248	1,635,771	3,083,610	35,768	32,173	55,934	46,000	39,856	47,311	4,664	74,749	368	224	...	144
May	704,352	683,688	3,095,060	28,505	33,357	57,270	30,400	14,528	55,359	3,530	74,319	392	272	...	120
June	719,705	887,023	2,848,386	27,741	34,950	73,955	6,200	11,462	45,733	3,498	73,900	368	162	...	216
July	442,808	882,396	2,332,841	14,885	38,485	66,518	10,800	12,672	39,210	1,938	73,699	368	104	...	264
Totals, 7 months	6,163,337	5,914,282	.....	247,169	.....	.....	225,350	143,784	.....	30,921	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1929.															
January	1,263,224	1,214,187	174,957	52,925	28,103	48,495	59,800	47,629	35,574	6,630	72,933	368	272	...	96
February	1,089,570	1,074,465	189,481	46,067	35,693	47,832	47,700	33,623	38,393	5,824	74,100	368	272	...	96
March	1,149,932	1,164,759	172,254	51,303	30,003	50,023	47,500	43,885	36,149	6,289	73,976	368	272	...	96
April	1,071,834	1,066,375	96,443	42,183	16,597	66,218	35,300	14,576	48,226	5,244	73,496	368	224	...	144
May	751,096	723,421	109,120	32,614	14,322	65,965	49,700	45,274	43,474	3,871	73,095	368	152	...	216
June	733,410	667,872	119,396	28,441	13,983	66,870	36,900	11,650	51,787	3,579	73,100	368	152	...	216
July	773,600	760,591	135,529	29,538	20,863	78,120	10,400	21,403	31,185	3,587	73,100	368	152	...	216
Totals, 7 months	6,792,666	6,671,670	.....	283,071	.....	.....	287,300	218,040	.....	39,944	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Revised.

Coaltar Products

Shipments of Basic Crudes Show Substantial Gains —Revival in Demand for Colors as Textile Mills Resume

Producers of the principal basic crudes were able last week to point to a substantial increase in the volume of shipments to industrial users, and there was every indication that total September shipments would bulk considerably larger than those for August. That every division of the coaltar products market will quicken its pace in consequence was an expression heard in some quarters. Industrial activities the country over were along broader lines with the beginning of the fall season. This found a particular reflection in the market for coaltar colors, where exceptional activity was the rule in not a few productions.

Producers were adhering closely to their previous price levels in the case of a majority of coaltar acids and intermediates. Shipments of many of these were showing some gains in comparison with the weekly totals which had been seen during the summer months. It was of interest to note that the call for benzene as well as toluene was much brisker than it had been. The same shortage which has ruled in phenol for months past continued, and doubt was expressed that the position would be much freer between now and the first of the year. Some substantial arrivals of crude naphthalene as well as cresylic acid from the United Kingdom and Germany attracted attention.

Current prices on coaltar products are listed in the alphabetical arrangement of current market quotations beginning on page 5.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced	Reduced
None.	None.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical coaltar products on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
127.9	127.9	127.9	125.0

Price changes made Saturday up to noon and other last-minute market developments are reported on page 2.

Basic Products

Benzene (Benzol).—The steady increase in the absorption of benzene as a motor fuel accounted in large measure for the increased activity which was noted in this hydrocarbon at this season of the year. The export outlet for motor benzol has been an enormous one as some 21,666,720 gallons were shipped out of the country during the first seven months of this year as contrasted with 12,562,126 gallons in the corresponding period of a year ago. Germany, it develops, was the leading buyer of the fuel, as there is a constantly increasing demand there for it as an added fuel component for gas engines, both automotive and stationary. Prices for benzene to industrial users have ruled steady over a lengthy period. Production has been along liberal lines, as witness the unabated activity of iron and steel mills over the country for the year to date. At last accounts steel producers were benefiting from a revival of demand from railroads and from automobile manufacturers. Operations of both the steel corporation and independents continued well above the rate of a year ago, as the United Steel Corporation was operating at 91 percent of capacity or 14 percent above the same week a year ago, while independents were at 82 percent of capacity, compared with 78 percent for the same week a year ago. While steel mills had opened their books for fourth quarter requirements at unchanged prices, there was no urge on the part of the consumers of steel to place orders for their requirements.

Creosote Oil.—It was a quiet market so far as new business was concerned. All three grades could be secured at the previous price levels. The oil was quoted at 4¼d. to 4½d. f.o.b. in the British markets and up to 6½d. per gallon for small quantities.

Cresylic Acid. — Upwards of 265,000 pounds found their way here from the British and German markets. This had no price influence. "There are signs that the price of the pale 95 to 97 percent quality is firming up," said a London advice. "The material has been standing at a very low price for some time, and an increase of a few pence per gallon would not be unexpected. The present figure is about 2s. 1d. to 2s. 4d. per gallon, naked at works. The dark 95 percent quality is obtainable at about 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. per gallon, naked at works. Refined cresylic acid is in short supply, and the price is very firm at from 2s. 8d. to 2s. 11d. per gallon, naked, f. o. b. makers' works.

Naphthalene. — Close to 1,000,000 pounds of the crude product found their way here recently from Germany and Holland. Both the foreign and domestic crudes were substantially unchanged. The season for the refined product had about run its course and the disposition was to await announcement of prices for the new season.

Phenol. — Although the producers were shipping every available pound there seemed scant likelihood of any change in the stringent conditions which have obtained for so long. The small quantities which were available on spot continued to command premiums. The shortage of the 39 to 40 degrees C. ice crystals continued in the British markets, where prices held at 6¾d. to 7¼d. per pound, according to quantity in 300 pound drums.

Solvent Naphtha.—Producers indicated that September shipments would be quite full. They had made no change in their posted prices over a long period and none was expected.

Tar Acid Oil.—Demand was along fair lines last week. There was no sign of any change in marketing conditions, however.

Toluene (Toluol). — Producers had sold their September output ahead and the outlook was improved to this extent. Consumers have been cutting down on the usage of petroleum substitutes in lacquer production, which has increased the demand for toluene. Commercial grades were quoted in the British markets at 1s. 9d. and pure grades at 1s. 11d. per gallon at the works.

Xylene (Xylol).—Demand was reported as being a little livelier last week. There was no actual change in the marketing condition, however.

Chicago Coaltar Bases

CHICAGO, Sept. 13, 1929.

While demand for some of these products probably is not so intense as it was a few weeks ago, the call remains fairly brisk, and the price structure is practically unchanged. For most of the products the supply is still not meeting the demand. Motor fuel demand for benzene does not seem quite so urgent. Ruling prices per gallon were:—Benzene, 90 percent, 23c.; toluene, 40c. to 45c.; xylene, 33c. to 38c.; solvent naphtha, 30c. to 35c.

Intermediates

Anilin Oil.—Since a number of dye plants were increasing their operations to take care of increased requirements of the textile industry the demand for this intermediate has naturally shown an increase. British markets were unchanged.

Benzaldehyde.—The position continued quite firm as a rule. Shipments were reported to be going through in about normal volume.

Benzyl Chloride.—The market remained in a steady position. Sales were reaching satisfactory totals.

Betanaphthol.—Business was not better than fair and it could not be ascertained that any worthwhile price change had taken place.

Dimethylanilin. — Prices had been shaded fractionally, but no actual change from the previous basis was noted last week.

G. Salt.—The dye manufacturers were taking about normal quantities of this intermediate in their productions. No price change was recorded.

Metanitroanilin.—There was an absence of new price developments in this intermediate. Shipments were continuing fair.

Nitrobenzene.—Producers were able to point to a well sustained interest on the part of the dye manufacturers who were taking somewhat larger shipments.

Orthonitrophenol.—Scarcity of the raw material had not influenced this intermediate, as it is not directly produced from phenol.

Paraaminophenol.—While an undertone of firmness continued to characterize this intermediate, the producers had made no further price change.

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Paranitroanilin.—There seemed to be slight prospect for any early change in marketing conditions in this intermediate. Prices have held for a period of ten months and it is likely they will rule steady until the end of the year.

Paratoluidin.—Change from the previous price basis was lacking last week. Conditions on the whole were steady.

Resorcinol.—Use of this product in phthalein and azo dyes accounted for some substantial shipments of the intermediate.

Tetralin.—Steady conditions ruled in this product.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic.—A broadening in the demand for this acid was one of the interesting developments last week.

Benzoic.—A condition of steadiness continued to rule in this acid last week. Producers reported they were making good-sized shipments.

Broenner's.—This product remained quite steady under a fair volume of sales.

Cleve's.—Change from the previous price basis was lacking last week.

Gamma.—Shipments to the dye manufacturers were said to be rather full. Prices remained steady as a rule.

Monosulphonic.—Trade was in fair volume. There was no change in the ruling steadiness of values.

Neville and Winther's. — A fair amount of business was accomplished. The ruling tone of the market was steady.

Picramic.—The producers were adhering to former price levels for this acid. Shipments were being made in about normal volume.

Salicylic.—The dye manufacturers were able to secure technical grades at an occasional concession.

Coaltar Colors

Although the summer of 1929 stood out as one of exceptional activity in most branches of business, including dyes, the Fall season had opened favorably in that there were already evidences of increased production from not a few directions. It was predicted that September shipments would show quite a substantial increase over those for August, as there has been quite a general revival of activity in textile mills in New England and in the South. So far as the price tendency of the principal dyes was concerned, the market was not entirely free from price cutting tactics, although in the case of standard productions listed under the color index it could not be ascertained that producers were departing much from fixed schedules. That dye production will show a steady increase during the remaining months of the year was an opinion vouchsafed in some directions, as it was known that shipments of the principal crudes were scheduled to show a substantial increase during September and the remaining months of the year.

Manganese Producers Want Tariff on Ore

(Continued from page 21)

ganese industry was stressed in the reports on the state of the industry which were made by representatives of the States in which deposits of manganese ore exist. John H. Cole, president of the Domestic Manganese & Development Company, Butte, Mont., declared that it was not necessary for the steel companies to go to Russia for manganese; because, with a fair price and protection, the domestic producers could meet all needs. The situation presented by the proposal to admit foreign ore free was a most serious one, he said, and must be changed if operations are to be continued beyond existing contracts.

Dr. J. S. Grasty, consulting geologist and engineer, reporting on conditions in Virginia, said that the unfavorable attitude of steel companies toward domestic manganese ore and the uncertainty of the tariff situation had seriously retarded the development of the known manganese deposits in that State. There are 232 such deposits, he said, and prospects which bring the total to 300 or more. He mentioned five, particularly, that are being worked, and presented data to show that the manganese resources of the country are far from negligible. In conclusion he averred that it was fair to suppose that, "under adequate tariff protection, Virginia alone might be able to supply the wants of the steel companies and other consumers of manganese ore for a quarter of a century or more."

Speaking at the banquet, Monday evening, Senator Charles W. Waterman of Colorado expressed strong opposition to the duty-free admission of foreign manganese ore. He favored an increased duty on all ores containing 10 percent or more of manganese. Domestic producers, he said, are unquestionably entitled to protection.

A number of senators were guests at the banquet. Senator Henry F. Ashurst of Arizona was toastmaster. The principal address was given by William B. Daly, manager of the mines of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company.

Mr. Daly, who spoke on "The Manganese Industry," gave a deal of attention to the tariff. He refuted with figures the argument that there is no high-grade and very little low-grade manganese ore in the United States, showing on a map prepared by the Bureau of Mines the recognition of 216

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deposits in thirty-four States. The total resources, he said, amounted to 150,000,000 to 200,000,000 tons. He answered the statement that no practicable method of beneficiating low-grade ores is known by pointing to a process developed by the General Manganese Corporation, by which 70 percent ore can be obtained. His own company regularly obtains 40 percent ore. These processes, he declared, are simple and inexpensive.

In conclusion, Mr. Daly said:

The manganese business is an infant industry, and it is entitled to the same protection which has been granted in the past to other infant industries that have since grown to tremendous proportions and affluence. If the relief asked for is denied, the manganese business must necessarily cease to exist in this country; if the relief is granted the manganese business will grow and develop into one of the country's important industries.

Manganese in Agriculture

The use of manganese in agriculture was discussed by Dr. Oswald Schreiner, chief of the division of soil fertility, Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, Department of Agriculture, who reviewed recent experiments on soils deficient in manganese in connection with the growing of tomatoes and other truck crops in southern Florida. These demonstrations, based on research work by scientists of the Department of Agriculture, and conducted over a period of years, tended to show that manganese was essential to plant growth; for without it plants showed abnormal symptoms, analogous to disease conditions.

Similar results were obtained in other sections of the country, and Dr. Schreiner considered it important to extend this experimental work to soil regions where crop difficulties are experienced. He declared that small quantities of other of the rarer elements are of tremendous importance in crop production and that in the modern use of fertilizers, especially in connection with the newly introduced pure chemical fertilizer salts, this fact must be taken into consideration.

Dr. Schreiner read a letter to the association from the Secretary of Agriculture, Arthur M. Hyde, in which the evident importance of manganese in soil improvement was pointed out. Mr. Hyde expressed appreciation of the cooperation of the producers of manganese in the experimental work and said that the research might ultimately lead to the utilization of much of the waste material of the manganese industry.

Morning and afternoon sessions on Tuesday were devoted entirely to round table discussions of recent technical developments in the beneficiation of manganese ores. Wilson Bradley, president of the Bradley-Fitch Company, explained the Bradley process of leaching. F. D. DeVaney and J. Bruce Clemmer of the Bureau of Mines presented papers on the flotation of carbonate and other manganese ores. Adrian Nagelvoart, of the Delaware Chemical Engineering Company, demonstrated a new method of heavy liquid separation. Prof. A. T. Sweet, of the Michigan College of Mines, led a general discussion in review of new processes recently come into prominence.

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Dyestuffs—Tanstuffs

Sumac, Valonia and Other Natural Products Point Higher—Strong Outlook in Corn Products —Bichromates Hold Steady

The expected expansion in the demand for dyestuffs, tanstuffs, and allied products following the holidays failed to materialize, but there was enough business moving generally to give the market an appearance of steadiness. More business has been done in Sicilian sumac than in some weeks past and the market was quite firm at a minimum of $75 per ton, as there has recently been a series of advances in the primary markets. European tanners were evidently more active in some of the foreign raw materials than was the case with domestic tanners. They have been good buyers of valonia, myrobalans, and other items. The domestic producers of osage orange have enjoyed a liberal sales volume as the product has been in quite general demand for coloring purposes. Shoe manufacturers over the country have maintained full production schedules for some time past, and the outlook last week was that tanners would soon have to reenter the market to replace the stocks of extracts which had been used up.

An outstanding feature in sizings was the strong outlook in all products derived from corn. The latter staple has been established at well above the $1 per bushel mark as a result of the fact that the September 1 condition of the crop was only 67.9 per-

Current prices on dyestuffs and tanstuffs are listed in the alphabetical arrangement of current market quotations beginning on page. 5.

cent of normal, contrasting with 78.8 percent a month ago, and 78.4 percent on September 1, a year ago. Higher prices were, therefore, held to be likely both in the case of starches and dextrins. Demand for bichromates was along seasonal lines and as numerous industries consuming these were resuming normal Fall operations, a broadening inquiry was predicted. Natural dyestuffs met the usual amount of routine buying and prices were unchanged.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced	Reduced
None.	Divi-Divi, 50c. per ton.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from nineteen typical dyestuffs and tanstuffs on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
149.1	149.1	149.1	157.8

Price changes made Saturday up to noon and other last-minute market developments are reported on page 2.

Chemicals

Alumina Chloride.—The textile trade and other manufacturing consumers were taking larger and more substantial shipments of this chemical. Producers were adhering strongly to their former contract quotations.

Antimony Salt.—Slight fluctuations in the metal had not influenced this chemical. The demand for it from the textile industry where it was being utilized as a mordant was on the increase.

Potash Bichromate.—Quite a number of the big consuming industries were beginning to get into the stride of Fall manufacturing operations and textile dry color, printing ink varnish, dye, glass making, and other lines were soon expected to become active consumers. Prices for 1930 had not been announced as yet.

Soda Bichromate.—Shipments both for the account of domestic and foreign users were said to be keeping up in satisfactory volume. Producers were booking a satisfactory volume of new business for this season of the year at the prices which have held steady for some months past. An increasing domestic consumption was looked for in the tanning, dyeing and textile industries with the advent of a resumption of normal Fall manufacturing operations. Prices for 1930 had not been announced as yet.

Turkey Red Oil.—Consumers have been disposed to limit their purchases to small or moderate sized quantities for some time past and the outlook for any early change in their methods was not promising.

Dyestuffs

Annatto.—Steady conditions continued to rule in this natural dye product. Stocks on hand in Jamaica from the previous crop had been drawn down, and the undertone of the market was consequently quite firm.

Archil.—A condition of steadiness continued to rule in this product. Sales were generally in fair volume.

Brazilwood.—Stability of South American currencies led to an uninterrupted contract movement in this natural dye. Shipments of solid and liquid hypernic extract were going forward to the dye trade in better volume.

Cochineal.—Fair arrivals were noted from the United Kingdom and from the Canary Islands.

Fustic.—The tone of this product had strengthened appreciably. A rather urgent call was being experienced for it from a miscellaneous run of consumers.

Indigo.—Operations of so many important branches of the textile industry on staple productions for Fall and Winter wear resulted in an increased call for this product.

Logwood.—The call for logwood dyes continued to reach fair sized totals. Both the solid and the liquid extracts were meeting a satisfactory contract movement.

Osage Orange.—The product was entering consumption in an active manner. The strength of fustic was one of the determining factors marking for firmness in the item.

Quercitron.—The call for this extract was along rather routine lines. Producers said, however, that shipments were about up to normal for this season of the year.

Sizing Materials

Albumen.—With confectionery and dye manufacturers gradually getting back into the Fall stride of manufacturing operations demand showed a fair improvement last week. Prices were not quotably changed, despite some moderate receipts from Germany.

Dextrin. — Strength of the starch products has been quite marked of late. Producers had been considering an advance for some time and one may materialize now that the corn market has been definitely established at higher levels. The exceptionally heavy toll which the heat and the drought took of the corn crop was attested in the September 1 estimate of the corn crop by the Department of Agriculture, which placed the total at but 2,455,997,000 bushels or 67.9 percent of normal as against 2,740,514,000, or 78.8 per cent of normal last month, and 2,836,000,000 bushels or 78.4 percent of normal on September 1, 1928.

Egg Yolk.—There were fair arrivals of the yolk from Holland and the spray from China. A recent revival in the volume of inquiry has been noted with a degree of interest. Uncertainty as to the extent of Fall manufacturing operations in the primary market has strengthened the position to some extent.

Starches.—Rains had fallen over the entire corn belt but they were too late to be of any benefit to the crop which had experienced an aggregate reduction of close to 245,000,000 bushels as compared with the estimates of a month ago. The September 1 condition was in fact but 67.9 percent of normal, calling for 2,455,997,000 bushels. This had a strengthening influence on the finished product, with rumors heard of a probable advance.

Tapioca Flour. — Moderate arrivals from Java were a feature of some interest.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut. — A sustained large consumption of this extract was a feature of the marketing situation last week, according to producers. A general condition of firmness ruled in the 25 percent clarified as well as in the powdered grades, although producers had not in the slightest degree modified their views of prices.

Cutch.—An enlarged contract movement both in the Borneo and Philippine Islands extract was one feature of the marketing situation. The natural grades were being quite steadily maintained on the basis of quotations.

Divi-Divi.—While a potentially good consumption was in the offing, it had not showed up as yet. Meanwhile,

(Continued on page 72)

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Drugs—Fine Chemicals

Antipyrine Strong and Advancing—Menthol Lower Here and in Japan—Good Demand for Many Seasonable Items

Strength in the market for antipyrine at higher prices, and some unsettlement in menthol and quicksilver at slight concessions in values from those in the previous week were developments of importance in the market for drugs and fine chemicals. Alcohol retained a strong position with demand and deliveries showing some improvement. Methanol was unsettled, prices being hard to determine owing to a disposition to quote one thing and sell at another under competition. Seasonable demand was noted for a special group of merchandise. Prices were firm to hard with not a great deal of tendency toward competitive shading of values as a whole.

The scarcity of antipyrine was a feature that gave color and activity to the market last week. Replacements stand at a high level abroad and the highly conservative stock on the spot seemed to be acquiring a stronger and higher price position. The natural strength of the market has been stimulated by a short position of some sellers and a natural as well as seasonable gain in demand generally.

Menthol on spot was in poor demand even at lower prices. The reductions in shipment quotations have had a marked effect here; demand for spot goods have tapered off considerably. Also, the fact that large consumers have covered requirements liberally on the declining market, seeking to obtain a low, average cost, has tended to reduce the call for shipment parcels at this time.

Quicksilver came in for a slacker demand but the concession in prices that developed was conservative and was hardly indicative of basic unsettlement. Mercurials remained firm.

Alcohol was strong. High production costs and a probable increase in the consumption of the article during the busy winter season have combined to eliminate price competition and to emphasize the natural strength of the market. Methanol, on the contrary, was subject to keen competition between makers of synthetic. This has reacted on the sale and price position of natural methanol. Some believe that the sale of natural methanol will ultimately be confined to the alcohol denaturers.

Special demand came in for a group of articles having a seasonable position of advantage. Among such merchandise were ammonium chloride, camphor monobromated, caffeine citrate, codeine alkaloid and phosphate, creosote and creosote carbonate, quinine salts, and most salicylates, especially acetylsalicylic acid, salol, and sodium and strontium salicylate.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced	Reduced
Antipyrine, 10c. per lb.	Menthol, 10c. per lb. Quicksilver, 50c. per flask Silver bullion, N. Y., 1c. per oz. London, ⅜d. per oz.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from thirty-five typical drugs and fine chemicals on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
197.8	197.8	197.8	183.1

Price changes made Saturday up to noon and other last-minute market developments are reported on page 2.

Acetone.—New buying was conservative in size and yet was generally said to be normal for the current season of the year. The producers intimated that competition between the synthetic and natural article was quite keen at all times but that the general run of orders was being booked at openly quoted prices.

Acetone Oil.—Standard quality was firm in price even though demand was not expansive. Production was said to have been scaled to meet probable consumption requirements. Therefore, accumulation of an unsold surplus was quite unlikely.

Agar Agar.—Undertones were very firm in all quarters. While prices were placed generally in favor of buyers, there was marked absence of real weakness in most directions and in view of the probable reduction in the next crop in Japan, such basic firmness was not without reason.

Albumen.—Some gain in production has been noted but the improvement has done no more than improve deliveries. Prices remained firm as ever and entirely stable in the local market at least.

Alcohol.—Improved shipping instructions have come with the settling down of trade well within normal lines of demand and consumption. Prices have rarely been so firm as they are at present and there is every reason to expect that the highly satisfactory position of the market at this time will continue operative during the coming season when consumption mounts in ratio to the fall of temperature, almost. Production costs this year are high, relieving the market of its most usual element that at times produces weakness.

Aloin.—Inquiry was excellent. Business showed improvement over the volume in the summer vacation period. At the moment the situation is one entirely opposed to any probable move of prices toward lower levels; raw material costs remain far too high.

Amidopyrine.—Replacements costs were sturdily maintained in the foreign and domsetic markets. Demand was said to be moderate, yet more than ample to eliminate competition and any unsettlement of prices generally.

Ammonia Salicylate.—The position of this article was in line with that of all salicylates; it was one of firmness under a well maintained cost of production and a total absence of competitive shading of prices generally. Demand was said to be quite normal.

Amyl Acetate.—Inquiry was about even with the volume noted in recent weeks. Prices seemed to have become well stabilized by the support and organization given the market by the largest producer in this country.

Antipyrine.—A strong market prevailed following the slightly higher prices noted during the previous week. Sales at $2.15 to $2.50 per pound were common enough to establish those prices in a very firm position. Stocks were low and the cost of replacing the same was high enough to guarantee buyers against decline for some time to come.

Arecoline Hydrobromide.—Prices paid generally were those of the firsthands whose position has been improved by the reduction of stocks in the hands of resellers and the establishment of a generally stronger market.

Barbital.—An advance in price was reported last week, but was not confirmed. Offerings continued to come into the market at $3.65 to $2.75 per pound, prevailing according to quality.

Bay Rum.—Inquiries were numerous, larger, and resulted in a firmer market being established without a change in prices developing. For the most part the market was declared much improved over that in recent weeks.

Bismuth.—Demand was reported to have been less satisfactory during the past week. Orders were fewer and smaller. However, due to the well-maintained cost of raw material the market for salts as a whole was free from shading. Exceptions continued to be noted in the instance of subnitrate, but the resale margin below the makers' quotation was very small.

Brucine.—Lack of pressing and sustained demand kept this article easy in price position irrespective of the much higher prices being paid for basic raw material in the primary market at this time.

Cadmium Metal.—Production of metallic cadmium in the United States in 1928 amounted to 1,875,896 pounds, as reported by producers to the United States Bureau of Mines, Department of Commerce. This is an

Current prices on drugs and fine chemicals are listed in the alphabetical arrangement of current market quotations beginning on page 5.

The annual convention of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association will be held at French Lick Springs, Ind., September 30 to October 3.

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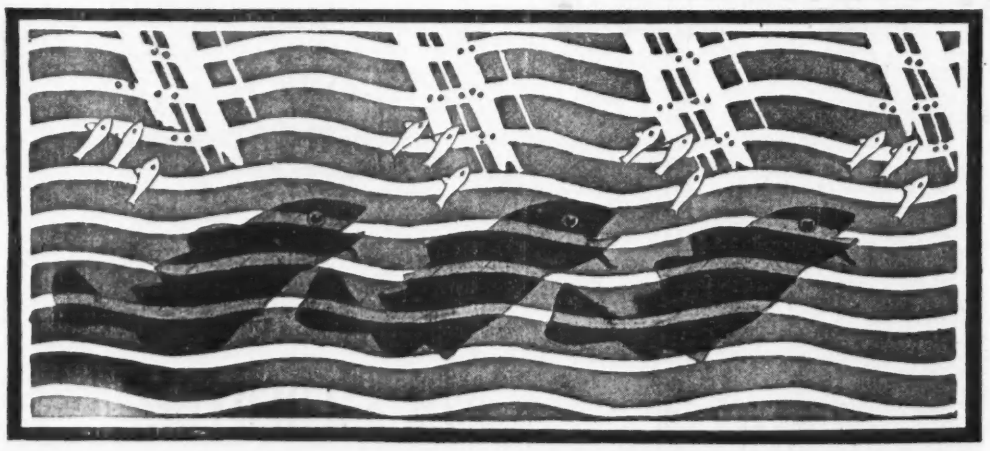

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increase of 75 percent in quantity over the production of 1,074,654 pounds in 1927. There were 233,101 pounds of cadmium imported into the United States during 1928, compared with 22,400 pounds, valued at $13,172 in 1927. No imports of this metal were recorded for 1926.

Camphor Monobromate.—Makers are advising buyers to examine stocks of this article and to assure themselves of an ample supply with the season of expanding consumption now close at hand. Prices were said to be very firm.

Cantharides.—Inquiries were less active in most quarters. The call was mainly for jobbing quantities. Stocks were ample to take care of any reasonable increase in the movement to consumers.

Castor Oil.—Prices seemed to have hardened considerably and some look for a firmer market with the approach of the winter months.

CHICAGO, September 11.—Castor oil was in a moderate demand. Ruling prices per pound were:—No. 1, drums, car lots, 13½c.; drums, less than car lots, 14c.; barrels, car lots, 13¾c.; barrels, less than car lots, 14¼c.; five-gallon tins, 15¼c.; one-gallon tins, 17¼c.; No. 3, drums, car lots, 13c.; drums, less than car lots, 13½c.; barrels, car lots, 13¼c.; barrels, less than car lots, 13¾c.

Carbinol.—Stability of prices for all varieties of this article was a feature. The production was said to have been gauged closely to the probable consuming requirements of the trade during the fall and early winter months.

Chloral Hydrate.—A firmer market was the rule in most directions. At least, no further cut in price seemed imminent and for the most part business went to the domestic producers because of the favorable quotations they named as compared with the present import cost of the foreign article.

Chloroform.—Buyers' requirements were promptly met by the producers whose facilities of production are not taxed on the basis of the present movement of product to buyer. Prices seemed to be generally firm in all quarters.

Citrates.—Business was very fair at prices reported to be mainly firm in most directions. The movement to buyers were seasonable active and in volume usually noted during the late summer period.

Cocaine.—Approach of the winter season when the movement to buyers usually shows improvement, followed by a gain until the peak of consumption is met during the cold months of the year, was said to have already been suggested by a moderate but important flow of new orders to the spot.

Cocoa Butter.—The market kept an easier undertone. Raw material has been cheaper of late and this has given rise to a tendency toward price shading on the part of makers of cocoa butter. Open quotations seemed to be nominal.

Codeine.—Manufacturers have urged buyers to consider winter requirements earlier than usual this year in view of the strong position of raw material and the not remote chance of a further advance in prices should the cost of production advance further.

Cod Liver Oil.—A firming up of the market was in evidence. Less tendency to shade spot prices accompanied some gain in inquiries for prompt deliveries. Replacement costs were said to be very firm in Norway and conditions were not unfavorable to an improvement in prices later on.

Corn Syrup.—Strength in the raw material market has warranted the firm position occupied by corn syrup for some time past. The market was sturdy throughout the past week with demand reported to have been more than good in most directions.

Cream of Tartar.—Domestic producers were able to handle the requirements of the country last week. Their prices have been low and to have eliminated foreign cream as a competitive article in this market. However, prices now being quoted were said to carry a not altogether satisfactory profit to the producers here.

Creosote.—All forms of this article have gained in demand. Manufacturers have urged earlier than usual consideration of fall and winter needs. Replenishment of reduced supplies and protection of future requirements is declared to be the part of wisdom this year.

Dover's Powder.—The strong raw material market, as evident in the position of opium and ipecac, has tended to keep prices strong and inclined toward still further advance as the season for increased consumption comes near.

Epsom Salt.—Prices have become firmer all around. Domestic material was free from competition between the various holders. Their quotations were well maintained in the presence of an excellent consuming request and the absence of anything resembling a surplus production at the present time.

Ergotin.—Prices were very steady. Raw material has firmed up considerably and in some quarters is quoted higher for import and said to be offered in small amounts in most instances.

Ether.—All producers had firm views as to price and none were inclined to shade quotations. The cost of production was felt to be such as to eliminate competition in terms of price concession in most instances.

Ethyl Chlorine.—A very good request for spot parcels was noted and the market had a steady, if not stronger, undertone as the result of a very satisfactory movement of this product into consuming channels.

Ethylmethyl Ketone.—A normal market prevailed. Small production and total absence of any accumulation of stocks contributed a stabilizing element to a market having a normal call

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Formaldehyde.—Prices for raw material were said to be no lower than those actually being paid by buyers prior to the official establishment of open quotations on a lower basis. Private price concessions had made former open quotations strictly nominal. Demand for formaldehyde was said to be very good in most quarters, though most orders were not large.

Glycerin.—A quiet market prevailed on spot. Demand was mainly for quantities for limited size and at no time did volume become anything like normal. Prices were steady and were not usually subject to shading on firm business. Cost of producing chemically pure from crude at present prices is such as to reduce competition materially.

CHICAGO, September 11.—Glycerin was firm. Ruling prices per pound were: —Soaplye crude, 88 percent basis, 6¾c.; dynamite, 12c.; chemically pure, car lots, 13c.; chemically pure, less than car lots, returnable drums, 13¾c. to 14c.; saponification, 88 percent basis, 7½c.

Glycerophosphates.—Movement to buyers was said to be seasonably active in most quarters and somewhat improved over the volume normally experienced at the current season of the year. Prices were uniformly firm.

Guaiacol.—All guaiacol products were in very steady position. An urge to cover requirements promptly and early this year is being made by the leading sellers of the article and from the returns thus far a season of excellent consumption seems to be forecast.

Haarlem Oil.—The foreign market was in steady position and without some change there an alteration in the quotations for spot oil was said to be most unlikely. Demand of normal size and character was said to exist during the past week.

Hexamethylenetetramine—Raw material costs were still highly favorable to buyers and that fact alone gave hexamine a very easy undertone at recently named prices. Demand was on a rather hand-to-mouth basis throughout the past week.

Iodides.—A normal movement from producer to consumer was said to exist. Prices for the group as a whole were said to be steady and said to be free from shading. Potash, however, was still available in resale quarters at prices showing an appreciable saving from the quotations of the producers.

Menthol.—The general trend of primary market prices continued downward and from conditions discernable at this time a recovery and contrary trend is hardly likely to happen very soon. A factor that has tended to eliminate such a contingency has been the steady buying of the larger consumers all the way down on the decline in Japan. The position of such buyers is now such that they might easily withdraw from the market for a long time to come without endangering their manufacturing position. Spot quotations were nominally $4.85 per pound but a firm order in hand for a delivery early this week—practically spot—could be placed without difficulty at considerable less than that. However, the spot stock was believed to be quite small in the hands of dealers.

Mercurials.—A slightly easier undertone to the metal market in the closing hours of last week was without adverse effect on the mercurial group as a whole. Production costs were virtually unchanged and with a very fair demand, prices for mercurials were steady.

Methanol.—Makers of natural methanol have not reflected in their quotations the reduction of open quotations for synthetic material made in the previous week. Also, it seemed to be well known that the lower quotations for synthetic had merely brought into the open prices at which synthetic had been selling for a number of months. The situation was still subject to change in view of the present undetermined outcome of the attempt to fit natural methanol into the consuming market, having in mind the fact that in all probability consumption of synthetic will gain steadily and its sale more than likely encroach on trade formerly held alone by the makers of natural methanol.

Morphine.—A very firm market was noted. Sales policies called for an early protection of requirements and seemed to be based on the fact that the cost of production is likely to advance more in view of the situation in the raw material markets.

Paraformaldehyde.—The market seemed to be fairly stable despite the weakness and competition noted in the basic raw material situation. Demand for paraformaldehyde was said to be usually of a jobbing order last week.

Quicksilver.—The market was confirmed at $124.50 to $125 per flask, the easier price prevailing at the end of the previous period. Demand continued to be very fair but was not so active or pressing as it had been. Foreign replacement costs were said to be very firm.

Quinine.—Early season demand has broadened to a considerable degree. Most dealers have urged early replenishment of stocks and voiced the belief that a protection of manufacturing requirements over the next few months would be wise. The usual price situation seemed to be still in effect.

Salol.—Sales policy has been laid down along lines that urge the sensibility of buyers placing orders for their requirements early. Examination of stocks is also urged as it has been found that the carryover stock of many buyers is lower than normal.

Silver Nitrate.—The schedule of prices since the last report prevailed at the following levels, covering quantities of 100 ounces: small lots cost from 1c. to 2c. more per ounce, and quantities of 500 ounces are quoted at about 1c. less; comparison of New York and London prices for bullion is also provided.

	Per ounce		
		Bullion	
	Nitrate. Cents.	New York. Cents.	London. Pence.
Saturday	37⅝	51⅞	24 7/16
Monday	37⅝	51¾	24
Tuesday	37⅝	51⅝	24
Wednesday	37⅝	51⅝	23 15/16
Thursday	37⅝	51⅝	23⅞
Friday	37⅝	50⅝	23 15/16

Soda Salicylate.—Stocks carried over were said to be comparatively light with buyers. Therefore, producers have recommended stocktaking and an early entering of replacement orders now that the season for larger consumption has drawn close to hand.

Strontium Salicylate.—Prices of the producers were very steady. Demand was said to be very good in most directions. This has followed as the result of a drive for the earlier placing of orders in view of the moderate stocks probably held by most buyers at this time.

R. R. French, head of the glycerine department of the New York office of the Harshaw Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, is on a business trip that will keep him on the road until September 17.

A rise of 30 percent in the cost of Mole cork has been caused by fires in Grimand destroying many trees and making it impossible for foreign dealers to find sufficient supplies. Mole cork now sells at 270 francs per 100 kilograms.

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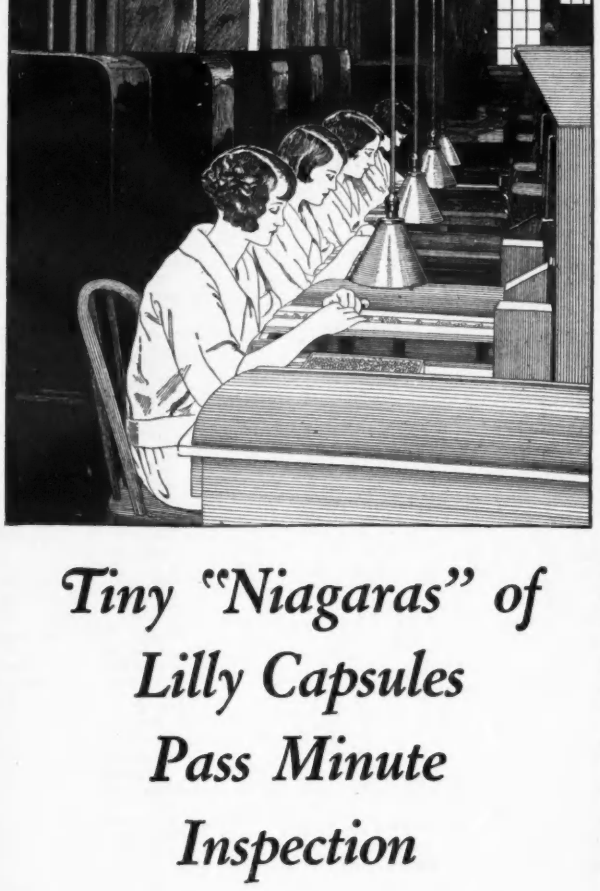

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Botanical Drugs

Ipecac Rise Extended on Shortage in Stocks —Reduced Manna Crop Sends Prices Here Sharply Higher

Ending of the official vacation period was not accompanied by a resumption of business along more active and nearer to normal lines in the market for botanical drugs. Reports last week indicated that the movement of stocks into consumption was along rather conservative lines in a market lacking most of the elementary factors that make for competition. The feature of business during the period under review was, probably, the absence of weakness in prices regardless of limited demand. In fact, one can say positively that the tendency in prices was upward even though the sales volume was on the low side so far as most dealers were concerned.

Price stability was the rule. Inquiries developed an almost total absence of any tendency to shade prices so far as dealers and importers were concerned. While orders were few, that fact was offset by the probable underproduction of a long line of materials, both foreign and domestic.

News from abroad was no more encouraging, concerning crops, than it had been of late. While business there was known to be dull, sellers were firm in their prices and appeared not only determined, but entirely able, to await the development of the demand that must come in the not far distant future; weakness is an unusual quality of the foreign market at this time.

Prominent among the price developments in the local market was a further and most acute rise in quotations for ipecac root. Stocks in first hands were said to be exhausted and offerings of shipment root were negligible. Uva ursi leaves were firmer in foreign cables and spot quotations were raised fractionally. Cut soap bark was higher for replacement and local views were readjusted accordingly. Laurel leaves were scarce and brought higher rates with no trouble at all. Manna was sharply advanced when news from Italy indicated a probable shortage in the crop, due to rains at unpropitious times. Dill seed came into prominent notice when a tariff duty of 25 percent ad valorem was put into effect; formerly free entry had been the rule, due to haziness in the interpretation of the tariff schedules.

On the side of declines, the sharp revisions in mace indicated the current keen competition for the few orders reaching the market. Paprika was cheaper for shipment and extra fine, and fair qualities sold down on the spot. Aleppy and Lampong black, as well as white Muntok and Singapore pepper, were all down due to competition in a market of fair request. Pimento reflected a further concession in prices for new crop.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Chamomile, Hungarian, 2c. per lb.
Doggrass root, cut, 1c. per lb.
Dill seed, ¾c. per lb.
Ginger, African, ¼c. per lb.
Japanese, ¼c. per lb.
Ipecac, whole, 25c. per lb.
powdered, 10c. per lb.
Laurel, 1½c. per lb.
Marjoram, French, ¼c. per lb.
Manna, large flake, 13c. per lb.
small flake, 8c. per lb.
Mustard seed, English yellow, ½c. per lb.
Pepper, red, chillies, Japan, ¼c. per lb
Soap bark, cut, ½c. per lb.
Uva ursi, ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

Caraway seed, ¼c. per lb.
Celery, ½c. per lb.
Cassia, Saigon, ¼c. per lb.
Clove, 1c. per lb.
Mace, Banda, 2c. per lb.
No. 2 Batavia, 5c. per lb.
Paprika, extra fancy, ½c. per lb.
fair, 1½c. per lb.
Pepper, black, Alleppey, ½c. per lb.
Lampong, ¾c. per lb.
white, Muntok, 1½c. per lb.
Singapore, 2c. per lb.
Pimento, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from forty typical botanicals on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
111.7	110.5	110.6	123

Price changes made Saturday up to noon and other last-moment market developments are reported on page 2.

Balsams

Fir.—Undertones were said to be rather easy and prices to be subject to some competition on the spot. Demand was quiet and generally restricted to jobbing requirements.

Peru.—Moderate demand was filled at rather firm prices. Stocks were said to be fair in size, but not suggestive of the presence of an important surplus.

Barks

Black Haw.—Undertones were firm as to prices, the requirements of most sellers being sufficient to eliminate price cutting from the spot market at the present time.

Canella. — Further concessions in prices were lacking, but the market for this material was still on the easy side and was not subject to a demand exceeding that of jobbing proportions.

Elm.—Most dealers had a very firm view on prices. They were in many instances without entire protection against their probable sales requirements for the season that spreads ahead, and as the primary market is limited in its offerings to very small quantities, conditions shape up rather strongly at the present time.

Lemon Peel.—Inquiries were rather light and the market undertone was not especially steady during the past week. Replacement costs, however, have stiffened considerably.

Orange Peel.—The market was still very firm, but demand has not forged ahead very actively of late. The calls last week were mainly for jobbing lots that were supplied in a market free from a competitive tendency.

Sassafras.—Stocks available were said to be of fair size, but the market seemed to be shaping up firmer and to be less subject to competitive elements. Consuming demand has gained somewhat of late.

Soap.—Cut bark was firmer and spot quotations were lowest at 12c. to 13c. per pound in all quarters. The European cables were all higher and indicative of a stronger market.

Wild Cherry.—Sales against winter needs of manufacturers have been rather active and at the moment the market has taken on a firmer undertone. Competition for business in thin natural and grossed thin green bark was considerably less than it had been prior to last week.

Beans

Calabar.—Buyers found the market to their liking. Prices were fairly easy in most instances and the conservative volume of trade tended to keep them to that position.

Vanilla.—The market has strengthened considerably. Bourbons brought $2.15 to $2.75 per pound, according to quality. Mexican whole beans sold readily at $3.50 to $4.50 and cuts were available for no less than $3.15 to $3.25. South Americans were strong at $3 to $3.25. The outlook for the next crop of South Americans was very poor due to the hurricane last spring that so damaged the plantations as to render probable a crop of so insignificant a size as to make for a larger call for other varieties of vanilla during the crop season of 1929-1930.

Berries

Buckthorn.—The market lacked much demand, but prices were strongly maintained on the basis of the recent rise in prices. Stocks were said to be narrow and to show a rather high replacement cost.

Juniper.—Very steady and generally fair-sized consuming demand was noted. Prices were firm, especially for berries of good quality.

Saw Palmetto.—Prices remained intact at formerly quoted levels. While future crops of berries may be much smaller, due to destruction of the palmetto palms in Florida, at the present time no sign of pending reduction in supplies is reflected in prices quoted on the spot or for replacement.

Flowers

Arnica.—A fairly steady market was the rule and it did not appear that prices would work appreciably lower in the immediate future. Business was very light.

Chamomile.—Hungarian flowers brought 2c. more per pound, the market being 20c. to 21c., according to seller, with sales reported at both ends

Current prices on botanical drugs are listed in the alphabetical arrangement of current market quotations beginning on page 5.

Tested Botanically
HOPKINS BRAND
ANALYZED
Tested Chemically
CRUDE DRUGS
Alkanet Root
Aloes
Anise Seed
Asafoetida
Blood Root
Boneset
Burdock Root
Caraway Seed
Catnip
Cinchona
Colocynth
Columbo
Culvers Root
Cuttle Bone

Gamboge
Licorice Root
Myrrh Gum
Orange Peel
Papain
Psyllium Seed
Rhubarb
Rose Leaves
Sandalwood
Senega Root
Soap Bark
Squills
Wild Cherry Bark
Tested Microscopically
Tested Physiologically
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NEW YORK

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"O-P-D"
Market Information
because it is
Definite and
Accurate

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CHIRETA AND CHIRETA FLOWERS
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Protect Your Formula with TESTED Botanical Drugs
S. B. PENICK & COMPANY
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS - : - MILLERS AND GROWERS
ASHEVILLE, N. C. NEW YORK, N. Y. WEEHAWKEN, N. J.
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Agar Agar Ground
Agar Agar Powdered
Balsam Fir Canada
Bay Rum Domestic
Bay Rum St. Thomas
Calcined Soot
Cod Liver Oil
Extract Witch Hazel
Mineral Oil "Russian"
Olive Oil Green
Olive Oil Italian
Olive Oil Spanish
Precipitated Chalk Sturges
Skunk Oil
Zinc Oxide Hubbucks

of the range. One quarter said the strength would be permanent and another indicated that it would probably be temporary.

Elder.—While some sellers of bright flowers advanced to 40c. per pound, others continued to accept 35c. per pound minimum. Stocks were low on spot and abroad. The replacement prices were high in the foreign market.

Lavender.—While this article was believed to be fundamentally firm owing to conservative production, the price situation here and abroad has done little or nothing to reflect such a condition.

Malva.—Blue flowers were in strong position due to a limited crop and an excellent demand here and at the source of supplies. Price tendency was upward everywhere. Black flowers were firmer but unchanged.

Herbs

Lobelia.—The spot market was dull and seemed to be generally on the easy side. Replacements were apparently available in ample quantities. Also, the stocks carried over from last year were said to be large.

Marjoram.—French No. 1 was ¼c. higher at 16¼c. to 16¾c. per pound, with inquiry and sales said to be considerably improved. German was rather dull.

Thyme.—A very steady market was noted on spot, all orders being filled by French merchandise; no more Spanish was available.

Leaves

Laurel.—Demand has severely reduced spot stocks and the market has strengthened and advanced. Quotations were confirmed at 7c. to 8c. per pound by business being done at both ends of the range.

Rosemary.—Undertones were very firm and prices were readily supported on the basis of the recent rise. Stocks in hand showed a first cost that warranted fully the current prices of the leading importers.

Uva Ursi.—Cables from the Spanish market made prices higher and the entire situation a deal firmer. Spot quotations were up ¼c. on the basis of 5¾c. per pound, but in some quarters as much as 7c. was said to be warranted and quoted.

Miscellaneous

Balm of Gilead.—The market was reported to be quite firm in all quarters even though current demand had been largely of jobbing size. Prices were steady in all directions.

Dragon's Blood.—Stocks of thin reeds remained unobtainable on spot, and hence a strictly nominal market was in effect. Relief from shortage is expected in the not far distant future.

Ergot.—Prices were at least steady, but the spot market lacked the sustaining element of a good demand for either prompt or later delivery merchandise. Stocks in this market were not large and they were generally in very firm hands.

Irish Moss.—Very good demand was reported and the stronger undertone to prices noted of recent date continued effective throughout the past week. Replacement costs have receded but little from the high point recently reached.

Manna.—Extremely high prices were asked for import. Information regarding a reduced crop because of rains was cabled to this market. Quotations here became:—Large flake, 85c. to 86c. per pound; small flake, 54c. to 55c.

Nux Vomica.—Reports from the Far East made the market there a strong affair. Prices were well supported and demand in ample volume kept quotations to an upward tendency.

Roots

Belladonna.—The outlook for stocks during the coming consumption season was said to be very fair. European prices were found favorable by most importers. Spot quotations were steady. Demand was fair to good.

Dandelion.—Smaller crops in Europe seem to be forecast, and at this time there is not a sign of weakness in prices quoted anywhere. Demand has yet to develop along normal lines, but that fact has not changed the views of most sellers.

Gentian.—Demand for later deliveries has been very good and has stiffened the foreign markets to some extent. The local situation was one opposed to shading of prices, even though the call for spot deliveries was none too active.

Ipecac.—All cheaply held stocks have been taken out of the market; first hands were believed to have been drained of stocks entirely. Prices for whole root have been raised to $3.50 to $3.60 per pound, and powder was noted at $3.65 to $3.85. The current movement is quite the strongest for a long time past.

Lady Slipper.—Some dealers have advanced prices 5c., but others continued to accept all orders at a minimum of 95c. per pound. The range was to $1 according to seller and quantity.

Orris.—While demand was not very active, despite the belief that some of the larger requirements of consumers have not been covered, the spot market retained a firm position in view of the fact that replacement costs were strongly supported abroad. Stocks there were bound to be small for a year at least.

Rhubarb.—Demand was on a hand-to-mouth basis that resulted merely in stabilization of prices and a checking of the recent tendency toward competition found among some dealers.

Seeds

Caraway.—Lack of demand brought prices ¼c. lower to the basis of 9¾c. to 10¼c. per pound.

Celery.—The market was ½c. lower at 17½c. to 18c. per pound with inquiry light on spot and limited business being done with the French market.

Cumin.—Moderate demand was the rule and prices were rather steady in most directions. Stocks were ample for more than current needs.

Dill.—Imports have been made subject to a duty of 25 percent ad valorem. This caused a ¾c. rise in spot prices last week, making the market 8c. to 8½c. per pound.

Larkspur.—Sales confirmed the market at 50c. to 55c. per pound, stocks being moderate and difficult of replacement.

Mustard.—English yellow was up ½c., sales being made at 8¼c. to 8⅝c. per pound. Other kinds of mustard seed were unchanged. A fair, and about normal, demand was said to prevail.

Quince.—Cape seed brought 85c. per pound. Spanish was still offered at 70c. Demand was very fair for both kinds.

Spices

Cassia.—Saigon cassia was 1c. lower at 24c. to 25c. per pound. Other kinds were unchanged. Demand was on a rather hand-to-mouth basis throughout the entire period.

Clove.—Spot quotations were 30c. to 31c. per pound and rather easy. The more distant shipment positions were also said to be easier in the Far East where prices have been declining of late.

Ginger.—African root was advanced ¼c., sales confirming the market save Japanese, which was ¼c. higher at 14c. to 14¼c. at 16¾c. to 17c. per pound. Other kinds were unchanged. The market was generally firm with demand about normal for the season of the year.

Mace.—Banda was 2c. lower at 93c. to 94c. per pound and Batavia No. 2 was off 5c. to the basis of 55c. to 60c. Competition in both articles was very keen.

Paprika.—Reduction in replacement costs was reflected partially on the spot. Extra fancy was noted at 27c. to 27½c. per pound and fair, at 24c. to 24½c. Other kinds were unchanged.

Peppers.—Black Alleppy was down ½c. at 34½c. to 35c. per pound and Lampong was down ¾c. at 34¼c. to 34½c. Japanese chillies were up ¼c. at 16¼c. to 16½c. White Muntok was down to 62c. to 62½c. and Singapore was fairly well supplied at 60c. to 62c. Demand for peppers generally was said to be good in a competitive market.

Pimento.—Quotations were ¼c lower at 25¾c. to 26c. per pound, reflecting a change in the new crop prices.

A. C. S. Meeting

(Continued from page 46)

thickened oils. Ordinarily, the commercial batch containing too little oil is made up as a rough match of the desired product. This product is tested; the estimated amount of oil required to give the desired characteristics added to a small sample; and this material tested. From the tests of this sample quite an accurate estimate of the amount of oil to be added to the whole batch can be made.

Olefin and Aromatic Determinations

By W. F. Faragher, J. C. Morrell, and I. M. Levine

The method of the determination of olefin and aromatic hydrocarbons in gasoline previously developed by the writers was applied to fractions of petroleum boiling above the gasoline range. In the case of kerosene or furnace oil, the procedure may be employed with very little change, with the exceptions that the distillation to separate the olefin-sulphur monochloride reaction products from the unchanged oil is carried out in vacuo entirely, and that the aromatic hydrocarbons are determined by sulphonation instead of nitration. The nitration mixture cannot be used in some oils, for, since the products of nitration are solid, the volume of the unchanged oil cannot be determined accurately because some is absorbed by the solid material and because the acid-oil interface is very uneven. Furthermore, the nitratable hydrocarbons are not wholly removed by a single nitration.

For some oils the determination of the sum of the olefin and aromatic hydrocarbons is simplified. This value is obtained by single sulphonation with 98 percent sulphuric acid. This procedure is possible because the olefins in these oils are aromatic olefins and, like styrene, are removed, probably, as sulphonated compounds. Sulphonation of the oil itself and of that from which the olefins have been removed results in oils which have practically the same index of refraction. In the case of gasoline and some kerosenes this is not true. The olefin-free material after sulphonation of these oils have smaller indexes of refraction than those of the untreated oil, due to the solution of the polymerization products of the olefins in the latter.

For gasoline the variation in the period of contact with the sulphur monochloride between the limits of six to sixteen hours has practically no effect on the results. This is not true in the case of higher-boiling fractions of petroleum. For some oils the olefins all react in a contact period of six hours. In a shorter period, all the olefins do not react; in a longer one, the aromatic hydrocarbons enter into reaction. Thus the contact time is very important. The fact that some kerosenes have been found, for which the critical period is as high as two days, however, presents a difficulty; for this period would have to be determined in each case. The difficulty was met by the application of a double analysis.

This is based on the finding that, although the aromatic hydrocarbons react when the contact period is too long, an olefin-free oil containing aromatic hydrocarbons does not react with fresh sulphur monochloride within two days. This signifies that the olefin-sulphur monochloride reaction products play an important part in the activity of the aromatic hydrocarbons toward sulphur monochloride, for without them no reaction occurs. This was actually proved by experiment. Thus, if an oil is allowed to react with sulphur monochloride, distilled, and the process repeated, two types of results may obtain. The sulphonation value of the second distillate may be either equal to, or smaller than, the first. If equal, no olefins were present in the first distillate; if smaller, the contact time was too small for all the olefins to have reacted. The contact periods chosen were six hours and two days, since these represent the smallest and largest critical periods, respectively.

Naphtha Vapor Pressures

By J. C. Stauffer, J. K. Roberts, and W. G. Whitman

An apparatus for the determination of vapor pressure-evaporation loss curves of naphthas was described. The apparatus may be used to determine the vapor pressure of samples containing "wild" gases, which not only greatly increase the vapor pressure, but also materially affect the extent of evaporation loss. The results obtained with this apparatus check with a fair degree of accuracy with the theoretical vapor-pressure evaporation loss curve as calculated from the fractional analyses by use of Raoult's law and the Rayleigh equation.

The change of vapor pressure with evaporation loss furnishes a good means for estimating the probable loss of a gasoline due to a given amount of exposure. Vapor pressure determinations combined with fractional analyses furnish data necessary to determine to what extent light ends, such as butanes, should be included in gasoline. The slope of the vapor pressure-evaporation loss curve is an indication of the degree of fractionation of light ends, which is being obtained in producing light naphthas. From the standpoint of conservation, such vapor pressure-evaporation loss curves may be used to measure the approximate evaporation loss incurred in storage and transportation where other means fail because of insufficient accuracy.

Drug Merchandising Added To Courses at Columbia

Two courses in the merchandising of drug products are being offered in the university extension program of Columbia University, this city, for the 1929-30 term. One (Marketing e 11) will cover the selling policies of manufacturers and wholesalers. The other (Marketing e 12) will be devoted to retail selling. The courses will be given Mondays from 7:40 to 9:30 p. m., by Paul C. Olsen, A. M., member of the directing committee of the Druggists' Research Bureau.

The first course will begin September made at the office of the registrar, room can be obtained from the secretary of be taken up are as follows:—

Manufacturer and Wholesaler

1. The manufacturer.
   - (a) Types of products.
     - (1) Staples.
     - (2) Proprietaries.
       - (a) Medicines.
         - (1) Ethical.
         - (2) General.
       - (b) Toilet articles.
       - (c) Sundries.
   - (b) Types of selling policies.
     - (1) Wholesaler—retailer.
     - (2) Exclusive distributors.
     - (3) Direct to retailers.
     - (4) Direct to consumers.
   - (c) Problems.
     - (1) Packaging and trade marking.
     - (2) Advertising and promotion.
     - (3) Pricing and discounts.
     - (4) Wholesale and retail price maintenance.
     - (5) Research.
2. The wholesaler.
   - (a) History, present status and probable future.
   - (b) Types.
     - (1) Service.
     - (2) Short line.
     - (3) Co-operative buying associations.
     - (4) Chain wholesalers.
   - (c) Problems.
     - (1) National brands.
     - (2) Laboratory products.
     - (3) Trade restrictions.
       - (a) Selling costs.
       - (b) Competition of other types of wholesalers.
       - (c) Direct selling.
     - (4) Management of salesmen.

Retailer

1. The chain drug store.
   - (a) History, present status and probable future.
     - (1) National.
     - (2) Local.
   - (c) Policies.
     - (1) Buying.
     - (2) Administration and control.
     - (3) Promotion and selling.
   - (d) Problems.
     - (1) Price policies.
       - (a) National brand.
       - (b) Laboratory products.
     - (2) Personnel control.
     - (3) Costs.
     - (4) Local opposition.
       - (a) Physicians and other professionals.
       - (b) Public.
2. The individually owned drug store.
   - (a) History, present status and probable future.
   - (b) Types.
     - (1) City center.
     - (2) Neighborhood.
     - (3) Rural.
     - (4) Professional.
   - (c) Problems and policies.
     - (1) Buying.
     - (2) Administration and control.
     - (3) Selling.
     - (4) Competition.
       - (a) Other individually owned drug stores.
       - (b) Chain drug stores.
       - (c) Department stores.
       - (d) Variety stores.
       - (e) Other retail stores.
     - (5) Price policies.
     - (6) Laboratory products.
3. Other retail outlets for drug products.
   - (a) Department stores.
     - (1) Importance.
     - (2) Problems and policies.
   - (b) Variety stores.
     - (1) Importance.
     - (2) Problems and policies.
   - (c) Other retail outlets.
     - (1) Grocers.
     - (2) General stores.
     - (3) Medicine stores.
     - (4) House to house vendors.

Enrollment for these courses will be made at the office of the registrar, room 315, University Hall. Further details can be obtained from the secretary of Columbia University.

The executive committee of the Drug and Chemical Section of the New York Board of Trade will hold a luncheon meeting September 16 at the Drug and Chemical Club.

CALIFORNIA

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Essential Oils

Anise and Anethol Bring Higher Prices—Croton Advanced on Small Stocks—Citrous Oils Weak and Unsettled

Features of predominant importance in the essential oil market last week were the advances in prices for anise, cedarleaf, croton and ginger oils, and the reductions in quotations for peppermint, wormwood, orange, lemon and vetiver. Demand for most articles was conservative and sufficient mainly to confirm the downward trend in values for a number of commodities noted for competitive position during recent weeks.

The reversion of anise to higher levels accompanied a rise in the replacement market. Whereas the spot price had declined in the previous week despite a slight upturn in the cost for native oil in China, they were advanced when the rise in the Far East was extended further. At the close of the week the article was in a position suggestive of much latent strength. As a result of the present much higher prices for anise—comparing spot prices with those in force earlier in the year—quotations for anethol were forced up last week. The rise in prices came with almost every order, and late in the period further advance was forecast for the future.

Croton was higher as a result of sales made by the seller at prices recently lowest on the spot. Such sales eliminated the stock so held and put prices automatically forward, even though demand was not expansive, though it was fair. Distilled ginger reflected at last the series of fractional advances in raw material extending back through the past several weeks. Cedarleaf had been priced lower on spot than in the primary market. It was still lower than replacement costs, though the difference was reduced by a further advance in spot quotations.

Citrous oils were mightily unsettled. Actual prices were difficult to confirm. Reports of advances for the California article clashed with lower quotations actually being quoted for lemon and orange from the Pacific Coast and the very weak and distinctly competitive position of both Messina and West Indian oil on the spot and in the respective primary sources of supply. Demand was very light locally.

Prices for wormseed were sharply higher in one quarter on spot; the rise was made by one of the more prominent factors in spot and primary market operations. However, other sellers continued to offer at previously named prices. New crop wormwood was available at prices justifying a further drop in spot quotations. Linaloe was cheaper, but a firmer market was foretold by the stoppage of further offerings from Mexico.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced	Reduced
Anethol, 55c. per lb.	Bay oil, high test, 20c. per lb.
Anise, leadfree, 5c. per lb.	Coriander, 15c. per lb.
Cedarleaf, 5c. per lb.	Lemon, Californian, 40c. per lb.
Croton, 25c. per lb.	Messina, 5c. per lb.
Ginger, distilled, 25c. per lb.	Linaloe, 10c. per lb.
	Orange, Californian, expressed, 25c. per lb.
	Messina, 5c. per lb.
	West Indian, 25c. per lb.
	Peppermint, natural, 5c. per lb.
	redistilled, 5c. per lb.
	Vetiver, Bourbon, 15c. per lb.
	Wormwood, $1 per lb.
	Ylang ylang, Bourbon, 25c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical essential oils on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
176.7	179.6	202.5	166.3

Price changes made on Saturday up to noon and other last-minute market developments are reported on page 2.

Anise.—Undertones strengthened on spot last week, due to higher replacement costs. Prices were higher at 80c. to 85c. per pound for U. S. P. Oil.

Bay.—Business was comparatively light but the movement was about normal on the whole. However, those sellers recently quoting highest prices on high test oil named $2.40 last week. The inside price was $2.25 per pound.

Bergamot. — Lack of demand was current in all directions and the market as a whole had an easy undertone in the presence of a rather lively competition for business. Replacement prices were also easy.

Bois de Rose. — Cayenne oil was available in one quarter as low as $1.90 per pound, but others wanted upwards of $2.15. Brazilian oil stood at $1.50 to $1.65. Demand for both products was comparatively light.

Camphor. — Strong prices and an undersupplied spot and primary market were predominating conditions that tended to keep spot and shipment quotations to an upward tendency throughout the past week.

Capsicum Oleoresin.—Raw material seemed to be slightly easier in its position on the spot. Oleoresin remained without change under the influence of a very fair demand for parcels of limited size.

Cassia.—Moderate demand was reported. However, the inward flow of smaller-sized orders was steady and served to keep prices about stable in all directions. Virtually no change was reported in the China market.

Cedarleaf.—Replacement costs would hardly justify the spot price at which this article had been selling of recent date. However, the market was higher last week at $1.05 per pound inside; even that figure was lower than the replacement prices of the principal producers.

Cedarwood. — A stable spot market was reported as the result of the sturdy maintenance of primary market shipment quotations. The fact that production has been well oversold in the South was sufficient reason for the elimination of all competition in local circles.

Citronella. — Java oil continued at lower replacement cost. Spot prices were somewhat easier in view of that fact. Ceylon oil was about steady. Demand for both was somewhat less active than it had been.

Clove. — The much lower prices at which oil can be produced for delivery later in the year has been responsible for the more competitive market among the principal producers of oil on the spot. Demand for oil has been too light to check the tendency toward shading of prices.

Coriander. — Competition was very keen and the market was easy and lower at $6.85 to $7 per pound. The lack of virtually all demand has served to whet sellers' desire for more business. Hence, the shading of prices had been continued.

Croton.—The spot market was properly quoted at $2 to $2.25 per pound in view of the high cost for replacements and the very fair request for prompt deliveries to the consuming trades.

Cubeb. — Raw material has been rather stable in price for a long time, and that fact alone has contributed to the steady position of quotations for oil. Movement into consumption last week was said to be about normal for the current time of year.

Eucalyptus.—Very fair demand was the rule. The request was of seasonable characteristics and did much to steady the position of prices for spot deliveries.

Ginger.—Spot quotations for distilled oil were 25c. per pound higher at $6.25 to $6.50 per pound. The rise reflected the recent and continued advance in production costs based on prevailing changes in quotations for raw material.

Juniper.—A very stable spot market was reported with demand said to be very good and sellers entirely free from competitive tendency so far as prompt delivery merchandise was concerned.

Lavender.—The foreign markets were all steady, and that on spot was just about that; demand has been comparatively light of late and entirely routine in all respects. Stocks on the spot were ample for current requirements.

Lemon. — The spot price for California oil was reduced 40c. to the basis of $3.20 to $3.30 per pound. Messina oil was $3.70 to $4.50. Demand was very poor and competition very keen throughout the past week.

Lime.—Firm prices were due mainly to the lack of ample stocks in this market. Demand, however, was rather quiet most of the time the past week and quotations were without change.

Linaloe.—Further shipments were due from Mexico, but with the arrival of said lots an ending of imports was forecast by the lack of further offer-

Current prices on essential oils are listed in the alphabetical arrangement of current market quotations beginning on page 5.

D. W. HUTCHINSON & CO., Inc.
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Our Oils
ROSEMARY FLOWERS, EXTRA
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OLEORESINS M.M.&R.
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TRADE GIVAUDAN SYNTHETICS DELAWANNA MARK

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Orange.—Unsettlement was noted in the market. One quarter reported the curious advance of 29c. in quotations for California oil, but there was no demand to support the movement and the downward tendency of the Messina article would check any continued rise in the California article. Also, the cheapness of West Indian would be an almost adequate offset to any attempt to stage a marked rise in the prices for the product from the Pacific Coast. Quotations on the spot seemed to be as follows late last week:—California, distilled, $3 to $3.10 per pound with shading alleged; expressed, $4.60 to $5.50; Messina, $4.80 to $5.50; West Indian, $4.50 to $4.75.

Palmarosa.—Though the market seemed to be quite firm, it lacked anything like a normal demand for that article. In fact, all oils of the geranium family were exceptionally dull last week.

Peppermint.—The primary market has continued to offer in larger quantities at declining prices. Spot quotations for natural were reduced to the basis of $3.70 to $3.85 per pound while those for the USP article were down to $3.90 to $4. The call here was also light.

Sandalwood.—The agent for the sale of Mysore oil in this country declared that deliveries had improved and that they were not close to being normal. Prices have not receded parallel with the betterment in tenders.

Sassafras.—Natural and artificial oil could scarcely be firmer. The former was well maintained at the recent advance and the latter was subject to such a shortage in raw material as to make for an era of continued high quotations and limited deliveries.

Spearmint.—Undertones seemed to be easier and the market as a whole was under the influence of somewhat lower quotations named from the primary source of supply. Demand was very quiet in all directions.

Vetiver.—Lack of demand has turned the market for this article toward easier position. Quotations were 15c. lower at $5.85 to $6 per pound and offerings thereat were rather liberal in number and size.

Wormseed.—One of the more important factors in the market for this article has advanced asking quotations to the basis of $3.25 per pound. However, limited quantities of spot oil were obtainable at $3 to $3.10 late last week. The market was one of unquestioned strength due to reduced output in the country this year.

Wormwood.—Quotations have been lowered to $19 to $20 per pound and based on replacement costs further shading seemed likely in the event of firm orders of attractive size.

Ylang Ylang.—Bourbon oil was noted at $9.75 to $13 per pound, the price to be paid depending directly on the quality of oil offered and the seller thereof. Demand was rather routine in all respects.

Perfumery Materials

Anethol.—The advancing prices for anise has forced a series of advances in quotations for this material. Late last week it sold at $1.65 per pound and the next sales were forecast for $1.75 to $1.85 depending on the size of the order.

Citronellal.—Both this article and citronellol were without change despite the slightly more favorable position of raw material. Demand was strictly routine, yet about normal in volume.

Ethyl Cinnamate.—Undertones of very steady character prevailed. Demand was along quiet lines that ran up an excellent volume of trade, according to most of the more important sellers of the article.

Linalol.—Very fair demand was reported and despite the reduction in competing material the market was declared to have been steady in most quarters.

Nerolin.—Excellent request was reported. Sales volume has gained appreciably and at the present time the market appears to be in quite firm position.

The McKesson-Peter-Neat-Richardson Company, successor of the Peter Neat Richardson Company, wholesale druggist, Louisville, has been incorporated at $250,000 by E. H. De Moss, M. E. Peter, E. H. Cary, Arthur Blesi, C. M. McDowell and McKesson & Robbins.

A recommendation against any change in the carload freight rates on medicinal whisky from Louisville, Ky., to the Pacific Coast has been made to the Interstate Commerce Commission by its examiner in the case brought by the American Medicinal Spirits Company.

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Gums, Waxes, Shellac

Carnauba Imports Show Average Gain of 589 Bags Per Month to Date—50 Percent Cut in New Arabic Crop

Features in the market for gums and waxes last week included a more competitive position in carnauba wax—all grades—a stronger, more clearly defined position in gum arabic, an advance in prices for gamboge under better demand, dull demand for shellac and declining prices in London and Calcutta, the lower but none the less basically strong position in sandarac. Demand in the market as a whole was about fair, quantities being large but rarely orders for jobbing lots being numerous.

Carnauba was added to be generally easy in all markets, though some importers on spot were reluctant to go all the way in that direction; in some instances they even found the market to be firmer. Brazil was apparently a rather free seller of the article and the promptness with which declarations of steamers were made on wax bought for shipment seemed to mean, to some, at least, that Brazil was anxious to move stocks as expeditiously as possible. Importations in the United States from the first of the year to date have averaged 3,445 bags per month as compared with 2,856 bags per month average for the whole of 1928. This increase was attributed to wider use of the article in this country and also to increase in export business. Prices on spot were lower and subject to shading.

Arabic was interesting, chiefly, because of the scarcity of stocks and the high prices for anything available, and also for the receipt of a statistical analyzation of production during the past several years and a forecast for the future, the same reaching here from Hamburg and being based on investigations made by German shippers.

Gamboge was in better request and a gain in sales found reflection in higher prices for spot goods. Sandarac was basically strong but the principal holder on spot reported sales at lower prices. Stocks available here were negligible and are not likely to be replaced here before the middle of October. Prices obtained on jobbing lots last week were those that had been minimum during the previous period.

Shellac was in poor request in all markets of the world. Price declines were steady in London and Calcutta. On spot, T. N. was cheaper and more competitive but bonedry, and shellac varnish quotations were without change.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced	Reduced
Arabic, 1c. per lb.	Carnauba, No. 1, 2c. per lb.
Gamboge, mass and pipe, 5c. per lb.	No. 2 yellow, 2c. per lb.
powdered, 5c. per lb.	No. 3 chalky, ½c. per lb.
	No. 3 North Country, 1c. per lb.
	Shellac, T. N., spot, ½c. per lb.
	London, Oct., 1c. per lb.
	Dec., 4/10c. per lb.
	Calcutta, Sept-Oct., ¼c. per lb.
	Nov-Dec., ⅜c. per lb.

Price changes made Saturday up to noon and other last-minute market developments are reported on page 2.

Gums

Aloe.—A very firm market was the rule last week although demand during the period was not usually large. The firmness of the market was due mainly to the prevailing cost of replacements and the conservative quantities of gum available for shipment. The position of Curacao gum was one of special strength.

Arabic.—The market could scarcely be stronger. Small stocks on spot and for replacement at this time, coupled with high prices in the foreign markets, have led to the development of a spot market virtually nominal. The feeling here was that between now and the marketing of new crop prices on spot will probably reach 40c. to 50c. per pound. New crop can hardly arrive here earlier than the middle of January. Demand last week held little in the way of large inquiries but the run of smaller orders filled at 29c. to 30c. per pound was very fair.

Benzoin.—Limited demand was current but the market was said to be quite steady in all respects and prices were well maintained.

Camphor.—Steady trade prevailed. Orders were of fair size and served to keep prices to a firm spot position. Cables from the Japanese market were all indicative of strength there and an absence of any pressing need to sell at the present time.

Gamboge.—Quotations were 5c. higher at $1.15 to $1.20 per pound for whole and $1.25 to $1.30 for powder. These new prices were confirmed in numerous transactions. Stocks in hand were of moderate size, a fact that tended to assist the advance noted above.

Mastic.—Business was generally on a jobbing basis. The market had a firm undertone and prices appeared to be somewhat steadier than they had been. At least, no suggestions of quotations having been shaded were noted.

Myrrh.—Movement to consumers showed a gain, this being a seasonable development. Prices have firmed up somewhat but the presence of ample stocks has served to temper the tendency of some to advance prices.

Sandarac.—Sales were made at 68c. per pound last week and according to quantity sold the prices obtained ranged to 70c. First arrivals of new crop are now set for the middle of October. With a month to go, some believe that demand maintained at current volume can well exhaust stocks save for what may be obtained from buyers with a surplus in hand.

Current prices on gums, waxes, and shellac are listed in the alphabetical arrangement of current market quotations beginning on page 5.

Waxes

Bees.—Large stocks and very small demand was the rule. The market was easy in undertone and subject to competition that suggested shading of prices on firm orders involving substantial quantities of merchandise.

Carnauba.—Some called the market firmer, but others declared it positively to be easier at all points. Those with the latter view indicated that Brazil was making extraordinarily prompt declarations of shipments against orders received at this time. Prices on the spot were lower, as follows:—No. 1, 2c. lower at 33c. to 34c. per pound; No. 2 North Country, unchanged at 28c. to 29c.; No. 2 yellow, 2c. lower at 30c. to 31c.; No. 3 chalky, ½c. lower at 23½c. to 24c.; No. 3 North Country, 1c. lower at 24c. to 24½c. Importations from Brazil during the period January-September, to date, have been totaled at 31,005 bags as against 34,274 bags for all of 1928. The average per month thus far this year has been 3,445 bags, while in 1928 it was 2,856 bags. The increase in imports this year is believed to have been due to expanded consumption and to an increase in export business.

Japan.—Demand was not better than fair and the undertone of the market was easy. Prices were without change, but the competitive character of the market suggested possible shading of openly quoted prices in the event of attractive orders reaching the market.

Shellac

Business was slack in the shellac market during the past week. Declining markets in London and Calcutta accompanied the lack of important demand in the United States. Reports from most quarters on the spot indicated a small volume of new orders and a not too prompt acceptance of merchandise due buyers under existing contracts. Bleachers reported that they had bought very little shellac in the Calcutta and London markets during the period and a check up among the local agents of shippers at those points confirmed such statements. A tendency toward competition was noted on spot so far as sales of orange gum, more especially of T. N., was concerned. Bleachers and makers of shellac varnish maintained an unchanged official schedule of quotations.

London Shellac Prices

London quotations on shellac for later delivery have been as follows (the quotations in United States currency represent corresponding prices here, which include handling and other charges):—

	September 13		September 6	
	Shillings. cwt.	Cents. lb.	Shillings. cwt.	Cents. lb.
October	189	43	194	44
December	192	43.6	195	44

(Continued on page 72)

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It is a solvent for many aniline and other dyes; for rubber, gutta percha, many varnish gums and resins, and for other waxes when mixed in the molten state and for mineral and vegetable oils.

It is neutral and non-corrosive to metals, free of moisture and will not absorb moisture. Is high in dielectric strength and has an extraordinary specific inductive capacity. Melts to a clear liquid of low viscosity and has a faint odor.

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Imports, Exports, Charters

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New York Imports

ACID, CRESYLIC—38 dms, 30,400 lbs, West Disinfectant Co, Transylvania, Glasgow
36 dms, 28,800 lbs, The Bakelite Co, Minnetonka, London
198 dms, 158,400 lbs, Monsanto Chemical Works, Cedric, Liverpool
1 ck, The Bakelite Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
STEARIC—40 bgs, C R Spence & Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
ALBUMEN, EGG—1 cs, 200 lbs, Phil Segaller, British Prince, Shanghai
56 cs, 11,200 lbs, Tatsuma, Tientsin
56 cs, 11,200 lbs, Habicht, Braun & Co, Tatsuno, Hankow
ALCOHOL, DENATURED—50 dms, Smith & Dunne, Silvia, St Croix
ALMOND MEAL—75 cs, Jaburg Bros, American Shipper, London
POWDERED—1 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Anjer, Marseilles
ALOES—50 cs, R Desvernine, Caracas, Curacao
ALUMINUM SULPHATE—10 bgs, Papermakers' Chem Corpn, Anjer, Marseilles
AMMONIA, CARBONATE—32 dms, Innis, Speiden & Co, Samaria, Liverpool
NITRATE—690 cks, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Stavangerfjord, Oslo
SULPHOICHTHYOLATE—3 cks, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Rochambeau, Havre
AMMONIAC SAL—25 cks, C de P Field & Co, Exeter City, Bristol
ANISE—100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Van Loan & Co, Anjer, Malaga
ANNATTO SEED—30 bgs, Maravi, Cristobal
ANTIMONY REGULUS—500 cs, Wah Chang Trading Corpn, Tatsuno, Hankow
250 cs, D L Moss & Co, Tatsuno, Hankow
250 cs, Arnhold & Co, Tatsuno, Hankow
250 cs, Nassau National Bank, Tatsuno, Shanghai
810 cs, Wah Chang Trading Corpn, Tatsuno, Changsha
SULPHURET—6 cks, General Rubber Co, Minnetonka, London
100 cks, Michelin & Co, Roussillon, Bordeaux
ARGOLS—705 bgs, Tartar Chem Works, Hofuku, Oran
160 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Cabo Tortosa, Leghorn
1,325 bgs, Tartar Chemical Works, Anjer, Marseilles
364 bgs, Charles Pfizer & Co, Anjer, Marseilles
ARSENIC—26 cks, 6,406 lbs, Pfaltz & Bauer, Deutschland, Hamburg
RED, POWDERED—40 dms, 11,968 lbs, Hans Hinrichs Chem Corpn, Ala, Antwerp
WHITE—156 cks, 92,215 lbs, Bertolaia & Goedert, Ala, Antwerp
200 cs, A Klipstein & Co, Tatsuna, Kobe
ASBESTOS—40 bgs, Asbestos, Ltd, Cabo Tortosa, Genoa
151 bgs, Asbestos, Ltd, Exhibitor, Genoa
BALSAM—19 cs, Dolge & Olcott Co, El Salvador, La Libertad
47 cs, National City Bank, Justin, Para
BARIUM CHLORATE—60 cks, 7,788 lbs, Monmouth Chem Corpn, Ala, Antwerp
SULPHIDE—150 dms, A Klipstein & Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
BARK, MEDICINAL—8 bls, S B Penick & Co, Inc, Munargo, Nassau
BARYTES—1,500 bgs, 165,000 lbs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Cabo Tortosa, Genoa
200 bgs, 22,000 lbs, M A Boet & Co, Cabo Tortosa, Genoa
2,000 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Cabo Tortosa, Genoa
20 bbls, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Cabo Tortosa, Genoa
BONE MEAL—248 bgs, Deutschland, Hamburg
546 bgs, H J Baker & Bro, Maria, Trieste
BRISTLES—22 cs, Equitable Trust Co, Frederick VIII, Oslo
24 cs, Minnetonka, London
4 cks, I H Schroeder Banking Corpn, Minnetonka, London
20 cs, I H Schroeder Banking Corpn, Minnetonka, London
100 cs, Royal Bank of Canada, British Prince, Shanghai
2 bbls, Chase National Bank, Deutschland, Hamburg
16 cs, F H Cone & Co, Inc., Waukegan, Havre
10 cs, F H Cone & Co, Inc, Tatsuno, Kobe
4 cs, F H Cone & Co, Inc, Tatsuno, Osaka
65 cs, Huesmann & Co, Tatsuno, Tientsin
10 cs, F W Von Stade, Tatsuno, Tientsin
6 pkgs, F H Cone & Co, Inc, Tatsuno, Tientsin
BRONZE POWDER—50 cs, Baer Bros, Deutschland, Hamburg
10 cs, A C Rempert & Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
2 cs, Bryant & Hefferman, Karlsruhe, Bremen
1 cs, Embossograph Process Co, Inc, Karlsruhe, Bremen
8 cs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Karlsruhe, Bremen
4 cs Phoenix Shipping Co, Karlsruhe, Bremen
3 dms, Phoenix Shipping Co, Karlsruhe, Bremen
12 cs, Fred Henjes, Jr, Karlsruhe, Bremen
1 dm, J D Mandlik, George Washington, Bremen
2 cs, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, George Washington, Bremen
11 cs, B F Drakenfeld & Co, George Washington, Bremen
VARNISH—5 dms, J E Mandlik, George Washington, Bremen
CAMPHOR CRUDE—50 cs, Mitsui & Co, Tatsuno, Keeling
CANARY SEED—150 bgs, F W Van Dam, Anjer, Malaga
CARAWAY SEED—200 bgs, 22,000 lbs, C M V Sillevoldt, Veendam, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, R L Friedler, Veendam, Rotterdam
150 bgs, 16,500 lbs, Holland American Import Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
310 bgs, 34,100 lbs, Catz American Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
150 bgs, 16,500 lbs, Catz American Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
250 bgs, 27,500 lbs, Catz American Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, J Lowe & Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Levy & Levis Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
350 bgs, 38,500 lbs, I H E C, Volendam, Rotterdam
CARDAMOM SEED—3 cs, Caronia, London
CASEIN—250 bgs, Wm Rocamora & Co, Sud Argentino, Buenos Aires
1,103 bgs, The Kalbfleisch Corpn, Western World, Buenos Aires
834 bgs, Arterbury Bros, Western World, Buenos Aires
834 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Western World, Buenos Aires
201 bgs, S Hurst & Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
CASSIA—160 bls, 12,800 lbs, I Harrison & Whitney, Tatsuno, Hongkong
100 bls, 8,000 lbs, Archibald & Lewis Co, Tatsuno, Hongkong
150 bls, 12,000 lbs, McKesson & Robbins, Tatsuno, Hongkong
CASSIA—100 bls, 8,000 lbs, E L Prior & Co, Tatsuno, Canton
200 bls, 16,000 lbs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Tatsuno, Canton
CASTOR BEANS—2,000 bgs, 7,000 bu, National City Bank, Western World, Bahia
CELLULOSE ACETATE—27 cs, American Express Co, Bremen, Bremen
CHALK, BLOCK—700,000 kilos, 1,540,000 lbs, Waukegan, Dunkirk
PRECIPITATED—150 bgs, 2 tons, 5 cwt, 11 lbs, H J Baker & Bro, Carinthia, Liverpool
1,020 bgs, 224,400 lbs, H J Baker & Bro, Exeter City, Bristol
CHAMOMILE FLOWERS—40 cs, 5,816 lbs, McKesson & Robbins, Deutschland, Hamburg
CHEMICALS—4 cs, H K Mulford Co, Havana, Vera Cruz
17 cs, Burroughs Welcome & Co, American Shipper, London
9 cks, Merck & Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
10 bbls, Pfaltz & Bauer, Deutschland, Hamburg
20 cks, A Hurst & Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
20 cks, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Deutschland, Hamburg
10 dms, Irving Trust Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
5 cs, Pfaltz & Bauer, Deutschland, Hamburg
34 cks, Jungmann & Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
19 pkgs, Merck & Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
2 cs, Stanley Doggett, Inc, Veendam, Rotterdam
30 cks, Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co, Veendan, Rotterdam
35 cks, Jungmann & Co, Thuringia, Hamburg
200 bgs, Jungmann & Co, Thuringia, Hamburg
20 cks, Monsanto Chemical Works, Thuringia, Hamburg
6 cks, Lo Curto & Funk, Karlsruhe, Bremen
100 demj, American Bluefriesveen, Inc, Volendam, Rotterdam
168 cks, Hummel & Robinson, Volendam, Rotterdam
25 pkgs, Merck, & Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
14 cks, American Bluefriesveen, Inc, Volendam, Rotterdam
38 cs, Bayer Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
CHILLIES—142 bgs, E L Prior & Co, Exhibitor, Marseilles
78 bgs, A Joenssen & Co, Inc, Walton Hall, Mombasa
CHLOROPHYL—9 cs, 1,320 lbs, Harshaw Chemical Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
CHROME, GREEN—2 bbls, Fezandie & Sperrle, Volendam, Rotterdam
Volendam, Rotterdam
ORE—2,000 tons, E J Lavino & Co, Walton Hall, Beira
92,000 kilos, Ala, Antwerp
CINCHONA PRODUCTS—29 cs, R W Greef & Co, Veedam, Rotterdam
37 cs, R W Greef & Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
CINNAMON—50 bls, 5,000 lbs, Steel Ranger, Colombo
CLAY, CHINA—1,026 tons, Moore & Munger, Ryufuku, Fowey
1,503 tons, English China Clay Sales Corp, Ryufuku, Fowey
220 bgs, Moore & Munger, Exeter City, Bristol
CLOVES—300 bls, 42,000 lbs, W E Menhinick & Co, British Prince, Port Said
COALTAR INTERMEDIATES—2 cks, General Dyestuff Corpn, Deutschland, Hamburg
12 dms, Irving Trust Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
48 cks, General Dyestuff Corpn, Volendam, Rotterdam
12 cks, General Dyestuff Corpn, Veendam, Rotterdam
6 bottles, General Dyestuff Corpn, Veendam, Rotterdam
COBALT, METAL—68 pkgs, Belgo-American Trading Corpn, Emile Franconi, Antwerp
COCA LEAVES—80 bls, Maywood Chemical Works, Cristobal South Pacific ports.
COCHINEAL—15 bgs, 2,100 lbs, Ultramares Corpn, Teno, Callao
COCOA BEANS—568 bgs, Com Franc de l'Afric Occid, West Kebar, Lagos
776 bgs, Soc Com de l'Quest Afric, West Kebar, Lorne
1,200 bgs, F A Thompson, West Kebar, Accra
500 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Amor, Puerto Cabello
300 bgs, Amor, Puerto Cabello
1,087 bgs, Fruit Despatch Co, Ulua, Port Limon
250 bgs, Ultramares Corpn, Cristobal, South Pacific ports
567 bgs, Frame & Co, West Irmo, Accra
1,006 bgs, Soc Com de l'Quest Afric, West Irmo, Accra
800 bgs, Anglo-Guinea Prod Co, West Irmo, Accra
1,841 bgs, Sie Franc de l'Afric Occid, West Irmo, Accra
640 bgs, G B Ollivant & Co, West Irmo, Accra
736 bgs, Barclay Bank, West Irmo, Accra
160 bgs, G B Ollivant & Co, West Irmo, Winnebah
926 bgs, Frame & Co, West Irmo, Winnebah
600 bgs, Soc Com de l'Quest Afric, West Irmo, Saltpond
1,584 bgs, West Irmo, Saltpond
750 bgs, Soc Com de l'Quest Afric, West Irmo, Cape Coast
645 bgs, Soc Com de l'Quest Afric, West Irmo, Takoradi
1,885 bgs, United Africa Co, Inc, Cedric, Liverpool
13 bgs, Scholtz & Co, Curacas, Maracaibo
600 bgs, Curacas, Puerto Cabello
300 bgs, Scholtz & Co, Curacas, La Guagra
168 bgs, Curacas, La Guagra
1,405 bgs, 140,500 lbs, L Schepp Co, Maravi, Kingston
601 bgs, 60,100 lbs, Franklin Baker Co, Maravi, Kingston
1,000 bgs, 100,000 lbs, Franklin Baker Co, Silvia, Trinidad
1,600 bgs, 160,000 lbs, Dunham Mfg Co, Silvia, Trinidad
1,000 bgs, 100,000 lbs, Franklin Baker Co, Gotur, Celba
DESIC—2,233 cs, 290,290 lbs, Wood & Selick, Cissy, Manila
1,531 cs, 199,030 lbs, Harriman National Bank, Cissy, Zamboanga
575 cs, 74,750 lbs, W R Grace & Co, Steel Ranger, Colombo
3,200 cs, 416,000 lbs, Franklin Baker Co, Silverguavo, Manila
600 cs, 78,000 lbs, Habicht, Braun & Co, Silverguava, Colombo
COCOA BEANS—225 bgs, Norton, Lilly & Co, Hurundui, Auckland
1,000 bgs, Fruit Despatch Co, Maravi, Cristobal
500 bgs, Maravi, Cristobal
174 bgs, Justin, Para
1,100 bgs, Thuringia, Hamburg
2,624 bgs, Farmers Loan & Trust Co, Western World, Bahia
1,000 bgs, National City Bank, Western World, Bahia
500 bgs, Brown Bros & Co, Western World, Bahia
500 bgs, Western World, Bahia
250 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Silvia, Trinidad
1,852 bgs, Daniel Bacon, Samaria, Liverpool
7,226 bgs, United Africa Co, Inc, Volendam, Rotterdam
COCONUT—150 bgs, 15,000 lbs, Dio Giorgio Trust Corpn, Yoro, Kingston
301 bgs, 30,100 lbs, G W Cole & Co, Yoro, Kingston
975 bgs, 97,500 lbs, Banana Sales Corpn, Miraflores, Puerto Antonio
3,700 bgs, 370,000 lbs, M A de Leon & Co, Cristobal, Cristobal
800 bgs, 80,000 lbs, Franklin Baker Co, Cristobal, Cristobal
103 bgs, 10,300 lbs, S S French Co, Coamo, San Juan
75 bgs, 7,500 lbs, Suarez Fuentes, Coamo, San Juan
68 bgs, 6,800 lbs, Liberty Trust Co, Coamo, San Juan
2 bgs, 200 lbs, Ant Caraballo, Carrillo, Puerto Castillo
1,089 bgs, 108,900 lbs, Franklin Baker Co, Maravi, Kingston
COD LIVER STEARIN—100 cks, Wm Benkert & Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
COLOMBO ROOT—73 bgs, 6,828 lbs, American Shipper, London
COLORS—5 bbls, International Acceptance Bank, Thuringia, Hamburg
1 cs, B F Drakenfeld & Co, Mexique, Havre
25 pkgs, Jos Morningstar & Co, Frederick VIII, Oslo
ARTISTS—27 cs, M Grumbacher, Volendam, Rotterdam
25 cs, Gallagher & Ascher, Volendam, Rotterdam
DRY—20 cs, R F Downing & Co, Caronia, London
EARTH—8 cks, Reichard Coulston, Inc, Emile Franconi, Antwerp
46 cks, Fezandie & Sperrle, Geo Washington, Bremen
70 cks, Heller & Merz Co, Geo Washington, Bremen
COPPER, SULPHOCYANIDE—8 kegs, Lo Curto & Funk, Cedric, Liverpool
CORK, SHAVINGS—640 bales, 64,000 lbs, H Subl, Pennland, Antwerp
467 bales, 46,700 lbs, Wicander & Co, Frederick VIII, Oslo
490 bales, 49,000 lbs, Volendam, Rotterdam
WASTE—450 bales, 45,000 lbs, Equitable Trust Co, Pennland, Antwerp
380 bales, 38,000 lbs, Crown Cork & Seal Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
WOOD—689 bales, 68,900 lbs, J Samuels & Son, Anjer, Algeciras
407 bales, 40,700 lbs, J Samuels & Son, Volendam, Rotterdam
330 bales, 33,000 lbs, Farrel Trading Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
CRESOL—100 dms, The Bakelite Co, Cedric, Liverpool
LIQUID—8 dms, Monsanto Chem Works, Cedric, Liverpool
ORTHA—18 dms, Matheson Alk Works, Volendam, Rotterdam
CUBEBS—42 bgs, F B Ross & Co, British Prince, Singapore
66 bgs, Silverguava, Singapore
CUTTLEFISH BONES—63 cs, Frank Veit Co, Inc, Anjer, Marseilles
40 cs, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Anjer, Marseilles
25 cs, F H Van Dam, Anjer, Marseilles
78 cs, R J Gates, Roussilon, Bordeaux
DEXTRIN—50 bgs, Jos Morningstar & Co, Frederik VIII, Oslo
DUTCH METAL—2 cs, B F Drakenfeld & Co, Geo Washington, Bremen
DYES, ALIZARIN—85 cks, General Dyestuff Corpn, Volendam, Rotterdam
18 jugs, General Dyestuff Corpn, Volendam, Rotterdam
12 jugs, General Dyestuff Corpn, Veendam, Rotterdam
12 cks, General Dyestuff Corpn, Veendam, Rotterdam
ANILIN—2 bbls, L & R Organic Prod, Inc, Pennland, Antwerp
2 cks, B Bernard, Inc, Pennland, Antwerp
2 cks, L & R Organic Prod, Inc, Cedric, Liverpool
1 drum, L & R Organic Prod, Cedric, Liverpool
25 cks, General Dyestuff Corpn, Deutschland, Hamburg
1 pkg, General Dyestuff Corpn, Deutschland, Hamburg
DYES, ANILIN—6 cks, Irving Trust Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
2 cks, American Aniline Prod, Inc, Veendam, Rotterdam
2 cks, The Ciba Co, Rochambeau, Havre
64 cans, The Ciba Co, Rochambeau, Havre
22 cyl, Sandoz Chem Works, Mexique, Havre
16 cks, Sandoz Chem Works, Mexique, Havre
17 cs, Sandoz Chem Works, Mexique, Havre
28 cks, Carbic Color & Chem Co, Mexique, Havre
36 cks, The Geigy Co, Mexique, Havre
144 cans, The Ciba Co, Mexique, Havre
26 cks, The Ciba Co, Mexique, Havre
2 cks, American Aniline Prod, Inc, Volendam, Rotterdam
2 cs, General Dyestuff Corpn, Volendam, Rotterdam
124 cs, General Dyestuff Corpn, Volendam, Rotterdam
2 cks, John Campbell & Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
5 jugs, General Dyestuff Corpn, Veendam, Rotterdam
73 cks, General Dyestuff Corpn, Veendam, Rotterdam
1 cs, General Dyestuff Corpn, Veendam, Rotterdam
DYEWOOD—24 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Inc, Saturnia, Trieste
8 bgs, American Express Co, Saturnia, Trieste
24 bgs, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Saturnia, Trieste
EARTH—133 bgs, J M Rappaport, Deutschland, Hamburg
141 bgs, J M Rappaport, Thuringia, Hamburg
EGG YOLK—424 cs, 84,800 lbs, Tatsuma, Shanghai
127 cs, 25,400 lbs, Bingham & Co, Tatsuno, Hankow
122 cs, 24,400 lbs, Melchers, Inc, Tatsuno, Tientsin
EPSOM SALT—200 bgs, 44,000 lbs, Th Goldschmidt Corpn, Karlsruhe, Bremen
FENNEL SEED—60 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Inc, Exhibitor, Marseilles
FLAXSEED—26,415 bgs, 58,113 bu, Spencer, Kellogg & Sons, Sud Argentina, Buenos Aires
FLORAL WATER—44 cks, Lo Curto & Funk, Anjer, Marseilles
1 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Anjer, Marseilles
5 cs, A Chiris & Co, Anjer, Cannes
FULLERS EARTH—65 bgs, 10,544 lbs, C B Chrystal Co, Inc, American Shipper, London
650 bgs, 143,000 lbs, L A Salomon & Bro, Exeter City, Bristol
GELATIN—50 cs, T W Dunn Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
150 bbls, Heicke Gelatine Works, George Washington, Bremen
GENTIAN ROOT—37 bls, 5,801 lbs, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Cabo Tortosa, Marseilles
GINGER ROOT—820 bgs, Soc Coml de L'Quest Afric, West Irmo, Tientsin
71 bgs, Gillespie & Co, Maravi, Kingston
GLASS, PLATE—62 cs, L Solomon & Son, Pennland, Antwerp
3 cs, Mark Bros, Pennland, Antwerp
7 cs, N Lyon, Pennland, Antwerp
38 cs, Schrenk & Co, Pennland, Antwerp
28 cs, Semon, Bache & Co, Pennland, Antwerp
8 cs, Brown Bros & Co, Pennland, Antwerp
30 cs, French-American Banking Corp, Emile Franconi, Antwerp
38 cs, Brown Bros & Co, Emile Franconi, Antwerp
31 cs, Royal Glass Works, Emile Franconi, Antwerp
3 cs, Semon, Bache & Co, Karlsruhe, Bremen
7 cs, Semon, Bache & Co, George Washington, Bremen
SHEET—15 cs, L Cohen, Deutschland, Hamburg
25 cs, Lafayette Mirror & Glass Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
129 cs, Royal Glass Works, Deutschland, Hamburg
217 cs, Bienenfeld Import Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
34 cs, L Solomon & Son, Deutschland, Hamburg
14 cs, J H Werbelowsky & Son, Deutschland, Hamburg
WINDOW—17 cs, T J Crane, Inc, Pennland, Antwerp
600 cs, Semon, Bache & Co, Pennland, Antwerp
2 cs, Morris Glass Co, Carinthia, Liverpool
19 cs, Schrenk & Co, Carinthia, Liverpool
56 cs, Leo Popper & Son, Carinthia, Liverpool
55 cs, Semon, Bache & Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
29 cs, Irving Trust Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
75 cs, J H Werbelowsky & Son, Emile Franconi, Antwerp
50 cs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Emile Franconi, Antwerp
686 cs, Royal Glass Works, Emile Franconi, Antwerp
25 cs, Emile Franconi, Antwerp
20 cs, Bronx Glass Co, Emile Franconi, Antwerp
43 cs, Semon, Bache & Co, Karlsruhe, Bremen
4 cs, Semon, Bache & Co, George Washington, Bremen
41 cs, L Popper & Son, Samaria, Liverpool
GLUE—300 bgs, J J Shore & Co, Exeter City, Bristol
200 bgs, Hoole Service Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
20 bgs, Standard Chemical Co, Rochambeau, Havre
45 bgs, T W Dunn Co, Emile Franconi, Antwerp
20 bgs, Rex & Reynolds, Thuringia, Hamburg
400 bgs, Milligan & Higgins Glue Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
600 bgs, Milligan & Higgins Glue Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
MARINE—158 bgs, L W Ferdinand & Co, American Shipper, London
GLUESTOCK—20 bgs, Rex & Reynolds, Emile Franconi, Antwerp
20 cks, Rex & Reynolds, Ala, Antwerp
188 bls, Irving Trust Co, Aiesia, Constantinople
GLYCERIN—20 dms, Emile Franconi, Antwerp
GRAPHITE—1,143 bgs, Jos Dixon Crucible Co, British Prince, Colombo
114 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, British Prince, Colombo
375 bgs, C E Pettinos, Cabo Tortosa, Marseilles
72 bbls, Asbury Graphite Mills, Steel Ranger, Colombo
250 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Steel Ranger, Colombo
500 bgs, Jos Dixon Crucible Co, Steel Ranger, Colombo
429 bbls, Jos Dixon Crucible Co, Steel Ranger, Colombo

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Inc.

GRAPHITE—610 bgs, C E Pettinos, Walton Hall, Tamatave
793 bgs, Jos Dixon Crucible Co, Welton Hall, Tamatave
666 bgs, G F Pettinos, Silverguava, Colombo
250 bgs, Jos Dixon Crucible Co, Silverguava, Colombo
417 bbls, Jos Dixon Crucible Co, Silverguava, Colombo
1,244 bgs, J F Starkey & Co, Silverguava, Colombo
28 bbls, J F Starkey & Co, Silverguava, Colombo
GREASE, WOOL—25 bbls, National Oil Product Co, Carinthia, Liverpool
4 cks, Pfaltz & Bauer, Karlsruhe, Bremen
26 bbls, Pfaltz & Bauer, Karlsruhe, Bremen
17 cs, Pfaltz & Bauer, Karlsruhe, Bremen
15 bbls, J J Shore & Co, Karlsruhe, Bremen
GUM ARABIC—50 bgs, McKesson & Robbins, Minnetonka, London
CHICLE—80 bls, Banco Nacional de Mexico, Havana, Vera Cruz
48 bls, J W Hampton, Jr, & Co, Havana, Progreso
COPAL — 193 bgs, Stroock & Wittenberg, Pennland, Antwerp
53 bgs, G W S Patterson & Co, Minnetonka, London
70 bgs, France, Campbell & Darling, British Prince, Singapore
20 cs, Paterson, Boardman & Knapp, British Prince, Singapore
128 bgs, Gillespie, Rogers, Pyatt Co, British Prince, Singapore
25 cs, G W S Patterson & Co, British Prince, Singapore
32 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, British Prince, Singapore
577 bskts, Paterson, Boardman & Knapp, British Prince, Macassar
208 bskts, McKesson & Robbins, British Prince, Macassar
544 bskts, M L Van Norden, British Prince, Macassar
68 bskts, France, Campbell & Darling, British Prince, Macassar
564 bgs, M L Van Norden, British Prince, Macassar
200 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Emile Franconi, Antwerp
300 bgs, Innes & Co, Emile Franconi, Antwerp
350 bgs, A Klipstein & Co, Ala, Antwerp
210 bgs, G W S Patterson & Co, British, Prince, Singapore
128 bgs, Babcock, Templeton Co, Silverguava, Singapore
192 bgs, Paterson, Boardman & Knapp, Silverguava, Singapore
DAMMAR—128 bgs, A Klipstein & Co, British Prince, Singapore
192 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, British Prince, Singapore
100 cs, G W S Patterson & Co, British Prince, Singapore
69 bgs, France, Campbell & Darling, British Prince, Macassar
73 bskts, S Winterbourne & Co, British Prince, Singapore
50 cs, G W S Patterson & Co, Silverguava, Singapore
50 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Silverguava, Singapore
50 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Silverguava, Singapore
KAURI—257 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Hurunui, Auckland
55 cs, S Winterbourne & Co, Hurunui, Auckland
54 bgs, France, Campbell & Darling, Hurunui, Auckland
30 cs, Gillespie, Rogers, Pyatt Co, Hurunui, Auckland
MOMBASSA—51 bgs, National City Bank, Thuringia, Hamburg
TRAGACANTH — 5 cs, A D Isbetcherian, Minnetonka, London
22 cs, 3,358 lbs, Wm Mohrman, American Shipper, London
5 cs, 1,633 lbs, Thurston & Braidich, American Shipper, London
14 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Thuringia, Hamburg
GYPSUM — 600 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, George Washington, Bremen
HAIR, HORSE—4 cs, Block Bros, Minnetonka, London
HUMAN—14 bgs, L La Curcio, Maria, Palermo
HERBS, MEDICINAL—3 bls, S B Penick & Co, Inc, Saturnia, Trieste
6 bls, American Express Co, Saturnia, Trieste
20 bls, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Saturni, Trieste
14 bls, Parke, Davis & Co, Saturnia, Trieste
42 bls, King & Howe, Saturnia, Trieste
38 bls, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Anjer, Alicante
5 bls, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Deutschland, Hamburg
INDIGO — 10 cks, General Dyestuff Corpn, Veendam, Rotterdam
INFUSORIAL EARTH — 1,134 bgs, Orelite Corpn, Hofuku, Oran
INSECT FLOWERS—15 cs, J L Hopkins & Co, Saturnia, Trieste
IPECAC ROOT—3 bgs, Hollinghurst & Co, Cristobal, Panama
4 bgs, Ultramares Corpn, Baracoa, Cartagena
10 bgs, Farmers Loan & Trust Co, Western World, Bahia
2 pkgs, Spanish-American Commercial Co, Zacapa, Cartagena
IRON ORE—50 bgs, C J Osborn & Co, Transylvania, Glasgow
OXIDE—15 cks, C B Chrystal & Co, Inc, Carinthia, Liverpool
94 cks, Reichard-Coulston, Inc, Carinthia, Liverpool
100 bbls, 55,000 lbs, C J Osborn & Co, Anjer, Malaga
100 bbls, 55,000 lbs, Hummell & Robinson, Anjer, Malaga
40 cks, 22,000 lbs, Reichard-Coulston, Inc, Anjer, Malaga
1 cs, Smith Color & Chem Co, Anjer, Malaga
156 bbls, 118,800 lbs, C K Williams & Co, Anjer, Malaga
50 bbls, 23,100 lbs, Wishnick, Tumper, Inc, Anjer, Malaga
160 bgs, G Z Collins & Co, Exeter City, Bristol
10 cks, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Exeter City, Bristol
20 cks, C J Osborn & Co, Exeter City, Bristol
19 cks, Hummel & Robinson, Exeter City, Bristol
77 cks, 49,418 lbs, Reichard-Coulston, Inc, Deutschland, Hamburg
SULPHATE—50 bbls, Karlsruhe, Bremen
ISINGLASS—1 cs, C H Reisig, Carinthia, Liverpool
JALAP ROOT—9 bls, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Havana, Vera Cruz
18 bls, Wm Benkert & Co, Havana, Vera Cruz
LAUREL LEAVES—74 bls, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Saturnia, Trieste
34 bls, Archibald & Lewis, Cabo Tortosa, Marseilles
LEAVES, MEDICINAL — 18 bls, 2,420 lbs, Parke, Davis & Co, Exhibitor, Marseilles
LICORICE ROOT—5 tons, J L Hopkins & Co, Exbrook, Alicante
LIME JUICE—100 cs, R F Downing & Co, American Shipper, London
CONCENTRATED—7 cks, Eugene Gransaull, Western World, Trinidad
4 cks, Middleton & Co, Silvia, Martinique
RAW—2 cks, Dodge & Olcott Co, Silvia, St Lucia
12 hhds, King & Howe, Silvia, Dominica

MACE—22 cs, Royal Bank of Canada, British Prince, Singapore
MAGNESIA, CALCINED—90 cs, 6 tons, 4 cwt, 1 qtr, 8 lbs, Schofield, Donald Co, Carinthia, Liverpool
80 cs, 5 tons, 11 cwt, 1 qtr, 22 lbs, American Druggist Syn, Carinthia, Liverpool
60 cs, 4 tons, 3 cwt, 1 qtr, 22 lbs, McKesson & Robbins, Carinthia, Liverpool
CARBONATE—50 cks, 2 tons, 8 cwt, 11 lbs, Merck & Co, Carinthia, Liverpool
MAGNESITE CALCINED — 104 bbls, 52,000 lbs, Innis Speiden & Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
MANGANESE ORE—142 bbls, General Dry Battery Co, Ponce, Ponce
OXIDE—60 cks, Standard Oil Development Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS—12 cs, G J Wallan, Rochambeau, Havre
1,500 cs, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Volendam, Rotterdam
MUSTARD SEED—150 bgs, Fidelity Trust Co, Frederik VIII, Oslo
499 bgs, R F Downing & Co, Minnetonka, London
300 bgs, Andean Trading Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
250 bgs, Catz American Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
90 bgs, Catz American Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
MYROBALANS—4,300 pockets, Hammond & Carpenter, Steel Range, Calcutta
NAPHTHALENE—317 bgs, Exeter City, Bristol
NICKEL SULPHATE—30 cks, Pfaltz & Bauer, Geo Washington, Bremen
NUT GALLS—56 bgs, Corn Exchange Bank, Minnetonka, London
20 bgs, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Saturnia, Trieste
NUTS, KOLA—100 bgs, D Steengrafe, Maravi, Kingston
NUTMEG—52 bgs, Volendam, Rotterdam
OCHER, POWDERED — 125 bbls, Scott L Libby Corpn, Cabo Tortosa, Marseilles
100 cks, J Lee Smith & Co, Anjer, Marseilles
558 cks, Reichard Coulston, Inc, Anjer, Marseilles
60 cks, Montog & Cassidy, Roussilon, Bordeaux
OIL, ALMOND—14 cs, Ungerer & Co, American Shipper, London
BAY—3 cs, Park, Benziger & Co, Silvia, St Lucia
BERGAMOT—11 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Minnetoka, London
15 qtr cs, 572 lbs, Lo Curto & Funk, Hofuku, Messina
5 qtr cs, P R Dreyer, Maria, Messina
CHINA WOOD—300 tons, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Tatsuno, Hankow
CITRONELLA—10 dms, 10,000 lbs, Lo Curto & Funk, British Prince, Colombo
6 dms, 6,000 lbs, P R Dreyer, Steel Ranger, Colombo
9 dms, 9,000 lbs, Volkart Bros, Silverguava, Colombo
CLOVE—2 cs, 164 lbs, Ungerer & Co, American Shipper, London
COCONUT—4,260 tons, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Vaba, Manila
445 tons, Philippine Rfg Corpn, Vaba, Manila
987 tons, Philippine Rfg Corpn, Silverguava, Cebu
1,170 tons, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Tatsuno, Manila
COD—150 bbls, 7,500 gls, Atlas Refinery, Inc, Frederik VIII, Oslo
200 cks, 10,000 gls, National Oil Prod Co, Nerissa, St Johns
50 cks, 2,500 gls, Edgar H Laing, Nerissa, St Johns
10 cks, 500 gls, Robt Badcock & Co, Nerissa, St Johns
CODLIVER—25 bbls, 750 gls, P R Dreyer, Stavangerfjord, Oslo
25 dms, P R Dreyer, Stavangerfjord, Oslo
10 bbls, 300 gls, Hans Hinrichs Chem Corpn, Bergen
3 cks, 90 gls, Eckford Chem Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
ESSENTIAL—27 cs, Polaks Frutal Works, Volendam, Rotterdam
28 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Karlsruhe, Bremen
2 cs, Franklin Simon & Co, Aquitania, Southampton
1 cs, J Wanamaker, Aquitania, Southampton
5 cs, F B Hoss & Co, British Prince, Singapore
3 dms, Morana, Inc, Cabo Tartosa, Alicante
11 cks, Lo Curto & Funk, Anjer, Marseilles
8 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Anjer, Marseilles
5 cs, A Chiris & Co, Anjer, Cannes
2 cks, A Chiris & Co, Anjer, Cannes
1 cs, Burroughs Welcome & Co, American Shipper, London
1 cs, Globe Shipping Co, Majestic, Southampton
1 cs, John Wanamaker, Majestic, Southampton
1 cs, Leutheric, Inc, Majestic, Southampton
5 cks, J Manheimer, Exhibitor, Marseilles
2 cks, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Exhibitor, Marseilles
1 cs, Kronfeld Saunders & Co, Rochambeau, Havre
7 cs, George Lueders & Co, Rochambeau, Havre
7 cs, Rogers & Gallet, Rochambeau, Havre
2 cs, Richard Shipping Co, Rochambeau, Havre
4 cs, Jay Thorpe, Inc, Rochambeau, Havre
15 cs, Maurice Levy, Rochambeau, Havre
2 cs, Brown Bros & Co, Rochambeau, Havre
2 cs, Meht & Daniels, Thuringia, Hamburg
7 pkgs, George Lueders & Co, Thuringia, Hamburg
2 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Egrement, Sydney
1 cs, Park & Tilford, Mexique, Havre
4 cs, Park & Tilford, Mexique, Havre
3 cs, Brown Bros & Co, Mexique, Havre
3 cs, D Orsay Perf Co, Mexique, Havre
5 cs, G Silvia Import Co, Mexique, Havre
6 cks G Silvia Import Co, Mexique, Havre
3 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Mexique, Havre
14 cs, Ungerer & Co, Mexique, Havre
8 cs, George Lueders & Co, Mexique, Havre
8 cks, G Delawanna, Mexique, Havre
3 cs, Bertrand Freres, Mexique, Havre
1 cs, Orbis Product Trading Co, Mexique, Havre
3 cs, Lehn & Fink, Inc, Mexique, Havre
3 cs, C W Sellers, Mexique, Havre
2 cs, Pinaud's, Inc, Mexique, Havre
1 cs, Universal Carloading Dist Co, Mexique, Havre
9 cs, Titan Shipping Co, Mexique, Havre
2 cs, Maurice Levy, Mexique, Havre
23 cs, A H Smith & Co, Mexique, Havre
5 cs, Veolay, Inc, Mexique, Havre
3 cs, American Express Co, Mexique, Havre
7 cs, Bank of United States, Mexique, Havre
4 cs, Ungerer & Co, Mexique, Havre
1 cs, Heine & Co, Karlsruhe, Bremen
4 cs, George Lueders & Co, Karlsruhe, Bremen
GERANIUM—9 cks, Davies Turner & Co, Anjer, Marseilles
HAARLEM—25 cs, McKesson & Robbins, Veendam, Rotterdam
LAVENDER—4 cks, Seaboard Bank of N Y, Roussillon, Bordeaux
4 cks, Chase National Bank, Roussillon, Bordeaux
LEMON—40 qr cs, 1,540 lbs, Lo Curto & Funk, Hofuku, Messina
25 qr cs, 950 lbs, Lanman & Kemp, Hofuku, Messina

OIL, LEMON—30 qr cs, 1,980 lbs, Magnus, Mabee & Raynard, Hofuku, Messina
100 qr cs, P R Dreyer, Maria, Messina
50 half cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Maria, Messina
LIME—1 cs, Eugene Gransaull, Western World, Trinidad
1 dm, Eugene Gransaull, Western World, Trinidad
4 cs, Park Benziger & Co, Silvia, St Lucia
3 cs, Philip Bauer Co, Inc, Silvia, St Lucia
6 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Silvia, St Lucia
1 cs, Middleton & Co, Silvia, Martinique
LUBRICATING—125 dms, Schlieman Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
75 dms, Schlieman Co, Thuringia, Hamburg
MUSTARD—3 cs, 906 lbs, Schering, Inc, Thuringia, Hamburg
OLIVE—110 cs, 1,100 gls, Marotta & Cella, Hofuku, Genoa
1,440 cs, 14,400 gls, Hofuku, Genoa
167 cs, 1,670 gls, Hofuku, Naples
400 cs, 4,000 gls, Cabo Tortosa, Genoa
100 cs, 1,000 gls, Cumberland Marconi Co, Cabo Tortosa, Genoa
50 cs, 300 gls, Fazio Brokerage Co, Cabo Tortosa, Genoa
100 cs, 1,000 gls, Bertini Bros, Cabo Tortosa, Genoa
65 cs, 650 gls, Fratianni Lorenzo, Cabo Tortosa, Genoa
77 cs, 770 gls, Bank of America, Cabo Tortosa, Genoa
125 cs, 1,250 gls, Progressive Italian Import Co, Cabo Tortosa, Genoa
200 cs, 2,000 gls, Kirsch Bros, Cabo Tortosa, Leghorn
300 cs, 3,000 gls, Bongiorno & Zamataro, Cabo Tortosa, Leghorn
100 cs, 1,000 gls, Anthony B Labate, Cabo Tortosa, Leghorn
450 cs, 4,500 gls, J P Smith & Co, Cabo Tortosa, Marseilles
52 cs, 520 gls, National City Bank, Conte Grande, Genoa
600 pkgs, Conte Grande, Genoa
15 cs, 150 gls, Morana, Inc, Anjer, Marseilles
200 cs, 2,000 gls, Neuman & Schwiers, Anjer, Marseilles
35 cs, 350 gls, Chandos Weddle, Anjer, Cannes
300 cs, 3,000 gls, H H Pike & Co, Anjer, Barcelona
80 cs, 800 gls, D Angel Martinez, Anjer, Barcelona
75 dms, Bank of America, Anjer, Malaga
100 cs, 1,000 gls, Bank of America, Anjer, Malaga
200 dms, International Acceptance Bank, Anjer, Malaga
100 dms, First Natioal Bank, Anjer, Malaga
100 dms, Chase National Bank, Anjer, Malaga
50 cs, 500 gls, Leghorn Trading Co, Exhibitor, Genoa
75 cs, 750 gls, Bank of America, Exhibitor, Genoa
50 cs, 500 gls, D Pastene & Co, Exhibitor, Genoa
52 cs, 520 gls, Italian Import Co, Exhibitor, Genoa
200 cs, 2,000 gls, Pfaltz & Bauer, Exhibitor, Genoa
50 cs, 500 gls, American Express Co, Exhibitor, Genoa
50 cs, 500 gls, Antolini & Co, Exhibitor, Leghorn
125 cs, 1,250 gls, Exhibitor, Naples
50 cs, 500 gls, American Shipping Co, Maria, Naples
138 cs, 1,380 gls, Latorraran Bros, Maria, Naples
100 dms, Bank of Athens, Alesia, Piraeus
200 dms, Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co, Alesia, Algiers
50 bbls, 2,500 gls, Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co, Alesia, Algiers
ORANGE—20 cs, A S Lascelles & Co, Baracoa, Kingston
20 qr cs, 770 lbs, Lo Curto & Funk, Hofuku, Messina
25 qr cs, 990 lbs, Parsons & Petit, Hofuku, Messina
40 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Zacapa, Kingston
20 cs, D Steengrafe, Zacapa, Kingston
20 cs, E Lelong, Zacapa, Kingston
10 cs, Barclay Bank, Zacapa, Kingston
21 qr cs, P R Dreyer, Maria, Messina
25 half cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Maria, Messina
PALM—171 dms, W & A Leaman, West Kebar, Duala
610 tons, The Niger Co, West Kebar, Calabar
68 dms, Soc Coml de L'Quest Afric, West Kebar, Cotonou
1,064 tons, 21 cwt 6 qtrs 35 lbs, The Niger Co, West Irmo, Burutu
101 cks, African & Eastern Trading Co, West Kebar, Degema
64 cks, W & A Leaman, West Irmo, Abonnema
205 cks, African & Eastern Trading Co, Thuringia, Hamburg
78 cks, Thuringia, Hamburg
519 dms, The Niger Co, Australic, Calabar
PALM KERNEL—100 tons, J Bibby & Son, Cedric, Liverpool
291 bbls, E F Jones Chemical Co, Cedric, Liverpool
PEANUT—114 tons, J Bibby & Son, Cedric, Liverpool
5 bbls, Lamont, Corliss & Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
2 bbls, Lamont, Corliss & Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
RAPESEED—175 dms, Mitsui & Co, Tatsuma, Osaka
50 dms, McKesson & Robbins, Tatsuma, Osaka
75 dms, Cook Swan Oil Corp, Tatsuma, Osaka
ROSEWOOD—37 dms, A Chiris Co, Silvia, Martinique
SANDALWOOD—1 cs, Ungerer & Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
3 cs, Riedel & Co, Inc, Deutschland, Hamburg
SARDINE—296 tons, Mitsui & Co, Tatsuma, Kobe
SESAME—250 tons, J Bibby & Son, Cedric, Liverpool
25 dms, C R Autg Corp, Volendam, Rotterdam
200 dms, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
SULPHUR—110 bbls, 5,500 gls, Welch, Hohne & Clark, Hofuku, Naples
90 bbls, 4,500 gls, Welch, Hohne & Clark, Hofuku, Palermo
200 bbls, 100,000 gls, Smith-Weihman Co, Maria, Bari
TEA—25 dms, Mitsui & Co, Tatsuma, Hankow
VETIVER—2 cks, Davies, Turner & Co, Anjer, Marseilles
OPIUM—20 cs, 3,896 lbs, Public Store, Anjer, Marseilles
20 cs, Merck & Co, Maria, Trieste
20 cs, Kidder, Peabody Acceptance Corpn, Alesia, Constantinople
PAPRIKA—100 cs, Hudson Tea & Spice Co, Cabo Tortosa, Alicante
25 bgs, Hudson Tea & Spice Co, Cabo Tortosa, Alicante
25 cs, Biddle Purchasing Co, Cabo Tortosa, Alicante
30 cs, Mutual Spice Co, Cabo Tortosa, Alicante
45 cs, H Schoenfeld & Co, Cabo Tortosa, Alicante
50 bgs, H P Herrfeldt & Co, Cabo Tortosa, Alicante

PAPRIKA—20 bgs, Prudential Natl Corpn, Cabo Tortosa, Alicante
30 cs, Prudential Natl Corpn, Cabo Tortosa, Alicante
150 pkgs, Cabo Tortosa, Alicante
35 cs, A Ehlers, Inc, Anjer, Alicante
20 bgs, N J Honan, Anjer, Alicante
PARAFFIN—400 bgs, Asiatic Petroleum Co, Cedric, Liverpool
PATCHOULI LEAVES—78 bls, Dodge & Olcott Co, British Prince, Penang
36 bls, I R Boody & Co, Silverguava, Penang
PEPPER, BLACK — 240 bgs, Steel Ranger, Colombo
100 bgs, H P Winter & Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
243 bgs, A Joensson & Co, Inc, Silverguava, Batavia
162 bgs, E L Prior & Co, Silverguava, Batavia
PERU BALSAM—17 cs, Hamberger, Poltremus Co, El Salvador, Corinto
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—68,553 bbls, 2,879,226 gls, Mexican Petroleum Corpn, Paul H Harwood, Aruba
78,000 bls, 3,276,000 gls, Standard Oil Co, Malabar, Mamonal
23,000 bls, 966,000 gls, Gulf Refining Co, Monagas, Las Piedras
95,654 bbls, 4,017,468 gls, Tidewater Oil Co, Axtell J Ayles, Las Piedras
54,327 bbls, 2,281,734 gls, Shell Eastern Petroleum Prod, Inc, Camillo, Curacao
81,597 bbls, 3,427,070 gls, Asiatic Petroleum Co, Swiftscout, Curacao
63,821 bbls, 2,680,462 gls, Shell Eastern Petroleum Co, Inc, Virgilla, Curacao
77,812 bbls, 3,267,104 gls, Tidewater Oil Co, Samuel Q Brown, Curacao
64,021 bbls, 2,688,882 gls, Mexican Petroleum Corpn, C A Canfield, Aruba
115,000 bbls, 4,830,000 gls, Gulf Refining Co, Gulfbird, Las Piedras
75,000 bbls, 3,150,000 gls, Standard Oil Co, Ardmore, Tampico
61,143 bbls, 2,568,006 gls, Shell Eastern Petroleum Prod Co, British Beacon, Curacao
50,393 bbls, 2,115,506 gls, Anglo-Mexican Petroleum Corpn, San Ugon, Puerto Mexico
PIMENTO—150 bgs, 21,000 lbs, A S Lascelles & Co, Baracoa, Kingston
263 bgs, 36,820 lbs, J E Kerr & Co, Maravi, Kingston
100 bgs, 14,000 lbs, Barclay Bank, Maravi, Kingston
50 bgs, 7,000 lbs, Gillespie & Co, Maravi, Kingston
PLASTER—2,300 tons, J F Whitney & Co, Gyda, Windsor
500 cks, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Karlsruhe, Bremen
2,300 tons, Newark Plaster Co, Anders, Hillsborough
5,100 tons, United States Gypsum Co, Gypsum Empress, Windsor
POPPYSEED—360 bgs, 39,600 lbs, Atlantic, White Sea & Baltic Co, Estonia, Danzig
600 bgs, 66,000 lbs, C M V Sillevoldt, Volendam, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 110,000 lbs, R L Friedler, Volendam, Rotterdam
550 bgs, 60,500 lbs, Catz American Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
200 bgs, 22,000 lbs, Levy & Levis Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
POTASH, CAUSTIC — 180 dms, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co, Thuringia, Hamburg
166 dms, Innis, Speiden & Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
50 dms, Parsons & Petit, Volendam, Rotterdam
CHLORATE—350 bbls, 86,240 lbs, Monmouth Chemical Corpn, Thuringia, Hamburg
MURIATE—250 bgs, Grasselli Chemical Co, Ala, Antwerp
SULPHATE—7,450 bgs, N V Potash Export My, Thuringia, Hamburg
PROTECTOL—7 cks, General Dyestuff Corpn, Deutschland, Hamburg
QUASSIA WOOD—2 bls, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Deutschland, Hamburg
64 bgs, Cooper & Layman, Maravi, Kingston
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,040 bgs, 124,800 lbs, Tanners Extract & Chemical Co, Sud Argentino, Buenos Aires
1,126 bgs, 135,120 lbs, Sud Argentino, Buenos Aires
2,183 bgs, 261,960 lbs, New York Trust Co, Western World, Buenos Aires
11,872 bgs, 1,424,640 lbs, International Prod Co, Western World, Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER—27 flasks, 2,025 lbs, Equitable Eastern Banking Corpn, Havana, Vera Cruz
300 flasks, 22,500 lbs, Leghorn Trading Co, Cabo Tortosa, Alicante
250 flasks, 18,750 lbs, International Ore & Metal Selling Co, Exhibitor, Leghorn
RAPESEED—275 bgs, Fidelity Trust Co, Frederik VIII, Oslo
250 bgs, F H Van Dam, Frederik VIII, Oslo
150 bgs, Estonia, Danzig
150 bgs, Veendam, Rotterdam
50 bgs, Nungesser, Dickeson Co, Emile Franconi, Antwerp
50 bgs, Archibald & Lewis Co, Waukegan, Havre
50 bgs, Levy & Levis, Waukegan, Havre
50 bgs, A G Dunn, Waukegan, Havre
RESIN—49 cks, W J Byrnes, Roussillon, Bordeaux
RHUBARB ROOT—4 cs, F B Ross & Co, Tatsuna, Shanghai
ROOT, MEDICINAL—2 bgs, Meht & Daniels, Thuringia, Hamburg
11 bales, Meht & Daniels, Thuringia, Hamburg
ROSIN — 200 tons, Starkos Bros, Alesia, Piraeus
SEEDS, MEDICINAL—3 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Inc, Minnetonka, London
19 bgs, J L Hopkins & Co, Saturnia, Trieste
20 bgs, American Express Co, Anjer, Marseilles
20 bgs, R Hilliers Son Co, Inc, Thuringia, Hamburg
SENNA LEAVES—90 bales, Steel Ranger, Colombo
31 bales, S B Penick, Silverguava, Suez
SHELLAC—825 bgs, Ralli Bros, Steel Ranger, Calcutta
300 bgs, H W Peabody & Co, Steel Ranger, Calcutta
350 bgs, MacLac Co, Steel Ranger, Calcutta
200 cs, Gillespie, Rogers, Pyatt Co, Steel Ranger, Calcutta
200 bgs, Gillespie, Rogers, Pyatt Co, Steel Ranger, Calcutta
50 cs, A Hurst & Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
100 bgs, E E Androvette, Steel Ranger, Calcutta
1,500 bgs, Steel Ranger, Calcutta
400 cs, Steel Ranger, Calcutta
SEEDLAC—200 bgs, H W Peabody & Co, Steel Ranger, Calcutta
91 bgs, Gillespie, Rogers, Pyatt Co, Steel Ranger, Calcutta
100 bgs, E E Androvette, Steel Ranger, Calcutta
300 bgs, Steel Ranger, Calcutta
STICKLAC—1 pkg, A E Claus & Co, Silverguava, Singapore
SIENNA EARTH—150 bgs, 33,000 lbs, Reichard Coulston, Inc, Hofuku, Leghorn
50 cks, 19,375 lbs, J Lee Smith & Co, Hofuku, Leghorn
10 bbls, 5,953 lbs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Cabo Tortosa, Leghorn

SOAP—44 cs, R F Downing & Co, Minnetonka, London
13 cs, Tracy, Inc, Mexique, Havre
CASTILE—300 cs, J P Smith & Co, Anjer, Marseilles
50 cs, American Express Co, Anjer, Marseilles
975 cs, Soap Distributor, Inc, Exibitor, Leghorn
SODA, BICARBONATE — 10 cs, Burroughs Welcome & Co, American Shipper, London
CAUSTIC—1 cs, Burroughs, Welcome & Co, American Shipper, London
CHLORATE—1,000 dms, 234,300 lbs, Monmouth Chem Corpn, Thuringia, Hamburg
CYANIDE—490 dms, Charles Hardy, Inc, Rochambeau, Havre
NITRATE—1,012 bgs, Anglo South Amer Trust Co, Teno, Antofagasta
6,649 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Teno, Iquique
254 bgs, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
PHOSPHATE—134 cks, 48,341 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Ala, Antwerp
100 bbls, 36,080 lbs, T M Duche & Sons, Ala, Antwerp
PRUSSIATE YELLOW—80 cks, A Klipstein & Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
SILICO FLUORIDE — 179 bbls, Harshaw Chem Co, Frederik VIII, Oslo
SULPHIDE—55 cks, Innis Speiden & Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
SULPHITE—50 dms, R F Downing & Co, Exeter City, Bristol
URANATE ORANGE—50 bbls, Belgo American Trading Corpn, Emile Franconi, Antwerp
SPONGES—15 bls, 1,500 lbs, G W Sheldon & Co, Havana, Progreso
31 bls, 3,100 lbs, Florida Sponge & Chamois Co, Orizaba, Havana
16 bls, 1,600 lbs, American Express Co, Orizaba, Havana
110 bls, 11,000 lbs, Cunard S S Co, Munargo, Nassau
49 bls, 4,900 lbs, J H Rhodes & Co, Munargo, Nassau
7 bls, 700 lbs, Public National Bank, Munargo, Nassau
WASTE—23 bls, 2,300 lbs, Cunard S S Co, Munargo, Nassau
115 bls, 11,500 lbs, Johns Manville Co, Sud Argentino, Havana
17 bls, 1,700 lbs, J H Rhodes & Co, Munargo, Nassau
QUILLS—100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Hofuku, Messina
STARCH, POTATO—200 bgs, Jos Morningstar & Co, Frederick VIII, Oslo
500 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
250 bgs, Mitsui & Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
RICE—50 bbls, Habicht, Braun & Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
50 bbls, Habicht, Braun & Co, Karlsruhe, Bremen
50 bbls, Habicht, Braun & Co, George Washington, Bremen
SOLUBLE—100 bgs, Jos Morningstar & Co, Frederick VIII, Oslo
SULPHUR—5 cks, McKesson & Robbins, Exeter City, Bristol
20 cks, Jungmann & Co, Thuringia, Hamburg
SUMAC—350 bgs, 55,825 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Hofuku, Palermo
SUNFLOWER SEEDS—200 bgs, F H Von Dam, Veendam, Rotterdam
100 bgs, German & Adair, Volendam, Rotterdam
TALC—200 bgs, 44,000 lbs, Chase National Bank, Frederick III, Oslo
100 bgs, 22,000 lbs, L A Salomon & Bro, Hofuku, Genoa
300 bgs, 66,000 lbs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Cabo Tortosa, Genoa
40 bgs, 8,800 lbs, Stern Stiner Co, Cabo Tortosa, Genoa
250 bgs, 55,000 lbs, L A Salomon & Bros, Cabo Tortosa, Genoa
10 bgs, 2,200 lbs, Lunham & Reeve, Cabo Tortosa, Leghorn
15 cks, Michelin & Co, Roussillon, Bordeaux
700 bgs, 154,060 lbs, C B Chrystal & Co, Inc, Roussillon, Bordeaux
250 bgs, 55,000 lbs, Moore & Munger, Roussillon, Bordeaux
1 cs, Moore & Munger, Roussillon, Bordeaux
300 bgs, 6,000 lbs, Hammill & Gillespie, Roussillon, Bordeaux
1,100 bgs, 242,000 lbs, L A Salomon & Bros, Roussillon, Bordeaux
15 cs, L A Salomon & Bros, Roussillon, Bordeaux
800 bgs, 176,000 lbs, Whittaker & Daniels, Roussillon, Bordeaux
TAPIOCA, FLOUR—500 bgs, Balfour, Williamson & Co, British Prince, Surabaya
750 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Silverguava, Batavia
300 bgs, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Silverguava, Batavia
TAR, PINE—10 dms, Minnetonka, London
10 cans, Kentler Bros, Estonia, Danzig
WOOD—100 bbls, Estonia, Danzig
THYME LEAVES—55 bls, Seek & Kade, Anjer, Marseilles
36 bls, Seek & Kade, Exhibitor, Marseilles
THYMOL—20 cs, Veendam, Rotterdam
TONKA BEANS—10 cs, Justin, Para
UMBER EARTH—50 cks, Scott L Libby Corpn, Saturnia, Trieste
10 cks, Stanley Doggett, Inc, Saturnia, Trieste
VANILLA BEANS—7 cs, J N Limbert & Co, Alfonso XIII, Vera Cruz
70 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Cabo Tortosa, Marseilles
124 cs, P & P Deroda Freres & Damman, Cabo Tortosa, Marseilles
VANILLIN—1 cs, 158 lbs, General Drug Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
WAX, ANIMAL—100 cs, Orbis Product Trading Co, Minnetonka, London
BEES—85 bgs, Duncan Fox & Co, Teno, Valparaiso
25 bgs, Smith & Nichols, Exchange, Alexandria
50 bgs, Deutschland, Hamburg
150 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
CARNAUBA—56 bgs, Brown Bros & Co, Justin, Ocara
45 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Juston, Ceara,
814 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, Justin, Parnahyba
40 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, Minnetonka, London
CERESIN—10 bgs, 2,233 lbs, E A Bromund & Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
55 bgs, 12,280 lbs, Strahl & Pitsch, Deutschland, Hamburg
MONTAN—150 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
100 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, Thuringia, Hamburg
OZOKERITE—1 pkg, Amtorg Trading Corpn, Frederick VIII, Oslo
85 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, Saturnia, Trieste
VEGETABLE—18 bgs, Lange Bros & Co, Maravi, Cristobal
WHITING—500 bgs, A Klipstein & Co, Emile Franconi, Antwerp
1,000 bgs, 110,000 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Ala, Antwerp
1,000 bgs, 110,000 lbs, Hammill & Gillespie, Waukegan, Havre
500 bgs, 55,000 lbs, Scott L Libby Corpn, Waukegan, Havre
WOLFRAM OXIDE—1 ck, Standard Oil Development Co, Bremen, Bremen
WOOD FLOUR—750 bgs, Burnett Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Alfred Kramer & Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
500 bgs, J W Schmalz Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
ZINC OXIDE—55 bbls, Philipp Bros, Pennland, Antwerp
125 bbls, 33,385 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Cabo Tortosa, Marseilles
55 bbls, 14,884 lbs, Orbis Products Trading Co, Tortosa, Marseilles
SULPHIDE—1 cs, Claudius Ash Sons & Co, Caronia, London

New York Transit Imports

BLANC FIXE—214 cks, Eastman Kodak Co, Veendam, Rotterdam, Rochester
BRONZE POWDER—5 cs, George Washington, Bremen, Chicago
CANARY SEED—250 bgs, Roussillon, Bordeaux, Toronto
CARAWAY SEED—300 bgs, 33,000 lbs, Sokol & Co, Veendam, Rotterdam, Chicago
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Volendam, Rotterdam, St Louis
GLASS, PLATE—7 cs, Semon, Bache & Co, Pennland, Antwerp, Chicago
4 cs, L Solomon & Son, Pennland, Antwerp, Chicago
WINDOW — 1,503 cs, Eastman Kodak Co, Pennland, Antwerp, Rochester
GLYCERIN—106 dms, Colgate Palmolive Peet Co, Sud Argentino, Havana, Chicago
MUSTARD SEED—150 bgs, Sokol & Co, Veendam, Rotterdam, Chicago
370 bgs, R T French Co, Veendam, Rotterdam, Rochester
OIL, CHINAWOOD — 374 tons, Warner G Smith Co, Tatsuno, Hankow, Cleveland
COCONUT—102 cyls, Volkart Bros, Silverguava, Colombo, Toronto
ESSENTIAL—17 cs, Wangler, Budd Co, Volendam, Rotterdam, Canada
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT — 853 bgs, Tannin Corpn, Western World, Buenos Aires, Canada
RAPESEED—150 bgs, Whitney, Eckstein Seed Co, Volendam, Rotterdam, Buffalo

Baltimore Imports

AMMONIAC, SAL—100 cks, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Bellepline, Rotterdam
MOLASSES—2,500,000 gls, U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co., Athelduchess, Java.
OIL, FUEL—67,125 bbls, Mexican Petroleum Corpn, S M Spalding, Aruba
OLIVE—17 cks, Equitable Trust Co, Excellency, Genoa
PALM—10 bbls, Winona County, Manchester
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—79,495 bbls, Standard Oil Co of New Jersey, Leda, Las Piedras
63,000 bbls, Mexican Petroleum Corpn, Edward L Doheny, Aruba
117,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co of New Jersey, E T Bedford, Mamomal
TALC—200 bbls, F H Shallus & Co, Excellency, Leghorn

Baton Rouge Imports

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—53,000 bbls, Shell Petroleum Co, Pioneer, Houston

Boston Imports

ACID, CRESYLIC—10 dms, 4 tons, 14 cwt, 2 qtrs, 8 lbs, Winona County, Manchester
24 dms, 11 tons, 8 cwt, 2 qtrs, 3 lbs, Winona County, Liverpool
STEARIC—100 bgs, 22,244 lbs, West Harcuvar, Hamburg
ANTIMONY—50 bbls, 11,684 lbs, Lorain, Hamburg
BLEACHING POWDER—100 dms, 24,581 lbs, West Harcuvar, Bremen
BLUE VITRIOL—25 bbls, 14,713 lbs, Lorain, Hamburg
BONE MEAL—662 bgs, 66,193 lbs, Bradley & Baker, Tomalva, Rotterdam
BUTYL ACETATE—70 dms, 68,188 lbs, Tomalva, Rotterdam
CALCIUM ACETATE—2,531 bgs, 226,137 lbs, Wm S Gray & Co, West Harcuvar, Bremen
CAMPHOR—182 cs, 48,505 lbs, Tomalva, Rotterdam
CASEIN, GRD—167 bgs, 22,094 lbs, First National Bank, Satartia, Buenos Aires
834 bgs, Brown Bros, Brazilian Prince, Buenos Aires
417 bgs, First National Bank, Brazilian Prince, Buenos Aires
CASSIA—161 lbs, Stickney & Poor Spice Co, Machaon, Singapore
CHAMOMILE FLOWERS—52 cs, 14,697 lbs, Hagen, Hamburg
12 cs, 1,812 lbs, Lorain, Hamburg
CHEMICALS—5 cks, 2,754 lbs, Tomalva, Rotterdam
100 cks, 60,406 lbs, Tomalva, Rotterdam
COCOA BEANS—150 bgs, Brazilian Prince, Trinidad
500 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Brazilian Prince, Trinidad
500 bgs, 74,200 lbs, Heidelbach Ickelheimer Co, Hagen, Hamburg
COCONUT, DESIC—250 cs, Balfour Williamson Co, Machaon, Manila
COPPERAS—1 ck, 461 lbs, National Shawmut Bank, Lorain, Bremen
DEXTRIN—200 bgs, 44,092 lbs, Tomalva, Rotterdam
DYE, ALIZARIN—1 ck, Dyestuffs Corpn of America, Davisian, Liverpool
6 kegs, Richard Haworth, Inc, Cedric, Liverpool
ANILIN—13 kegs, 10 dms, Dyestuffs Corpn of America, Davisian, Liverpool
EPSOM SALT—250 bgs, 56,115 lbs, Innis Speiden Co, Hagen, Hamburg
125 cks, 21,682 lbs, Goldschmidt Corpn, Lorain, Bremen
FISH MEAL—20 bgs, Marden Wild Corpn, Farnorth, Halifax
GAMBIER—104 cs, British Prince, Singapore
CUBE—152 bgs, Machaon, Singapore
GINGER FLAVOR—12 cks, 2 cs, 1 ton, 12 cwt, 3 qtrs, 20 lbs, American Express Co, Winona County, Liverpool
GLASS, RAW—27 cs, 3,759 lbs, American Express Co, Hagen, Hamburg
SHEET—40 cs, 3,549 lbs, West Harcuvar, Hamburg
103 cs, 97,540 lbs, L Salomon & Son, Hagen, Hamburg
GLAUBER'S SALT—250 bgs, 55,115 lbs, Lorain, Hamburg
7 cks, 5,287 lbs, Irving M Sobin Co, Tomalva, Rotterdam
GLUE—400 bgs, 45,832 lbs, West Harcuvar, Hamburg
300 bgs, 33,069 lbs, American Glue Co, Hagen, Hamburg
BONE—400 bgs, 700 double bgs, 121,253 lbs, Hagen, Hamburg
HIDE—579 bgs, 63,823 lbs, Hagen, Hamburg
GLUESTOCK, FISH BONES—74 bgs, Russia Cement Co, Prince George, Yarmouth
42 bgs, Russia Cement Co, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
FISH HEADS—33 bbls, John Nagle, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
4 bbls, J A Rich Co, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
GLUESTOCK, FISH SCRAP—10 bgs, Russia Cement Co, Prince George Yarmouth
2 bbls, J P Field, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
2 bgs, Russia Cement Co, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
FISH SKINS—42 bgs, Russia Cement Co, Prince George, Yarmouth
2 bbls, E A Malone, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
23 bgs, Rogers Isinglass & Glue Co, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
FISH SOUNDS—1 bg, Russia Cement Co, Prince George, Yarmouth
1 pail, J P Field, Prince George, Yarmouth
HIDE CUTTINGS—240 bgs, J B Moors Co, Davisian, Liverpool
723 bgs, Baring Bros, Davisian, Liverpool
GLYCERIN—15 dms, 10 bbls, 32,198 lbs, West Harcuvar, Hamburg
GREASE, WOOL—25 bbls, 10,589 lbs, Pfaltz & Bauer, Inc, Lorain, Bremen
GUM, INDUSTRIAL—20 cks, President Johnson, Marseilles
LOCUST BEAN—20 cks, Arnold-Hoffman Co, Davisian, Liverpool
GYPSUM—6,250 tons, United States Gypsum Co, Gypsum King, Windsor
HAIR, KID—1 bl, 406 lbs, Hagen, Hamburg
33 bls, 14,074 lbs, Tomalva, Rotterdam
MACE—23 cs, 4,453 lbs, West Harcuvar, Hamburg
10 cs, Catz American Co, Machaon, Singapore
MAGNESIA CHLORIDE—222 dms, 1 bbl, 71,627 lbs, Hagen, Hamburg
239 dms, 81,116 lbs, Brown Bros, Lorain, Hamburg
MAGNESITE—108 bbls, 66,456 lbs, Tomalva, Rotterdam
MEDICINAL PREPS—7 cs, United Drug Co, Davisian, Liverpool
3 cs, Wah Chong Lung, President Johnson, Hongkong
4 cs, 652 lbs, United Drug Co, Hagen, Hamburg
MOLASSES—6,500 tons, Java, Surabaya
MUSTARD SEED—300 bgs, 66,138 lbs, Catz American Co, Tomalva, Rotterdam
OIL, ANTHRACENE—75 dms, 39,083 lbs, West Harcuvar, Hamburg
COD—50 cks, Downer, Hunnewell Co, Farnorth, St John's
100 cks, F W Damon, Farnorth, St John's
80 cks, White & Hodges, Farnorth, Halifax
8 bbls, White & Hodges, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
CODLIVER—10 bbls, 2,756 lbs, Samuel Kidder & Co, Hagen, Hamburg
FUEL — 69,258 bbls, Mexican Petroleum Corpn, George G Henry, Aruba
LUBRICATING—20 dms, 8,972 lbs, Hagen, Hamburg
OLEIN—25 bbls, 5 tons, 1 cwt, 2 qtrs, 26 lbs, Winona County, Liverpool
PALM—40 cks, 111,803 lbs, Maynard & Child, Hagen, Hamburg
PEANUT—16 cs, Wah Chong Lung, President Johnson, Hongkong
65 cs, Quong Wah Lung, Machaon, Hongkong
7 bbls, 3,172 lbs, Lamont, Corliss Co, Tomalva, Rotterdam
SEAL—39 cks, 4 bbls, Marden Wild Corpn, Farnorth, Halifax
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—75,000 bbls, 3,150,000 gls, Standard Oil Co, Peaconstreet, Tampico
POTASH—37 cks, 23,258 lbs, West Harcuvar, Hamburg
CARBONATE—66 cks, 38,474 lbs, Irving M Sobin Co, Tomalva, Rotterdam
CAUSTIC—20 dms, 11,614 lbs, Irving Trust Co, Lorain, Hamburg
MURIATE—4,500 bgs, 906,157 lbs, N V Potash Export My, Hagen, Hamburg
PERMANGANATE—30 dms, 3,637 lbs, Lorain, Hamburg
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT — 1,030 bgs, 109,278 lbs, American Tanners, Ltd, Commack, Buenos Aires
SALTPETER—420 bbls, 258,952 lbs, West Harcuvar, Hamburg
SESAME SEED—1 cs, Wah Chong Lung, President Johnson, Hongkong
SHELLAC—25 bgs, Steel Ranger, Calcutta
42 cs, 8,395 lbs, Whittemore, Wright Co, Inc, Hagen, Hamburg
SEEDLAC—100 bgs, Steel Ranger, Calcutta
SODA ACETATE—80 cks, 48,516 lbs, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Tomalva, Rotterdam
CARBONATE—24 cks, 23,809 lbs, Irving M Sobin Co, Tomalva, Rotterdam
HYPOSULPHITE—30 dms, 13,567 lbs, Philipp Bros, Hagen, Hamburg
SILICATE—50 cks, Norton & Co, Davisian, Liverpool
SULPHIDE—52 dms, 23,483 lbs, Irving M Sobin Co, Tomalva, Rotterdam
STARCH—19 cs, Quong Wah Lung, Machaon, Hongkong
POTATO—250 bgs, 55,115 lbs, Tomalva, Rotterdam
250 bgs, 55,115 lbs, Arnold-Hoffman Co, Tomalva, Rotterdam
TAPIOCA FLOUR—750 bgs, Balfour, Williamson & Co, British Prince, Batavia
530 bgs, Machaon, Singapore
TRAGASOL—150 bbls, J P Marston Co, Davisian, Liverpool
D S P—50 bbls, J P Marston Co, Davisian, Liverpool
WAX, MONTAN—14 bgs, 2,346 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, West Harcuvar, Hamburg
1,500 bgs, 231,483 lbs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Hagen, Hamburg

Boston Transit Imports

DEXTRIN—25 bgs, Borden & Remington, Davisian, Liverpool, Fall River
GLASS, RAW—29 cs, 29,574 lbs, American Optical Co, Lorain, Bremen, Southbridge
GUM, BRITISH—10 bgs, E de Wilkinson Co, Davisian, Liverpool, Providence
LOCUST BEAN—60 bgs, 3 tons, 1 cwt, 2 qr, 12 lbs, Providence Drysalters Co, Winona County, Manchester, Providence
OIL, CODLIVER—50 bbls, 13,779 lbs, Brewer Laboratories, Hagen, Hamburg, Worcester
SOAP—60 cs, V de Messimy, President Johnson, Marseilles, Chicago
SODA SULPHIDE—52 dms, 23,424 lbs, Brewer & Co, Tomalva, Rotterdam, Worcester

Fall River Imports

GASOLINE—46,806 bbls, 1,965,852 gls, Shell Eastern Petroleum Products Co, Swiftsure, Curacao
OIL, FUEL—77,905 bbls, 3,272,010 gls, Shell Eastern Petroleum Products Co, Swiftlight, Curacao

Galveston Imports

BARIUM CARBONATE — 270 dms, Oakman, Rotterdam
SALT CAKE—634 tons, Oakman, Rotterdam

Gloucester Imports

OIL, COD—5 bbls, Frank C Pearce Co, Bambi, Freeport
39 bbls, Jos W Norwood, Bambi, Freeport
CODLIVER—57 bbls, Jos W Norwood, Bambi, Freeport

Houston Imports

CREOSOTE—3,000 tons, Spidoleine, Antwerp

Los Angeles Imports

ACID, STEARIC—25 bgs, 4,400 lbs, Western Wholesale Drug Co, Lochgoil, Rotterdam
AMMONIAC, SAL—40 cks, 22,400 lbs, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Lochgoil, Berlin
BONE FLOUR—1,680 sx, 168,000 lbs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Lochgoil, Munich
1,120 bgs, 112,000 lbs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Lochgoil, Rotterdam
MEAL — 360 bgs, 110,517 lbs, Agricultural Chemical Works, San Francisco, Vienna
CALCIUM NITRATE — 911 bgs, 200,390 lbs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Moerdijk, Berlin
CANARY SEED—125 bgs, 13,480 lbs, Southern California Supply Co, Lochgoil, Amsterdam
CHINA CLAY—100 tons, 224,000 lbs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Lochgoil, Plymouth
COCONUT, DESIC—350 cs, 48,900 lbs, Philippine Desiccated Cocoanut Corpn, Golden Tide, Zamboanga
CORK BOARD—1,372 ctns, 34,300 lbs, L Mundent & Co, Lochgoil, Lisbon
EGG YOLK, DRIED—140 cs, 28,000 lbs, Stein, Hall & Co, Havana, Shanghai
FISH CAKE—2,000 sx, 225,680 lbs, California Packing Corpn, Canadian Rover, Victoria
GLASS, PLATE—19 cs, 27,276 lbs, Thompson Glass Co, Moerdijk, Brussels
2 cs, 2,500 lbs, Pacific Glass Co, Moerdijk, Brussels
WINDOW—2,195 bxs, 126,680 lbs, Tyre Bros Glass Co, Moerdijk, Brussels
250 cs, 39,200 lbs, Eugene Ticho, Moerdijk, Lille
1,000 cs, 63,680 lbs, Raphael Glass Co, Moerdijk, Lille
2,833 cs, 226,640 lbs, H B Mills Co, Moerdijk, Brussels
GUM, COPAL—64 bskts, 11,350 lbs, The Ellsworth Co, Saparoea, Macassar
HAIR, CATTLE—156 bls, 36,007 lbs, American Hair & Felt Co, Transshipped, Melbourne
IRON OXIDE, RED—20 bbls, 13,220 lbs, H J Lynch Co, Lochgoil, Malaga
OIL, CHINAWOOD—56 dms, 22,400 lbs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Havana, Hongkong
OLIVE—65 dms, 30,000 lbs, Van Camp Sea Food Co, Lochgoil, Seville
225 pkgs, 28,630 lbs, Halfhill Packing Co, Transhipped, Malaga
PAPRIKA, GRD—40 pkgs, 4,450 lbs, Joannes Corpn, Transshipped, Alicante
POPPYSEED—50 bgs, 5,390 lbs, Southern California Supply Co, Lochgoil, Amsterdam
SOAP, TOILET—50 cs, 5,520 lbs, J G Goddisart, President Adams, Marseilles
VARNISH OIL—5 cs, 500 lbs, A Grove Knutsen, Moerdijk, London

Mobile Imports

COCONUTS—140, Explicit, Georgetown
LIME-UREA—1,816 sx, West Hardaway, Antwerp
MOLASSES—1,330,997 gls, Dora, Nuevitas
205,720 gls, Dora, Matanzas
POTASH KAINIT—871 tons, West Hardaway, Antwerp
MANURE SALT—454 tons, West Hardaway, Antwerp
MURIATE—1,000 tons, West Hardaway, Antwerp
SALTCAKE—865 tons, West Hardaway, Antwerp

New Orleans Imports

ASPHALT—1,401 sx, General Commercial Co., Seatrain, Havana
2,424 sx, Central Commercial Co, Seatrain, Havana
BAUXITE — 2,752 tons, Republic Mining & Manufacturing Co, Frederiksborg, Paramaribo
2,710 tons, Republic Mining & Manufacturing Co, Silkeborg, Paramaribo
2,255 tons, Aluminum, Ltd, C G Thulin, Georgetown
BONE FLOUR—2,180 sx, City of Weatherford, Rotterdam
MEAL—495 bgs, N England, City of Weatherford, Hamburg
1,120 bgs, City of Weatherford, Rotterdam
400 bgs, City of Weatherford, Hamburg
BONES—2,001,788 lbs, Diamond Glue Co, Salvation Lass, Montevideo
1,000,897 lbs, J Schmidt, Salvation Lass, Montevideo
1 car, Armour Fertilizer Works, Seatrain, Havana
COCONUTS—250 sx, Standard Fruit & Steamship Co, Tegucigalpa, Ceiba
65 sx, Fruit Dispatch Co, Suriname, Cristobal
90 sx, Standard Fruit & Steamship Co, Atlantida, Cristobal
FERTILIZER—339 bgs, City of Weatherford, Hamburg
GASOLINE—3,182,457 gls, Mexican Petroleum Co, W L Stead, Aruba
GLASS, WINDOW — 109 cs, Manufacturers Trust Co, City of Weatherford, Hamburg
LIME-UREA NITRATE — 4,990 sx, Synthetic Nitrate Products Corpn, City of Weatherford, Rotterdam
MOLASSES—743,101 gls, Dunbar Molasses Co, Dulcino, Puerto Tarafa
500,141 gls, Nelson, Santa Cruz
OIL, PALM—1,416,970 lbs, African & Eastern Trading Co, Inc, West Campgaw, Opobo
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—15,000 bbls, Mexican Petroleum Corpn, Crudoil, Tampico
30,000 bbls, Gene Crawley, Tampico
65,000 bbls, Mexican Petroleum Corpn, Meline, Tampico
DISTILLATE—1 dm, Lusk Shipping Co, Seatrain, Havana
POTASH—64 cks, Brown Bros, City of Weatherford, Hamburg
SALT—1,200 bgs, United Fruit Co, American Press, Liverpool
SALTPETER—908 cks, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, City of Weatherford, Hamburg
SODA, CAUSTIC—345 dms, Southern Pacific Co, American Press, Liverpool
SPONGES — 120 bls, Greek-American Sponge Co, Seatrain, Havana
TALC—1,500 bgs, R J McMillan, Monfiore, Genoa
WHALE GUANO—9,000 sx, City of Weatherford, Rotterdam

Norfolk Imports

ASPHALT—1,899 tons, 8,360 bbls, Dominica, Brighton, Trinidad
LEATHER SCRAP—1,388 pkgs, Manchester Hero, Manchester
MOLASSES—527,333 gls, Dunbar Molasses Co, Amolco, Port Taraf, Cuba
POTASH MURIATE—900 bgs, 80 tons, N V Potash Export My, Froda, Antwerp

Philadelphia Imports

ACID, FORMIC—100 dmjs, R W Greeff & Co, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
ALUMINA HYDRATE—556 bgs, Kalflick Corpn, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
BAUXITE, CRUDE—2,360 tons, Aluminum Co, Liquria, Georgetown Den
CHEMICALS—90 cks, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
12 cks, Hannover, Bremen
20 bbls, 3,000 bgs, Hannover, Hamburg
CHINA CLAY—4,616 tons, 2 cwt, Tynebridge, Fowey
CHROME ORE—2,700 tons, Siberian Prince, Beira
CLAY, BLUE—1,124 tons, Tynebridge, Fowey
POTTER'S—200 tons, Tynebridge, Fowey

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GLAUBER'S SALT—200 cks, Hannover, Bremen
75 dms, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
GLUE, BONE—200 bgs, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
GUM, COPAL—151 bskts, Guarantee Trust Co, Deli, Macassar
387 bskts, Innes & Co, Deli, Macassar
DAMMAR—145 bskts, Guarantee Trust Co, Deli, Macassar
140 bskts, Strooch & Wittenberg Corpn, Deli, Macassar
GYPSUM—5,900 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Gypsum Prince, Windsor
HAIR—14 bls, Hannover, Hamburg
5 bls, Corn Exchange National Bank, Capillo, Buenos Aires
IRON ORE—11,330 tons, Delaware River Steel Co, Daghild, Wabana
5,370 tons, Baron Saltown, Benisof
MAGNESITE—88 bbls, 250 bgs, Brown Bros & Co, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
34,000 bgs, Harbison Walker Refining Co, Tergestea, Trieste
MANGANESE ORE—11,210,690 lbs, E J Lavino Co, West Kebar, Sekondi
MOLASSES—5,000 tons, Java, Sourabaya
7,610 tons, Javan, Samarang
OIL, COD, TECH—100 cks, Nordfjord, Bergen
CODLIVER—100 bbls, F B Vandegrift & Co, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
114 bbls, Nordfjord, Bergen
HAARLEM—5 bbls, H K Lathrop & Co, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
LUBRICATING—33 bbls, 5 dms, 11 cs, 3 half bbls, 5 half dms, Davies, Turners Co, Davisian, Liverpool
OLIVE, SULPHUR—100 bbls, Tergestea, Palermo
100 bbls, Examelia, Bari
OLIVE AND FOOTS—100 bbls, Philadelphia National Bank, Examelia, Monopli
PALM—41 cks, W & A Leaman, West Kebar, Duala
28 dms, West Kebar, Calabar
349 tons, Niger & Co, West Kebar, Calabar
230 tons, Niger & Co, West Kebar, Lagos
PEAT, GD—400 bls, Hannover, Bremen
MOSS—587 bls, Hannover, Bremen
MULL—615 bls, Hannover, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—65,000 bbls, Gulf Refining Co, Tracy Bros, Las Piedras
75,000 bbls, Gulf Refining Co, Gulfgem, Las Piedras
75,000 bbls, Gulf Refining Co, Gulfpoint, Las Piedras
75,000 bbls, Gulf Refining Co, Gulftrade, Las Piedras
78,210.82 bbls, Crew, Levick Co, W W Mills, Aruba
47,734 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, El Lobo, La Libertad
PYRITES ORE—7,188 tons, Pyrites Co, Col De Lana, Huelva
8,613 tons, Pyrites Co, Telesfora de Lavrinaga, Huelva
SHELLAC—250 bgs, First National Bank, City of Oran, Calcutta
875 bgs, Chemical National Bank, City of Oran, Calcutta
246 cs, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
SODA PRUSSIATE—91 cks, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
PYROSULPHATE—225 dms, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam

Port Arthur Imports

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—69,848 bbls, Oregon, Aruba
75,000 bbls, Walter Miller, Las Piedras

Seattle Imports

BONE MEAL—4,498 bgs, W & Meyer, San Francisco, Hamburg
3,360 bgs, San Francisco, Antwerp
BRISTLES—2 cs, T Tamura, Alabama, Kobe
26 cs, Wooster Brush Co, Alabama, Kobe
BRUSHES—2 cs, 240 lbs, J W Byrnes, Alabama, Kobe
10 cs, 1,200 lbs, Dodwell & Co, Alabama, Kobe
63 cs, 7,560 lbs, New York Merchandise Co, Alabama, Kobe
2 cs, 240 lbs, Reich Bros, Alabama, Kobe
CHEMICALS—10 cs, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Alabama, Yokohama
236 dms, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, San Francisco, Antwerp
200 bgs, Nictheroy, Rotterdam
FULLER'S EARTH—50 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Noorderdijk, London
OIL—308 tons, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Alabama, Shanghai
55 dms, Irving Trust Co, Ixion, Kobe
1 dm, M Furuya, Alabama, Kobe
CODLIVER—25 dms, W Ellis Co, Witram, Bremen
25 bbls, S & Christensen, San Francisco, Hamburg
CREOSOTE—839 tons, Montreal, Yokohama
POTASH—750 bgs, W & Meyer, San Francisco, Hamburg
20 dms, Chile, Hamburg
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—125 bbls, Western Drug Importing Co, Alabama, Kobe
SALTPETER—1,905 bgs, W Y Meyer, San Francisco, Hamburg

Recent Exports from U. S. Ports

New York Exports

ACETONE—30,105 lbs, Innoko, Rotterdam
ACID, ALBIETIC—2,345 lbs, Saco, Rotterdam
ACETIC—1,136 lbs, Titania, Montevideo
CITRIC—250 lbs, Coamo, San Juan
1,062 lbs, San Jacinto, Vera Cruz
LACTIC—802 lbs, Munargo, Havana
MURIATIC—860 lbs, Cottica, Maracaibo
NITRIC—2,984 lbs, Munargo, Havana
4,824 lbs, Innoko, Rotterdam
ALUMINUM POWDER—8,240 lbs, President Adams, Hongkong
AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS—9,216 lbs, Manchurian Prince, Santos
PHOSPHATE—6,680 lbs, Exanthia, Jaffa
40,600 lbs, Toloa, Puerto Limon
227,360 lbs, Tapanoeli, Belawan, Deli
127,291 lbs, Neleus, Manila
213,848 lbs, Neleus, Iloilo
SULPHATE—114,800 lbs, Peleus, Yokohama
456,960 lbs, Cingalese Prince, Yokohama
114,800 lbs, Cingalese Prince, Hongkong
22,437 lbs, Knight Companion, Oosthaven
252,560 lbs, Knight Companion, Telok Niboeng
ASPHALT—45,175 lbs, New York City, Cardiff
171,784 lbs, Caledonia, Glasgow
26,345 lbs, Cottica, Maracaibo
23,310 lbs, Cottica, La Guaira
332,797 lbs, America, Bremen
880,033 lbs, Dakotian, Manchester
5,330 lbs, Extavia, Constantinople
23,804 lbs, Belgenland, Antwerp
50,099 lbs, Hamburg, Hamburg
9,975 lbs, Excelsior, Alexandria
33,000 lbs, City of Elwood, Manila
134,384 lbs, Bernini, Rio Janeiro
200,308 lbs, Bernini, Santos
6,050 lbs, Bergensfjord, Oslo
2,912,132 lbs, Port Napier, Melbourne
2,352,484 lbs, Port Napier, Adelaide
3,024,608 lbs, Port Napier, Sydney
30,525 lbs, Bacchus, La Guaira
13,300 lbs, President Adams, Kobe
151,011 lbs, Saco, Rotterdam
FLUX—132,112 lbs, Oscar, Oslo
ROOFING—11,597 lbs, Innoko, Rotterdam
SOLID—21,292 lbs, Dakotian, Manchester
13,723 lbs, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
BAYBERRY BARK — 1,319 lbs, Minnetonka, London
BLUE, ULTRAMARINE—499 lbs, Betty, Liverpool
VITRIOL—32,175 lbs, Nerissa, St John's
BORAX—2,518 lbs, San Jacinto, Vera Cruz
BUTYL ACETATE—11,763 lbs, Peleus, Kobe
CALCIUM, CARBIDE — 18,750 lbs, President Adams, Manila
13,608 lbs, Swinburne, Para
12,500 lbs, Bacchus, Maracaibo
25,000 lbs, Bacchus, Puerto Cabello
42,400 lbs, St Mary, Cienfuegos
25,000 lbs, Cottica, Maracaibo
12,500 lbs, Cottica, Pampatar
72,191 lbs, Cayo Mambi, Cienfuegos
20,960 lbs, Arkansas, Caibarien
4,995 lbs, Arkansas, Cardenas
CHAMOMILE FLOWERS—3,635 lbs, Ammon, Hamburg
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—89,278 lbs, San Jacinto, Vera Cruz
11,200 lbs, Deutschland, Hamburg
22,400 lbs, Deutschland, Gefle
COALTAR RESIDUE—59,278 lbs, Baltic, Liverpool
COCOA BEANS—23,200 lbs, Port Napier, Sydney
109,845 lbs, Cleveland, Hamburg
14 300 lbs, Resolute, Hamburg
11,618 lbs, Cingalese Prince, Yokohama
COPRA CAKE — 224,180 lbs, Deutschland, Hamburg
CORN SYRUP — 37,503 lbs, Exiria, Casa Blanca
90,603 lbs, Kungsholm, Stockholm
45,213 lbs, Caledonia, Glasgow
128,701 lbs, Exanthia, Alexandria
45,461 lbs, Resolute, Hamburg
29,565 lbs, Exanthia, Jaffa
11,254 lbs, Extavia, Piraeus
48,755 lbs, Belgenland, Antwerp
45,304 lbs, Frederick, Oslo
39,056 lbs, Excelsior, Malta
90,581 lbs, Excelsior, Alexandria
18,687 lbs, Excelsior, Smyrna
50,268 lbs, Excelsior, Jaffa
27,750 lbs, Cingalese Prince, Hongkong
11,650 lbs, Bernini, Pernambuco
24,755 lbs, Bergensfjord, Oslo
37,552 lbs, Sardinian Prince, Montevideo
89,402 lbs, Minnetonka, London
193,506 lbs, The Angeles, Montevideo
18,756 lbs, Santa Marta, Porto Colombia
45,780 lbs, Munargo, Havana
11,132 lbs, Oscar, Trondhjem
CORNFLOUR — 10,800 lbs, Olga Siemers, Pastelillio
1,350 lbs, Porto Rico, Ponce
1,350 lbs, Porto Rico, Mayaguez
5,450 lbs, Cayo Mambi, Cienfuegos
2,700 lbs, Cayo Mambi, Santiago
2,700 lbs, Cayo Mambi, Manzanillo
1,837 lbs, Arkansas, Nuevitas
21,150 lbs, Siboney, Havana
14,100 lbs, Cingalese Prince, Shanghai
CYANIDE, CRUDE—54,500 lbs, Port Napier, Fremantle
DEXTRIN—3,040 lbs, President Adams, Kobe
CORN—33,840 lbs, Belgenland, Antwerp
32,651 lbs, Tapanoeli, Cheribon
31,443 lbs, Cingalese Prince, Kobe
3,350 lbs, Bergensfjord, Oslo
28,210 lbs, Dakotian, Manchester
DYES—75,703 lbs, Henri Jasper, Antwerp
51,887 lbs, Milwaukee, Hamburg
23,307 lbs, City of Elwood, Hongkong
278,749 lbs, City of Elwood, Shanghai
6,418 lbs, Cingalese Prince, Shanghai
23,895 lbs, Knight Companion, Belawan Deli
22,765 lbs, Ammon, Hamburg
39,680 lbs, Halleran, Leningrad
22,399 lbs, President Adams, Hongkong
83,901 lbs, President Adams, Kobe
523,325 lbs, President Adams, Shanghai
26,931 lbs, Saco, Rotterdam
ELM BARK—4,493 lbs, London Exchange, London
FERTILIZER—20,200 lbs, Porto Rico, Ponce
20,200 lbs, Calamares, Limon
FORMALDEHYDE — 59,508 lbs, Tapanoeli, Batavia
GASOLINE—9,000 gls, Manchurian Prince, Rio Janeiro
20,000 gls, Swinburne, Para
50,000 gls, Swinburne, Cabedello
61,000 gls, Swinburne, Pernambuco
44,000 gls, Swinburne, Macelo
GELATIN, BLASTING—45,728 lbs, Anglia, Rio Janeiro
GLUCOSE—5,240 lbs, Minnetonka, London
3,914 lbs, President Adams, Singapore
GLUE—3,844 lbs, Felix Taussig, Vancouver
GOLDEN SEAL ROOT—311 lbs, Milwaukee, Hamburg
GRAPHITE POWDER—26,173 lbs, Milwaukee, Hamburg
GREASE, LUBRICATING—7,284 lbs, Manchurian Prince, Rio Janeiro
5,419 lbs, Manchurian Prince, Santos
3,825 lbs, Exiria, Casa Blanca
1,452 lbs, Kungsholm, Gothenburg
4,151 lbs, Kungsholm, Helsingborg
26,208 lbs, New York City, Cardiff
31,800 lbs, Caledonia, Glasgow
GREASE, LUBRICATING—13,434 lbs, Alga Siemers, Pastelillio
930 lbs, Cottica, Pampatar
12,596 lbs, Knoxville City, Vancouver
30,923 lbs, Dakotian, Manchester
18,717 lbs, Exanthia, Alexandria
2,341 lbs, Exanthia, Beyrouth
11,500 lbs, Extavia, Salonica
700 lbs, Extavia, Galatz
31,019 lbs, Belgenland, Antwerp
165,323 lbs, Hamburg, Hamburg
45,770 lbs, Deutschland, Hamburg
5,196 lbs, Excelsior, Alexandria
1,275 lbs, Excelsior, Tripoli
94,269 lbs, Milwaukee, Hamburg
11,175 lbs, Tapanoeli, Batavia
3,940 lbs, Santa Cecelia, Guayaquil
4,662 lbs, Santa Cecelia, Callao
1,263 lbs, Gustavsholm, Gothenburg
14,175 lbs, Peleus, Moji
31,291 lbs, Peleus, Kobe
225,170 lbs, Peleus, Yokahama
8,035 lbs, Peleus, Shanghai
3,060 lbs, City of Elwood, Hongkong
35,840 lbs, City of Elwood, Amoy
40,320 lbs, City of Elwood, Shanghai
63,195 lbs, Cingalese Prince, Kobe
32,264 lbs, Cingalese Prince, Shanghai
17,799 lbs, Neleus, Port Swettinham
13,378 lbs, Neleus, Singapore
15,677 lbs, Neleus, Penang
8,382 lbs, Bernini, Rio Janeiro
2,176 lbs, Bernini, Rio Grande
12,540 lbs, Bernini, Santos
16,244 lbs, Cleveland, Hamburg
122,075 lbs, Sardinian Prince, Buenos Aires
8,216 lbs, Sardinian Prince, Asuncion
31,728 lbs, Ammon, Hamburg
38,385 lbs, Felix Taussig, Vancouver
18,025 lbs, Minnetonka, London
6,274 lbs, Port Napier, Melbourne
8,619 lbs, Port Napier, Fremantle
5,887 lbs, Port Napier, Sydney
8,952 lbs, Munargo, Havana
13,731 lbs, Euclid, Buenos Aires
64,588 lbs, Euclid, Bahia Blanca
8,518 lbs, Swinburne, Ceara
1,732 lbs, Swinburne, Pernambuco
31,646 lbs, Innoko, Rotterdam
1,208 lbs, London Exchange, Dundee
98,582 lbs, London Exchange, London
76,110 lbs, De Grasse, Havre
23,090 lbs, Calamares, Havana
12,145 lbs, La Playa, Kingston
GUM, BENZOIN—142 lbs, Felix Taussig, Vancouver
COPAL—2,060 lbs, Toloa, Havana
1,400 lbs, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
DAMMAR—2,430 lbs, St Mary, Cienfuegos
SENEGAL—2,240 lbs, Olga Siemers, Pastelillio
TRAGACANTH—342 lbs, Resolute, Hamburg
HAIR, ANIMAL—25,778 lbs, Betty, London
CATTLE—2,538 lbs, Resolute, Hamburg
4,847 lbs, Dakotian, Manchester
GOAT—2,685 lbs, St Mary, Cienfuegos
HOG—61,845 lbs, American Shipper, London
16,364 lbs, London Exchange, London
INK, PRINTING—20,327 lbs, Extavia, Piraeus
16,498 lbs, Felix Taussig, Vancouver
112,330 lbs, Euclid, Buenos Aires
JAPAN—15,562 lbs, Coellada, Glasgow
KEROSENE—46,200 gls, Manchurian Prince Rio Janeiro
40,400 gls, Fort Victoria, Hamilton
8,350 gls, Nerissa, St Johns
4,000 gls, Yoro, Kingston
17,000 gls, Bacchus, Curacao
8,350 gls, Nerissa, St Johns
30,000 gls, Swinburne, Pernambuco
8,250 gls, Bridgetown, Port Prince
LACQUER—1,156 lbs, Exanthia, Beyrouth
8,405 lbs, Henri Jasper, Zurich
3,804 lbs, Eastern Prince, Rio Janeiro
COLORED—3,564 lbs, Innoko, Amsterdam
PYROXYLIN—1,943 lbs, President Roosevelt, Praha
4,288 lbs, Tapanoeli, Batavia
1,488 lbs, Cleveland, Hamburg
THINNER—340 gls, Anglia, Santos
550 gls, Innoko, Amsterdam
LARD—6,300 lbs, Reliance, Turku
11,841 lbs, St Mary, Cienfuegos
69,322 lbs, Kungsholm, Gothenburg
22,146 lbs, Kungsholm, Kalmar
133,250 lbs, New York City, Cardiff
2,875 lbs, New York City, Bristol
464,750 lbs, La Bourdonnais, Bordeaux
9,559 lbs, Caledonia, Glasgow
8,325 lbs, Coamo, San Juan
5,300 lbs, Olga Siemers, Puerto Plata
214,500 lbs, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
7,200 lbs, Comerio, Santo Domingo
10,000 lbs, Comerio, Macoris
24,195 lbs, Cottica, Port au Prince
2,000 lbs, Cottica, La Guaira
2,000 lbs, Cottica, Puerto Sucre
117,500 lbs, Berlin, Bremen
22,666 lbs, Berlin, Stettin
72,330 lbs, Mercier, Antwerp
31,750 lbs, Jean Jadot, Antwerp
238,812 lbs, Dakotian, Manchester
169,422 lbs, Baltic, Liverpool
1,410 lbs, Porto Rico, San Juan
1,575 lbs, Porto Rico, Fazaro
22,050 lbs, Porto Rico, Ponce
7,875 lbs, Porto Rico, Mayaguez
25,141 lbs, Miraflores, Tanamo
4,930 lbs, Miraflores, Gibara
11,997 lbs, Miraflores, Antilla
5,211 lbs, Miraflores, Macoris
4,141 lbs, Arkansas, Puerto Sucre
12,275 lbs, Siboney, Havana
169,353 lbs, Belgenland, Brussels
565,084 lbs, Lituania, Danzig
1,483,647 lbs, Hamburg, Hamburg
69,300 lbs, Hamburg, Danzig
6,400 lbs, Hamburg, Riga
6,260 lbs, Hamburg, Wasa
224,438 lbs, Reliance, Hamburg
75,600 lbs, Reliance, Helsinki
132,000 lbs, Dresden, Bremen
121,625 lbs, Oscar, Copenhagen
515,183 lbs, Deutschland, Hamburg
63,000 lbs, Frederick, Copenhagen
54,711 lbs, Frederick, Oslo
81,434 lbs, Excelsior, Malta
155,750 lbs, Milwaukee, Hamburg
12,600 lbs, Milwaukee, Vupuri
6,300 lbs, Milwaukee, Helsinki
6,300 lbs, Milwaukee, Kotka
6,300 lbs, Milwaukee, Mantyluoto
138,500 lbs, Milwaukee, Danzig
12,740 lbs, Milwaukee, Koenigsburg
31,830 lbs, Milwaukee, Stettin
396,000 lbs, Cleveland, Hamburg
12,400 lbs, Cleveland, Koenigsburg
54,001 lbs, Cleveland, Stettin
40,458 lbs, Bergensfjord, Bergen
7,529 lbs, Bergensfjord, Drammen
9,526 lbs, Bergensfjord, Oslo
4,400 lbs, Montoso, Puerto Plata
16,600 lbs, Montoso, Macoris
112,346 lbs, Ammon, Hamburg
130,000 lbs, Minnetonka, London
12,600 lbs, Cayo Mambi, Puerto Colombia
2,483,867 lbs, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
53,900 lbs, Albert Ballin, Helsinki
138,600 lbs, Albert Ballin, Danzig
30,520 lbs, Santa Marta, Santa Marta
46,360 lbs, Santa Marta, Puerto Colombia
48,835 lbs, Santa Marta, Cartagena
49,725 lbs, Majestic, Southampton
45,150 lbs, Coellada, Glasgow
111,835 lbs, Baracoa, Port au Prince
12,000 lbs, Baracoa, Puerto Colombia
6,960 lbs, Bacchus, Port au Prince
23,940 lbs, Bacchus, Maracaibo
3,100 lbs, Halleran, Stockholm
31,500 lbs, Innoko, Mannheim
31,500 lbs, Innoko, Coblenz
31,500 lbs, Innoko, Kehl
6,600 lbs, London Exchange, London
464,750 lbs, Saco, Rotterdam
44,092 lbs, De Grasse, Havre
4,000 lbs, Bridgetown, Puerto Colombia
24,000 lbs, Alvarado, Puerto Colombia
100,265 lbs, Alvarado, Buenaventura
12,000 lbs, La Playa, Puerto Barrios
LEAD ARSENATE—24,000 lbs, Knight Companion, Belawan Deli
WHITE—21,416 lbs, New York City, Bristol
3,832 lbs, Titania, Montevideo
5,280 lbs, Titania, Buenos Aires
LINSEED CAKE—676,531 lbs, Betty, Liverpool
1,333,968 lbs, Mercier, Antwerp
1,015,136 lbs, Jean Jadot, Antwerp
225,412 lbs, Baltic, Liverpool
1,354,230 lbs, Henri Jasper, Antwerp
1,682,851 lbs, Belgenland, Antwerp
225,659 lbs, Milwaukee, Hamburg
901,776 lbs, Cleveland, Hamburg
451,122 lbs, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
5,018,958 lbs, Innoko, Rotterdam or Amsterdam
4,529,661 lbs, Saco, Rotterdam
NAPHTHA—407,500 gls, Manchurian Prince, Rosario
225,000 gls, Manchurian Prince, Santa Fe
11,500 gls, Exiria, Casa Blanca
6,000 gls, Exiria, Tangiers
1,500 gls, Exiria, Larache
5,000 gls, Exiria, Ceuta
200,000 gls, Titania, Montevideo
90,000 gls, Toluma, Magallanes
100,000 gls, Toluma, Bahia Blanca
66,000 gls, Exanthia, Alexandria
OIL, CEDARWOOD—3,859 lbs, Peleus, Kobe
COPRA—29,440 lbs, Arkansas, Nuevitas
CORDAGE—5,500 gls, Siboney, Havana
CORN—13,765 lbs, Porto Rico, San Juan
1,185 lbs, Porto Rico, Mayaguez
1,185 lbs, Porto Rico, Aguadilla
COTTONSEED—13,500 lbs, Hamburg, Hamburg
EDIBLE—8,704 lbs, Toloa, Havana
1,252 lbs, La Playa, Puerto Barrios
ENGINE—840 gls, New York City, Cardiff
275 gls, Toluma, Magallanes
5,440 gls, Extavia, Constantinople
ESSENTIAL—10,002 lbs, Resolute, Hamburg
ESSENTIAL RESIDUE—7,568 lbs, Deutschland, Hamburg
FLOTATION—605 gls, Knoxville City, Vancouver
FUEL—4,200 gls, Fort Victoria, Hamilton
5,000 gls, Manchurian Prince, Rio de Janeiro
5,500 gls, Toluma, Magallanes
1,375 gls, Montoso, Macoris
1,375 gls, Swinburne, Cabedello
4,000 gls, Swinburne, Pernambuco
GAS—5,250 gls, Cottica, Paramaribo
266,000 gls, Bernini, Santos
LINSEED—9,559 lbs, Olga Siemers, Puerto Tarafa
2,479 lbs, Miraflores, Gibara
LUBRICATING — 2,030 gls, Fort Victoria, Hamilton
34,968 gls, Manchurian Prince, Rio de Janeiro
500 gls, Manchurian Prince, Santos
13,090 gls, Manchurian Prince, Rosario
2,930 gls, Manchurian Prince, Santa Fe
15,200 gls, Exiria, Casa Blanco
4,370 gls, Exiria, Ceuta
3,520 gls, Exiria, Melilla
1,775 gls, Exiria, Oudja
8,679 gls, Kungsholm, Gothenburg
250 gls, Kungsholm, Helsingborg
546 gls, New York City, Cardiff
4,452 gls, New York City, Bristol
1,050 gls, La Bourdonnais, Vigo
5,877 gls, La Bourdonnais, Bordeaux
6,300 gls, Caledonia, Glasgow
1,100 gls, President Roosevelt, Bremen
1,200 gls, Toluma, Magallanes
1,200 gls, Toluma, Rio Gallegas
4,500 gls, Toluma, Bahia
740 gls, Cottica, Pampatar
275 gls, Cottica, Paramaribo
2,930 gls, Berlin, Bremen
11,000 gls, Resolute, Hamburg
1,870 gls, Mercier, Antwerp
2,860 gls, Knoxville City, Vancouver
55,936 gls, Dakotian, Manchester
40,550 gls, Baltic, Liverpool
4,570 gls, Porto Rico, San Juan
25,479 gls, Exanthia, Alexandria
2,540 gls, Exanthia, Jaffa
6,190 gls, Exanthia, Beyrouth
27,986 gls, Extavia, Piraeus
8,600 gls, Extavia, Salonica
1,985 gls, Extavia, Galatz
1,054 gls, Extavia, Constanza
1,100 gls, San Jacinto, Vera Cruz
2,145 gls Arkansas, Nuevitas
2,475 gls, Arkansas, Porto Sucre
1,650 gls, Arkansas, Sagua Grande
365 gls, Yoro, Kingston
35,090 gls, Cumberland, Porto Mexico
890 gls, Siboney, Havana
20,816 gls, Belgenland, Antwerp
660 gls, Toloa, Puntarenas
30,702 gls, Hamburg, Hamburg
1,680 gls, Hamburg, Westhafen
3,572 gls, Hamburg, Koenigsburg
36,585 gls, Deutschland, Hamburg
2,035 gls, Deutschland, Westhafen
6,300 gls, Frederick, Oslo
20,186 gls, Frederick, Copenhagen
750 gls, Excelsior, Malta
49,120 gls, Excelsior, Alexandria
3,370 gls, Excelsior, Haifa
3,075 gls, Excelsior, Beyrouth
11,740 gls, Milwaukee, Hamburg
2,520 gls, Milwaukee, Budapest
440 gls, Milwaukee, Reykjavik
670 gls, Tapanoeli, Belawan Deli
2,730 gls, Tapanoeli, Balik Papan
1,000 gls, Santa Cecelia, Cali
3,080 gls, Santa Cecelia, Pimentel
9,970 gls, Santa Cecelia, Callao
12,860 gls, Gustavsholm, Stockholm
28,922 gls, Peleus, Moji
46,905 gls, Peleus, Kobe
21,190 gls, Peleus, Yokohama
7,150 gls, Peleus, Shanghai
4,180 gls, City of Elwood, Manila
800 gls, City of Elwood, Shanghai
10,252 gls, City of Elwood, Hongkong
21,905 gls, Cingalese Prince, Yokohama
11,805 gls, Cingalese Prince, Kobe
3,850 gls, Cingalese Prince, Shanghai
7,700 gls, Neleus, Port Swettinham
35,040 gls, Neleus, Hongkong
16,450 gls, Neleus, Singapore
24,550 gls, Neleus, Manila
4,125 gls, Neleus, Penang
11,000 gls, Eastern Prince, Buenos Aires
27,250 gls, Knight Companion, Sourabaya
7,100 gls, Knight Companion, Batavia
2,255 gls, Bernini, Pernambuco
42,410 gls, Bernini, Rio de Janeiro
15,706 gls, Bernini, Santos
1,650 gls, Bernini, Rio Grande
4,210 gls, Cleveland, Hamburg
12,100 gls, Cleveland, Timisoara
630 gls, Bergensfjord, Aalesund
6,720 gls, Bergensfjord, Bergen
17,875 gls, Bergensfjord, Oslo
1,375 gls, Montoso, Porto Plata
2,225 gls, Montoso, Santo Domingo
30,700 gls, Sardinian Prince, Buenos Aires
550 gls, Sardinian Prince, Asuncion
6,300 gls, Ammon, Hamburg
14,350 gls, Felix Taussig, Vancouver
45,360 gls, Minnetonka, London
15,615 gls, The Angeles, Buenos Aires
31,878 gls, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
2,558 gls, Nerissa, St Johns
3,040 gls, Port Napier, Brisbane
77,185 gls, Port Napier, Melbourne
22,000 gls, Port Napier, Adelaide
22,806 gls, Port Napier, Fremantle
53,483 gls, Port Napier, Sydney
3,822 gls, American Shipper, London
1,895 gls, Bogota, Porto Colombia
660 gls, Bacchus, Porto Cabello
2,035 gls, Bacchus, La Guaira
2,358 gls, Nerissa, St Johns
16,820 gls, Munargo, Havana
23,432 gls, Euclid, Buenos Aires
48,000 gls, Euclid, Bahia Blanca
1,650 gls, Swinburne, Para
2,000 gls, Swinburne, Ceara
2,200 gls, Swinburne, Natal

F. PAUL WEISS
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29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

OIL, LUBRICATING—1,500 gls, Swinburne, Pernambuco
7,910 gls, Swinburne, Macelo
7,728 gls, Oscar, Copenhagen
3,360 gls, Hallaren, Stockholm
1,470 gls, Hallaren, Helsingfors
1,050 gls, Hallaren, Oscarshamn
5,060 gls, Innoko, Rotterdam
5,100 gls, London Exchange, Dundee
37,758 gls, London Exchange, Newcastle
21,208 gls, London Exchange, London
8,050 gls, Rigel, Barcelona
710 gls, Saco, Elberfeld
7,350 gls, Saco, Rotterdam
25,830 gls, De Grasse, Rouen
39,186 gls, De Grasse, Havre
1,025 gls, Bridgetown, Porto Colombia
605 gls, Calamares, Puntarenas
23,970 gls, Calamares, Havana
3,300 gls, Alvarado, Porto Colombia
840 gls, Alvarado, Guayaquil
MUTTON—11,429 lbs, Extavia, Piraeus
NEATSFOOT—4,693 lbs, Milwaukee, Hamburg
8,905 lbs, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
1,634 lbs, Belgenland, Brussels
OLEO—6,872 lbs, St Mary, Cienfuegos
22,577 lbs, Kungsholm, Landskrona
22,886 lbs, Kungsholm, Gothenburg
63,679 lbs, Caledonia, Glasgow
104,294 lbs, Berlin, Bremen
45,188 lbs, America, Bremen
116,404 lbs, Betty, London
9,036 lbs, Baltic, Liverpool
5,172 lbs, Siboney, Havana
14,656 lbs, Toloa, Havana
156,404 lbs, Hamburg, Hamburg
507,647 lbs, Deutschland, Hamburg
4,455 lbs, Deutschland, Stettin
15,659 lbs, Frederick, Kolding
189,639 lbs, Frederick, Copenhagen
89,600 lbs, Frederick, Oslo or Copenhagen
46,408 lbs, Eastern Prince, Rio de Janeiro
83,045 lbs, Cleveland, Hamburg
72,571 lbs, Bergensfjord, Bergen
11,404 lbs, Bergensfjord, Oslo
6,742 lbs, Bergensfjord, Aalesund
182,463 lbs, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
89,062 lbs, American Shipper, London
134,112 lbs, Oscar, Oslo or Copenhagen
120,978 lbs, Oscar, Copenhagen
148,944 lbs, London Exchange, London
18,184 lbs, Calamares, Havana
OLIVE—9,480 lbs, St Mary, Cienfuegos
PALM—60,364 lbs, Calamares, Havana
PEPPERMINT—1,050 lbs, American Shipper, London
RED—3,872 lbs, New York City, Cardiff
453 lbs, Knoxville City, Vancouver
2,708 lbs, Halleran, Stockholm
SIGNAL—5,000 gls, Bernini, Santos
SOYA BEAN—2,805 lbs, Hamburg, Hamburg
TRANSFORMER—4,000 gls, Peleus, Moji
1,500 gls, Peleus, Yokohama
13,750 gls, Peleus, Shanghai
1,375 gls, Neleus, Singapore
1,100 gls, Knight Companion, Batavia
5,500 gls, Cleveland, Hamburg
OXYGEN—7,460 lbs, Bacchus, Curacao
14,800 lbs, Bacchus, Coro
PAINT—2,116 lbs, Manchurian Prince, Santos
1,552 lbs, St Mary, Cienfuegos
1,488 lbs, Exiria, Casa Blanca
2,000 lbs, Kungsholm, Gothenburg
5,729 lbs, Coamo, San Juan
9,520 lbs, Cottica, Curacao
1,665 lbs, Cottica, Puerto Sucre
1,130 lbs, Porto Rico, San Juan
1,752 lbs, Exanthia, Alexandria
1,854 lbs, Exanthia, Beyrouth
3,205 lbs, Arkansas, Nuevitas
5,625 lbs, Arkansas, Porto Sucre
1,500 lbs, Frederick, Oslo
3,446 lbs, Santa Cecelia, Buenaventura
5,110 lbs, Santa Cecelia, Cali
1,918 lbs, Peleus, Kobe
9,372 lbs, City of Elwood, Manila
2,885 lbs, Cingalese Prince, Yokohama
12,175 lbs, Cingalese Prince, Kobe
3,541 lbs, Cingalese Prince, Shanghai
8,433 lbs, Bergensfjord, Oslo
3,514 lbs, Montoso, Porto Plata
35,178 lbs, Ammon, Hamburg
6,141 lbs, American Shipper, London
3,847 lbs, Bacchus, Port au Prince
2,525 lbs, President Adams, Kobe
4,010 lbs, President Adams, Manila
4,380 lbs, Innoko, Rotterdam
4,723 lbs, Innoko, Amsterdam
1,470 lbs, Calamares, Porto Armuelles
3,087 lbs, Calamares, Havana
PREPARED—5,440 lbs, Kungsholm, Gothenburg
2,417 lbs, Cottica, Maracaibo
4,715 lbs, Porto Rico, Ponce
12,678 lbs, Eastern Prince, Santos
ROOF—11,440 lbs, Toloa, Port Limon
WATER—4,272 lbs, Cottica, La Guaira
PARAFFIN—33,375 lbs, Calamares, Havana
23,382 lbs, Swinburne, Pernambuco
16,227 lbs, Manchurian Prince, Rio Janeiro
37,748 lbs, Kungsholm, Gothenburg
33,673 lbs, Kungsholm, Malmo
182,917 lbs, New York City, Bristol
45,175 lbs, La Bourdonnaise, Vigo
52,927 lbs, Dakotian, Manchester
9,975 lbs, Cayo Mambi, Cienfuegos
67,506 lbs, San Jacinto, Vera Cruz
52,719 lbs, Siboney, Havana
22,114 lbs, Hamburg, Hamburg
27,445 lbs, Frederick, Copenhagen
17,474 lbs, Anglia, Santos
33,450 lbs, Tapanoeli, Cheribon
78,050 lbs, Gustavsholm, Norrkoeping
30,617 lbs, Cingalese Prince, Yokohama
56,190 lbs, Cingalese Prince, Kobe
45,084 lbs, Cingalese Prince, Shanghai
24,719 lbs, Cingalese Prince, Hongkong
33,552 lbs, Minnetonka, London
286,356 lbs, American Shipper, London
CRUDE—485,206 lbs, New York City, Bristol
REFINED—225,078 lbs, Manchurian Prince, Rosario
89,198 lbs, Titania, Buenos Aires
22,757 lbs, Resolute, Hamburg
124,606 lbs, Sardinian Prince, Buenos Aires
SCALE—12,223 lbs, Neleus, Manila
44,800 lbs, Cingalese Prince, Hongkong
5,277 lbs, Halleran, Oscarshamn
PETROLATUM, MEDICINAL—7,070 lbs, Frederick, Copenhagen
PETROLEUM, REFINED—35,750 gls, Manchurian Prince, Rio Janeiro
80,000 gls, Manchurian Prince, Rosario
240,000 gls, Manchurian Prince, Santa Fe
5,000 gls, Exiria, Tangiers
5,000 gls, Exiria, Larache
7,500 gls, Exiria, Ceuta
10,000 gls, Exiria, Melilla
100,000 gls, Titania, Montevideo
20,000 gls, Toluma, Magallanes
10,000 gls, Porto Rico, Ponce
300,000 gls, Tapanoeli, Batavia
356,500 gls, City of Elwood, Hongkong
200,000 gls, City of Elwood, Amoy
125,000 gls, Knight Companion, Amboina
200,000 gls, Knight Companion, Menado
20,000 gls, Santa Marta, Kingston
1,000 gls, Santa Marta, Cartagena
10,000 gls, Bogota, Cape Haitien
40,000 gls, Swinburne, Ceara
20,000 gls, Swinburne, Natal
40,000 gls, Swinburne, Cabedello
POTASH, XANTHATE—22,418 lbs, Port Napier, Adelaide
PUMICE—5,550 lbs, Knoxville City, Vancouver
ROSIN—7,500 lbs, Cottica, Puerto Sucre
29,410 lbs, Cottica, Carupano
9,743 lbs, Ammon, Hamburg
SAND—96,500 lbs, Betty, London
SENEGA ROOT—4,079 lbs, Betty, London
2,352 lbs, Deutschland, Hamburg
1,509 lbs, London Exchange, London
SOAP—10,523 lbs, Comerio, Puerto Plata
94,054 lbs, Betty, London
10,560 lbs, Porto Rico, San Juan
14,970 lbs, Porto Rico, Ponce
35,100 lbs, Porto Rico, Mayaguez
SOAP—5,850 lbs, Porto Rico, Aguadilla
1,920 lbs, San Jacinto, Vera Cruz
3,906 lbs, Henri Jasper, Antwerp
1,152 lbs, Hamburg, Hamburg
1,000 lbs, City of Elwood, Manila
1,150 lbs, Neleus, Port Swettinham
7,800 lbs, Felix Taussig, Vancouver
8,161 lbs, Tre Angeles, Buenos Aires
472,000 lbs, President Adams, Manila
LAUNDRY—4,212 lbs, Calamares, Cristobal
43,040 lbs, Betty, London
7,000 lbs, Toloa, Puerto Armuelles
21,700 lbs, Toloa, Havana
14,418 lbs, Neleus, Manila
7,656 lbs, President Adams, Bangkok
5,800 lbs, Calamares, Puerto Armuelles
16,225 lbs, Calamares, Panama City
20,200 lbs, La Playa, Kingston
POWDER — 22,980 lbs, London Exchange, Dundee
13,172 lbs, Excelsior, Beirut
6,820 lbs, St Mary, Cienfuegos
2,800 lbs, Kungsholm, Gothenburg
42,350 lbs, Betty, London
22,800 lbs, Betty, Manchester
1,860 lbs, Knoxville City, Vancouver
24,400 lbs, Extavia, Constantinople
8,300 lbs, Excelsior, Alexandria
TOILET—7,478 lbs, President Roosevelt, Bremen
1,320 lbs, Excelsior, Alexandria
4,100 lbs, President Adams, Manila
SODA, ASH — 57,050 lbs, Olga Siemers, Pastelillio
68,000 lbs, Frederick, Copenhagen
142,806 lbs, Santa Cecelia, Talara
4,040 lbs, City of Elwood, Manila
9,000 lbs, Cingalese Prince, Shanghai
32,900 lbs, Santa Marta, Porto Colombia
84,340 lbs, Munargo, Havana
BICARBONATE—36,585 lbs, Knoxville City, Vancouver
35,100 lbs, Extavia, Constantinople
5,072 lbs, San Jacito, Progresso
62,090 lbs, Cingalese Prince, Manila
15,650 lbs, Bacchus, Porto Cabello
2,020 lbs, Bacchus, Coro
8,420 lbs, Munargo, Havana
CAUSTIC—30,068 lbs, Swinburne, Ceara
73,110 lbs, San Jacinto, Vera Cruz
68,294 lbs, San Jacinto, Progresso
2,625 lbs, Frederick, Copenhagen
321,480 lbs, Tapanoeli, Batavia
34,200 lbs, Tapanoeli, Cheribon
291,319 lbs, Santa Cecelia, Talara
335,562 lbs, Cingalese Prince, Yokohama
1,150,800 lbs, Cingalese Prince, Osaka
136,800 lbs, Knight Companion, Soerabaya
136,800 lbs, Knight Companion, Batavia
307,026 lbs, The Angeles, Buenos Aires
279,440 lbs, Euclid, Buenos Aires
CYANIDE—3,650 lbs, Tapanoeli, Palembang
7,300 lbs, Knight Companion, Benkolen
SILICATE—11,175 lbs, Santa Cecelia, Buenaventura
47,480 lbs, La Playa, Santiago
SPONGES—2,065 lbs, Betty, London
STARCH, CORN — 2,675 lbs, Exiria, Casa Blanca
3,538 lbs, Porto Rico, San Juan
14,151 lbs, Porto Rico, Mayaguez
17,750 lbs, Extavia, Piraeus
62,040 lbs, Frederick, Copenhagen
194,520 lbs, Excelsior, Alexandria
7,100 lbs, Excelsior, Rhodes
71,000 lbs, Excelsior, Smyrna
71,000 lbs, Excelsior, Mersina
6,816 lbs, Excelsior, Jaffa
8,988 lbs, Excelsior, Haifa
62,480 lbs, Excelsior, Beyrouth
2,364 lbs, Tapanoeli, Cheribon
7,348 lbs, Santa Cecelia, Cartagena
3,150 lbs, Cingalese Prince, Manila
7,050 lbs, Minnetonka, London
9,000 lbs, Rigel, Alicante
LAUNDRY—43,040 lbs, Betty, London
2,200 lbs, American Shipper, London
STEARIN, ANIMAL — 11,450 lbs, President Adams, Kobe
TALC—16,882 lbs, President Adams, Manila
44,800 lbs, Caledonia, Glasgow
44,800 lbs, Baltic, Liverpool
100,500 lbs, Lituania, Kotka
5,423 lbs, Hamburg, Berlin
TALLOW—23,062 lbs, Bogota, Cape Haitien
TANNING EXTRACT—10,416 lbs, San Jacinto, Progresso
85,925 lbs, Milwaukee, Hamburg
27,343 lbs, London Exchange, London
41,804 lbs, Bridgetown, Porto Colombia
THORIUM NITRATE—13,706 lbs, American Shipper, London
TURPENTINE—4,000 gls, Manchurian Prince, Rosario
200 gls, Toluma, Magallanes
600 gls, Toluma, Bahia Blanca
1,250 gls, Port Napier, Brisbane
13,350 gls, Port Napier, Melbourne
500 gls, Port Napier, Adelaide
2,250 gls, Port Napier, Sydney
1,760 gls, Munargo, Havana
1,000 gls, Swinburne, Ceara
VANILLA BEANS—1,100 lbs, Deutschland, Hamburg
VARNISH—2,034 lbs, Kungsholm, Gothenburg
894 lbs, Kungsholm, Helsingborg
21,302 lbs, Mercier, Antwerp
1,474 lbs, Knoxville City, Vancouver
1,505 lbs, Toloa, Havana
3,595 lbs, Tapanoeli, Batavia
5,499 lbs, Bergensfjord, Frederickstad
2,041 lbs, Sardinian Prince, Buenos Aires
29,214 lbs, Coellada, Glasgow
2,698 lbs, Oscar, Copenhagen
3,016 lbs, Rigel, Genoa
3,110 lbs, Rigel, Naples
WITCH HAZEL EXTRACT—1,103 lbs, Knoxville City, Vancouver
10,807 lbs, American Shipper, London
1,539 lbs, City of Elwood, Shanghai
ZINC DUST—2,230 lbs, Baltic, Takoradi
16,184 lbs, President Adams, Manila
OXIDE—22,618 lbs, La Bourdonnais, Bordeaux
49,120 lbs, Caledonia, Glasgow
73,600 lbs, Dakotian, Manchester
85,960 lbs, Baltic, Liverpool
9,040 lbs, San Jacinto, Vera Cruz
26,102 lbs, Frederick, Helsingfors
26,102 lbs, Frederick, Halmstadt
51,296 lbs, Cingalese Prince, Kobe
21,080 lbs, Kight Companion, Batavia
8,619 lbs, Port Napier, Adelaide
STEARATE—4,041 lbs, Calamares, Havana
2,062 lbs, San Jacinto, Vera Cruz

Clearance Dates

Albert Ballin, August 23
Alvarado, August 28
America, August 27
American Shipper, August 15
Ammon, August 30
Anglia, August 14
Aquitania, August 21
Aquitania, August 21
Arkansas, August 16
Aztec, August 23
Bacchus, August 23
Baltic, August 30
Baracoa, August 13
Belgenland, July 26
Bergensfjord, August 23
Berlin, August 30
Bernini, August 23
Betty, August 23
Bogota, August 21
Bridgetown, August 28
Calamares, August 30
Caledonia, August 22
Cayo Mambi, August 30
Cingalese Prince, August 10
City of Elwood, July 25
Cleveland, August 21
Coamo, August 15
Coellada, September 3
Comerio, August 17
Cottica, August 16
Dakotian, July 26
De Grasse, August 28
Deutschland, August 9
Dresden, August 28
Eastern Prince, August 16
Euclid, August 28
Exanthia, August 23
Excelsior, August 9
Exiria, August 17
Extavia, August 14
Favorita, August 20
Felix Taussig, August 31
Fort Victoria, August 19
Frederick, August 9
Gustavsholm, August 21
Hallaren, August 19
Hamburg, August 16
Henri Jaspar, August 1
Innoko, August 30
Jean Jadet, August 19
Koxville City, July 20
Knight Companion, August 28
Kungsholm, August 9
La Bourdonais, August 20
La Playa, August 23
Lituania, July 25
London Exchange, August 9
Majestic, August 1
Manchurian Prince, August 20
Mercier, August 9
Milwaukee, August 14
Minnetonka, July 19
Miraflores, August 6
Montoso, August 23
Munargo, August 16
Neleus, August 29
Nerissa, August 15
New York City, August 2
Oscar, August 2
Olga Siemers, August 13
Paleus, August 30
Port Napier, August 22
Porto Rico, August 9
President Adams, August 14
President Roosevelt, August 13
Rigel, August 19
Reliance, August 30
Resolute, August 26
Saco, August 20
San Jacinto, August 8
Sardinian Prince, August 28
Santa Cecelia, August 8
Santa Marta, August 27
Siboney, August 9
St Mary, August 17
Swinburne, August 23
Tapanoeli, August 14
The Angeles, July 25
Titania, August 9
Toloa, August 23
Toltec, August 18
Toluma, August 9
Yoro, September 1

Baltimore Exports

ASPHALT—30 dms, 11 tons, Cold Harbor, Manchester
CALCIUM CHLORIDE—24 tons, Munloyal, Havana
GASOLINE—74,211 bbls, 3,117,269 gls, Duivendrecht, Land's End
GREASE—24 tons, Munloyal, Havana
100 lbs, Lisbeth, St Pierre, Miquelon
LUBRICATING—5 dms, 2,486 lbs, Mundixie, Maracaibo
OIL, ENGINE, RED—72 bbls, 3,050 gls, Collamer, Havre
LUBRICATING—240 bbls, 10,080 gls, Harburg, Hamburg
82 bbls, 3,444 gls, Eastside, Manchester
PAINT, MARINE—10 gls, Lisbeth, St Pierre, Miquelon
READY MIXED—20 gls, Lisbeth, St Pierre, Miquelon

Baton Rouge Exports

NAPHTHA—64,966 bbls, Ardor, Vado/Leghorn
99,600 bbls, Clio, Hamburg
OIL, ILLUMINATING—33,257 bbls, Ardor, Vado/Leghorn

Clearance Dates

Ardor, August 30
Clio, September 1

Beaumont Exports

KEROSENE—1,649,618 gls, Zoroaster, Helsingfors
PETROLEUM COKE—3,000 tons, Hybert, Bordeaux

Clearance Dates

Hybert, September 1
Zoroaster, September 1

Boston Exports

ACID, ACETIC — 25 crbys, 2,768 lbs, San Benito, Havana
AMMONIA, AQUA—2 dms, 1,550 lbs, Montgomery City, Sourabaya
ASPHALT, SOLID—8 dms, 2,380 lbs, Malakuta, London
BAKING POWDER—70 pkgs, 3,900 lbs, Farnorth, St Johns
2 cs, 156 lbs, San Benito, Havana
BLACKING, ALCOHOL—1 cs, 8 lbs, San Benito, Havana
CEMENT, LINOLEUM — 10 pails, 450 lbs, Prince George, Yarmouth
RUBBER—7 cs, 1 bbl, 960 lbs, San Benito, Havana
3 cs, 87 lbs, President Harrison, Osaka
5 bbls, 1,487 lbs, Montgomery City, Manila
COPAIBA BALSAM—1 cs, 50 lbs, Yarmouth, Halifax
DISINFECTANT—6 pkgs, Farnorth, St Johns
1 dm, 5 gls, San Benito, Havana
DRESSING, AUTO TOP—1 cs, 430 lbs, President Harrison, Kobe
LEATHER—9 dms, 441 lbs, Farnorth, St Johns
SHOE—23 cs, 1,619 lbs, San Benito, Havana
5 cs, 110 lbs, Montgomery City, Manila
DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES—2 pkgs, 107 lbs, Calvin Austin, St John, N B
20 cs, 1,687 lbs, Montgomery City, Honolulu
20 cs, 6,060 lbs, Montgomery City, Manila
1 cs, President Harrison, Shanghai
DYE, ANILIN—1 keg, 50 lbs, President Harrison, Kobe
DYEING COMPOUND—5 dms, 1,500 lbs, Calvin Austin, Moncton, N B
DYESTUFFS—12 cs, 576 lbs, President Harrison, Shanghai
150 cs, 2,400 lbs, President Harrison, Osaka
FERTILIZER, COML—6,000 bgs, 600,000 lbs, Ena F Parsons, Windsor
FINISH, SHOE—11 bx, 5 kegs, 1,317 lbs, Montgomery City, Manila
FISH MEAL—1,500 bgs, 165,000 lbs, Bellepline, Rotterdam
GREASE—50 trcs, 19,637 lbs, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
SOAP—400 trcs, 148,907 lbs, San Benito, Havana
HAIR, CATTLE—6 bls, 1,766 lbs, Malakuta, London
HORSE—2 cs, 253 lbs, President Harrison, Osaka
INFUSORIAL EARTH—2 bgs, 220 lbs, Calvin Austin, St John N B
INK, PRINTING—2 bbls, 847 lbs, Farnorth, St Johns
19 dms, 4,662 lbs, Montgomery City, Batavia
1 dm, 257 lbs, Montgomery City, Medan Belawan
WRITING—10 pkgs, 580 lbs, President Harrison, Manila
320 pkgs, 19,744 lbs, President Harrison, Shanghai
3 cs, 418 lbs, President Harrison, Kobe
2 cs, 197 lbs, Montgomery City, Honolulu
29 cs, 1,638 lbs, Montgomery City, Manila
LEATHER CLEANER—4 cs, 105 lbs, Montgomery City, Manila
SOFTENER — 4 cs, 284 lbs, San Benito, Havana
LINING COMPOUND—4 bx, 610 lbs, Calvin Austin, Charlottetown
8 ctns, 600 lbs, Calvin Austin, Moncton, N B
MEDICINAL PREPS—1 cs, 200 lbs, Farnorth, St Johns
MILK POWDER—10 bbls, 2,000 lbs, Farnorth, St Johns
MUCILAGE, STATIONER'S—20 pkgs, 895 lbs, President Harrison, Shanghai
OIL, OLEO—20 bbls, 7,715 lbs, San Benito, Havana
OLEIN, COCONUT—2 bbls, 665 lbs, Calvin Austin, Pictou, N S
PAINT—59 cs, 476 gls, Farnorth, St Johns
25 dms, 125 gls, Bellepline, Amsterdam
1 cs, 380 lbs, President Harrison, Kobe
1 bbl, 450 lbs, Yarmouth, Halifax
ASPHALT—32 bxs, 190 gls, Montgomery City, Honolulu
PASTE, STATIONER'S — 9 pkgs, 428 lbs, President Harrison, Shanghai
1 cs, 176 lbs, Montgomery City, Honolulu
2 cs, 120 lbs, Montgomery City, Manila
PITCH, COALTAR—8 pkgs, 4,087 lbs, San Benito, Havana
4 dms, 797 lbs, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
POLISH, SHOE—2 half bbls, 634 lbs, Farnorth, St Johns
15 cs, 2,250 lbs, San Benito, Havana
SILVER—1 cs, Montgomery City, Honolulu
POLISHING COMPOUND—7 cs, 3,006 lbs, President Harrison, Kobe
SHELLAC—7 cs, 53 gls, Farnorth, St Johns
1 cs, 112 lbs, President Harrison, Kobe
SOAP—1 cs, 30 lbs, Montgomery City, Honolulu
FLAKES—10 cs, 334 lbs, Montgomery City, Manila
TOILET—220 cs, 5,500 lbs, Montgomery City, Honolulu
300 cs, 8,125 lbs, Montgomery City, Manila
SODA SILICATE—2 bbls, 1,336 lbs, Calvin Austin, St John, N B
STEARIN—10 bbls, 3,081 lbs, San Benito, Havana
SUNFLOWER SEED—3 bgs, 195 lbs, Yarmouth, Halifax
TOILET POWDER—5 crtns, 216 lbs, Calvin Austin, St John, N B
TURPENTINE—2 bbls, 9 cs, 3 dms, 363½ gls, Farnorth, St Johns
VARNISH—20 cs, 70 gls, Farnorth, St Johns
WASHING COMPOUND—1 bbl, 488 lbs, Farnorth, St Johns
WAX, LIQUID—1 pkg, 2 gls, Prince George, Weymouth, N S
SEALING—1 cs, 111 lbs, President Harrison, Hongkong
1 cs, 194 lbs, Malakuta, London
1 cs, 128 lbs, Malakuta, Rangoon
1 cs, 114 lbs, Malakuta, Singapore
SHOE—4 cs, 500 lbs, President Harrison, Kobe

Clearance Dates

Bellepline, August 28
Bilderdijk, August 30
Calvin Austin, August 31, September 3
Ena F Parsons, September 4
Farnorth, August 27
Mahia, August 30
Malakuta, August 31
Montgomery City, August 23
President Harrison, August 27
Prince George, August 30, September 4
San Benito, August 31
Yarmouth, August 21, September 4
San Benito, August 31
Yarmouth, August 31, September 3

Houston Exports

ASPHALT—33 bbls, Jacques Cartier, Havre
BLACK, CARBON—903 cs, Jacques Cartier, Havre
8 cs, Middleham Castle, Antwerp
10 cs, Bockenheim, Bremen
463 cs, Bockenheim, Hamburg
39 tons, Cockaponset, Havre
236 cs, West Ekonk, Genoa
26 cs, Rio Bravo, Hamburg
COTTONSEED CAKE—500 tons, Topeka, Aarhus
3,000 tons, Alpha, Copenhagen
100 tons, Bockenheim, Hamburg
GASOLINE—89,000 bbls, M F Elliott, United Kingdom
46,000 bbls, Nordsee, Hamburg
58,000 bbls, Svithoid, Oslo
GREASE—300 pkgs, Jacques Cartier, Havre
KEROSENE—14,000 bbls, Nordsee, Hamburg
26,000 bbls, Persephone, Danzig
15,000 bbls, Svithoid, Oslo
OIL, CYLINDER—900 bbls, El Cano, Barcelona
FUEL—28,942 bbls, W L Connelly, Puerto Tarafa
GAS—59,000 bbls, Persephone, Danzig
LUBRICATING—335 bbls, Jacques Cartier, Havre
1,500 tons, Gustav Schindler, Rotterdam
3,000 tons, Gustav Schindler, London
PETROLEUM COKE—750 tons, Topeka, Eydehaven
CRUDE—3 dms, Jacques Cartier, Havre
1,042,477 gls, El Cano, Barcelona
SULPHUR—30 tons, Middleham Castle, Antwerp
REFINED—199 bgs, Abercos, Manchester

Clearance Dates

Abercos, September 3
Alpha, September 1
Bockenheim, August 30
Cockaponset, August 31
W L Connelly, September 5
El Cano, September 5
M F Elliott, August 30
Gustav Schindler, September 3
Jacques Cartier, August 30
Middleham Castle, August 30
Nordsee, August 30
Persephone, August 30
Rio Bravo, September 5
Svithoid, September 3
Topeka, August 30
West Ekonk, August 31

Los Angeles Exports

ASPHALT—752 bbls, City of Los Angeles, Honolulu
12 bbls, Camina, San Blas
2,509 dms, Golden Harvest, Melbourne
255 dms, Wairuna, Lyttleton
500 bbls, Wairuna, Plymouth
2,500 bbls, Wairuna, Napier
5,008 dms, Golden Harvest, Geelong

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ASPHALT—2,495 dms, Parrakoola, Melbourne
25 bbls, Parrakoola, Adelaide
119 bbls, Colombia, Cristobal
50 dms, City of Honolulu, Honolulu
BLUE VITRIOL—5 pkgs, 550 lbs, Moctezuma, Guaymas
BORATE MINERAL — 3,040 bgs, 575,150 lbs, Donau, Antwerp
10,452 bgs, 1,665,120 lbs, Donau, Hamburg
BORAX—6,000 bgs, 672,000 lbs, Donau, Rotterdam
1,200 bgs, 134,400 lbs, Donau, Hamburg
CLAY—107 bgs, 11,200 lbs, Colombia, Corinto
GASOLINE—29,877 bbls, San Salvador, Valparaiso
5,890 bbls, Larry Doheny, Coco Solo
34,107 bbls, San Salvador, Buenos Aires
710 dms, 500 cs, Childar, Buenaventura
240 dms, Childar, Chanaral
485 cs, Camina, San Blas
10,450 cs, 1,153 dms, Golden Harvest, Melbourne
350 dms, 200 cs, Golden Harvest, Sydney
617 dms, 200 cs, Wairuna, Lyttleton
4,775 cs, 307 dms, Wairuna, Dunedin
75 dms, 17,250 cs, Wairuna, New Zealand ports
141 dms, 6,660 cs, Wairuna, Plymouth
675 dms, 5,450 cs, Wairuna, Nelson
126 dms, 100 cs, Wairuna, Napier
4,500 cs, Golden Harvest, Geelong
10 bbls, Jeanette R, Ensenada
1,200 cs, Golden Dragon, Woosung
101,000 cs, Golden Dragon, Shanghai
1,000 cs, Golden Dragon, Hongkong
310 bbls, Moctezuma, Mazatlan
85 bbls, Moctezuma, Guaymas
6 cs, Moctezuma, Ensenada
100 cs, Moctezuma, La Paz
125 dms, 250 cs, Parrakoola, Sydney
2,500 cs, 200 dms, Parrakoola, Brisbane
6,050 cs, 10 dms, Parrakoola, Melbourne
1,000 dms, 5,610 cs, Parrakoola, Adelaide
3,000 cs, 1,100 dms, Parrakoola, Australia
GREASE, LUBRICATING—2 bbls, Colombia, Guatemala
5 dms, President Taft, Cebu
SOLVENT—50 dms, Golden Harvest, Sydney
INFUSORIAL EARTH—1,270 bgs, 112,300 lbs, Parrakoola, Adelaide
2,040 bgs, 183,200 lbs, Parrakoola, Sydney
1,930 bgs, 174,000 lbs, Parrakoola, Fremantle
INSECTICIDE—716 pkgs, 12,010 lbs, Parrakoola, Brisbane
LIQUID—4 pkgs, 440 lbs, Moctezuma, Guaymas
KEROSENE—86,700 bbls, Jane Maersk, Yokohama
100 cs, Childar, Tacna
3,410 dms, Golden Harvest, Melbourne
3,400 gs, Golden Harvest, Sydney
410 dms, 500 cs, Wairuna, Lyttleton
200 cs, Waruna, New Zealand ports
150 cs, Waruna, Plymouth
200 cs, Wairuna, Nelson
500 cs, Wairuna, Napier
8,005 cs, Bengkalis, Belawan
1,005 cs, Bengkalis, Cheribon
3,010 cs, Bengkalis, Surabaya
1,550 cs, Bengkalis, Semarang
500 cs, Bengkalis, Makassar
1,000 cs, Bengkalis, Tegal
500 cs, Taj Ping, Manila
2,000 cs, Golden Dragon, Manila
72,250 cs, Golden Dragon, Shanghai
3,500 cs, Golden Dragon, Canton
140 cs, Moctezuma, Ensenada
600 cs, Parrakoola, Sydney
2,585 cs, 105 dms, Parrakoola, Brisbane
400 dms, 510 cs, Parrakoola, Melbourne
1,200 cs, Parrakoola, Australia
300 cs, Colombia, Tunaco
LEAD ARSENATE—40 dms, 4,000 lbs, Moctezuma, Mazatlan
MEDICINAL PREPS—22 pkgs, 3,300 lbs, Moctezuma, Guaymas
MINERAL SPIRITS—25 cs, Wairuna, Lyttleton
95 cs, Wairuna, Dunedin
300 cs, Parrakoola, Sydney
20 dms, Parrakoola, Melbourne
MOTOR SPIRITS—300 dms, 550 cs, Parrakoola, Sydney
242 cs, 150 dms, Parrakoola, Brisbane
350 cs, 400 dms, Parrakoola, Melbourne
NAPHTHA—615 cs, 61,500 lbs, Parrakoola, Melbourne
37 dms, Golden Harvest, Sydney
OIL, COCONUT—50 dms, 20,430 lbs, Colombia, Mazatlan
DIESEL—23,526 bbls, La Placentia, Vancouver
FLOTATION—3 dms, Colombia, Mazatlan
FUEL—68,705 bbls, Yaiyo, Tokuyama
6,580 bbls, Glenbank, Manila
47,032 bbls, Shabonee, Shanghai
6,669 bbls, S A Perkins, Balboa
60 bbls, Jeanette R, Ensenada
LUBRICATING—3 cs, Saale, Bremen
50 bbls, Shinyo, Kobe
6 dms, 10 cs, Corinto, Amapala
5 dms, Anyo, Mollendo
5 dms, Golden Harvest, Melbourne
100 cs, 390 dms, President Taft, Cebu
30 cs, Wairuna, Plymouth
185 dms, Golden Harvest, Calcutta
60 dms, Pacific Reliance, Liverpool
150 bbls, Golden Dragon, Shanghai
12 bbls, Moctezuma, Mazatlan
16 bbls, Moctezuma, Guaymas
9 cs, Moctezuma, San Jose
6 bbls, Moctezuma, La Paz
10 bbls, Moctezuma, Topolobampo
5 dms, Parrakoola, Sydney
70 dms, Parrakoola, Melbourne
10 bbls, Point San Pablo, Cartagena
PAINT, PASTE—68 cs, 6,800 lbs, Colombia, Balboa
PETROLEUM, CRUDE — 71,684 bbls, San Diego, Yokohama
53,208 bbls, La Placentia, Ioco
DISTILLATE—500 cs, Wairuna, Dunedin
SODA, CAUSTIC—13 dms, 2,800 lbs, Colombia, San Salvador
SILICATE—6,180 lbs, Colombia, San Salvador
TALLOW, INEDIBLE — 50 dms, 23,850 lbs, Colombia, Guatemala
25 dms, 9,910 lbs, Colombia, Mazatlan
50 dms, 19,630 lbs, Moctezuma, Guaymas
TANNING EXTRACT, DRY—3 bbls, 710 lbs, Parrakoola, Adelaide
10 bbls, 2,390 lbs, Parrakoola, Sydney
10 bbls, 2,400 lbs, Parrakoola, Melbourne
TOILET PREPS—11 cs, 1,750 lbs, Parrakoola, Sydney
7 cs, 2,180 lbs, Parrakoola, Brisbane
ZINC OXIDE—3 pkgs, 300 lbs, Moctezuma, Guaymas

Clearance Dates

Anyo, August 16
Bengkalis, August 15
Camina, August 13
Childar, August 7
City of Honolulu, August 24
City of Los Angeles, August 19
Colombia, August 17
Corinto, August 12
Glenbank, August 28
Golden Dragon, August 17
Golden Harvest, August 15
Jane Maersk, August 31
La Placentia, August 31
Larry Doheny, August 22
Moctezuma, August 15
Pacific Reliance, August 17
Parrakoola, August 17
S A Perkins, August 25
Point San Pablo, August 24
President Taft, August 12
Saale, August 3
San Diego, August 29
San Salvador, August 25
Shabonee, August 29
Shinyo, August 8
Taj Ping, August 16
Wairuna, August 5
Yaiyo, August 26

Mobile Exports

ROSIN—100 bbls, Induna, Santiago
900 bbls, Drachenfels, Hamburg
TURPENTINE—100 bbls, Ingola, Glasgow
2 dms, Martensen, Port of Spain

Clearance Dates

Drachenfels, August 31
Induna, August 31
Ingola, August 26
Martensen, August 28

New Orleans Exports

ASPHALT—394 sx, 15,750 dms, City of Joliet, Havre
293 sx, West Mahomet, Liverpool
290 sx, West Mahomet, Manchester
1,124 sx, Davenport, Rotterdam
BAKING POWDER—103 cs, Olancho, Puerto Cortez
BLACK, CARBON—470 cs, Actor, Liverpool
200 cs, Actor, Manchester
30 cs, Braheholm, Oslo
121 cs, Braheholm, Gothenburg
10 cs, Braheholm, Copenhagen
251 cs, Svanhild, Copenhagen
1,584 cs, City of Joliet, Havre
513 cs, City of Joliet, Antwerp
838 cs, West Mahomet, Liverpool
225 cs, West Mahomet, Manchester
110 cs, Davenport, Rotterdam
CALCIUM CARBIDE—30 dms, Wawa, Puerto Cabezas
PHOSPHATE—25 bbls, Bellasco, Havana
COTTONSEED CAKE—1,000 tons, Svanhild, Esbjerg
MEAL—10 sx, Atenas, Puerto Castilla
FIRECLAY—20 sx, Wawa, Puerto Cabezas
GASOLINE—40 dms, 100 cs, Wawa, Puerto Cabezas
75 dms, Wawa, Ceiba
86,118 bbls, Telena, Curacao
165 cs, 112 dms, Managua, Bluefields
GLUCOSE—25 bbls, Atenas, Havana
180 bbls, Svanhild, Copenhagen
300 bbls, West Mahomet, Liverpool
120 bbls, West Mahomet, Manchester
GREASE—4 cs, Wawa, Puerto Cabezas
27 dms, 138 cs, Atenas, Havana
11 dms, 41 cs, Bur, Havana
KEROSENE—160 cs, Wawa, Puerto Cabezas
75 cs, Atenas, Puerto Castilla
LARD—95 tins, Tela, Tela
750 tins, Tela, Puerto Barrios
10 trcs, 225 crts, Heredia, Havana
80 cs, 15 trcs, Suriname, Panama
400 tins, 50 crts, Suriname, Barranquilla
100 cs, Suriname, Buenaventura
400 cs, 100 crts, Suriname, Salaverry
300 cs, Suriname, Paita
4 cs, Suriname, Tumaco
100 crts, Suriname, Callao
400 tins, Suriname, Puerto Cabezas
250 tins, Suriname, Punta Arenas
255 trcs, 175 crts, 55 bbls, 65 cs, 15 tubs, Jose, Santiago
30 cs, Jose, Kingston
143 crts, 140 cs, 3 trcs, Wawa, Puerto Cabezas
175 tins, Wawa, Ceiba
300 tins, Alegria, Vera Cruz
30 trcs, Atenas, Havana
100 cs, 125 crts, Managua, Bluefields
311 tins, 27 crts, Olancho, Puerto Cortez
313 cs, 270 crts, 50 trcs, Parismina, Havana
410 tins, Munplace, Progreso
50 cs, William, Havana
245 crts, William, Puerto Plata
25 crts, William, Santo Domingo City
300 tins, Contoy, Progreso
SUBSTITUTE—65 dms, Wawa, Puerto Cabezas
20 trcs, Managua, Bluefields
LEAD, WHITE—19 bbls, West Mahomet, Liverpool
19 bbls, 35 kegs, West Mahomet, Manchester
OIL, COTTONSEED—5 dms, Managua, Cienfuegos
25 sx, William, Havana
2,000 cs, Contoy, Progreso
FUEL—22 dms, Tela, Tela
LUBRICATING—30 dms, Heredia, Havana
3 dms, Wawa, Puerto Cabezas
420 bbls, Actor, Liverpool
500 bbls, Actor, Manchester
240 dms, 200 cs, Atenas, Havana
35 bbls, Olancho, Puerto Cortez
50 bbls, Braheholm, Gothenburg
69 bbls, Parismina, Havana
182 bbls, City of Joliet, Havre
100 bbls, West Mahomet, Liverpool
30 bbls, City of Joliet, Antwerp
125 bbls, Davenport, Rotterdam
53 dms, 53 cs, Bur, Havana
REFINED—85 cs, 3 dms, Managua, Bluefields
225 cs, 10 dms, Olancho, Puerto Cortez
PAINT—11 bxs, Jomar, Santander
PARAFFIN—57,000 lbs, 263 sx, Suriname, Tumaco
206 sx, Suriname, Callao
417 sx, Suriname, Cartagena
565 sx, Contoy, Progreso
150 sx, Jose, Santiago
323 bgs, Jose, Manchester
513 sx, Alegria, Vera Cruz
276 sx, Baja California, Vera Cruz
34 sx, West Mahomet, Liverpool
350 sx, Munplace, Progreso
TAILINGS—50 bbls, City of Joliet, Havre
ROSIN—50 bbls, Suriname, Barranquilla
10 bbls, Suriname, Corinto
400 bbls, Actor, Liverpool
490 bbls, Braheholm, Oslo
625 bbls, Braheholm, Gothenburg
45 bbls, Svanhild, Copenhagen
100 bbls, Parismina, Havana
350 bbls, West Mahomet, Liverpool
75 bbls, Davenport, Bremen
455 bbls, Davenport, Rotterdam
25 bbls, William, Samana
112 bbls, Contoy, Progreso
SALT—10 sx, Tela, Tela
165 sx, Wawa, Puerto Cabezas
1,000 sx, Atenas, Havana
452 sx, Atenas, Puerto Castilla
300 sx, Baja California, Tampico
82 sx, Managua, Bluefields
5 sx, Olancho, Puerto Cortez
515 sx, Bur, Havana
SOAP—7 cs, Suriname, Barranquilla
61 cs, Managua, Bluefields
COTTONSEED OIL—50 bbls, West Mahomet, Manchester
SODA SILICATE—75 dms, Munplace, Progreso
TRIPOLI—1,200 bgs, Actor, Liverpool
30 tons, Braheholm, Gothenburg
165 sx, Davenport, Bremen
165 sx, Davenport, Rotterdam
VARNISH—5 cs, Jomar, Santander

Clearance Dates

Actor, September 4
Alegria, August 15
Atenas, August 27
Baja California, August 28
Bellasco, August 23
Braheholm, September 5
Bur, August 31
City of Joliet, August 24
Contoy, September 3
Davenport, August 30
Heredia, August 30
Ingola, September 5
Jomar, September 4
Jose, August 22
Juan, August 30
Managua, August 30
Munplace, August 30
Olancho, August 30
Parismina, August 23
Suriname, August 16
Svanhild, September 5
Teal, August 28
Telana, August 30
Wawa, August 12
West Mahomet, August 20
William, August 31

Norfolk Exports

FERTILIZER—15 tons, Trujillo, Dominico
FULLER'S EARTH—115,400 lbs, Quaker City, Hull
OIL, CEDARWOOD—2,748 lbs, Harburg, Hamburg
SODA BICARBONATE—39,200 lbs, Peurith Castle, Manila
STARCH, CORN—216 bgs, 30,240 lbs, New York City, Bristol
550 bgs, 61,325 lbs, City of Alton, Rotterdam
21,545 bgs, 3,036,980 lbs, Mettonian Calvert, Manchester
1,320 bgs, 186,120 lbs, Coelleda, Glasgow
440 bgs, 62,040 lbs, Missouri, Manchester.
1,296 bgs, 181,440 lbs, Missouri, London
60,480 lbs, Bannack, Manchester
SULPHUR DIOXIDE—1,950 lbs, Bannack, Manchester
TANNING EXTRACT—307,982 lbs, Clairton, Liverpool
TOBACCO EXTRACT—30,404 lbs, Holger, Bremen
23,293 lbs, Harburg, Bremen

Clearance Dates

Bannack, August 27
City of Alton, August 24
Clairton, August 30
Coelleda, August 31
Harburg, August 31
Holger, August 27
Mettonian Calvert, August 28
Missouri, August 31
New York City, August 23
Peurith Castle, August 30
Quaker City, August 23
Trujillo, August 30

Philadelphia Exports

AMMONIA SULPHATE—5,600 bgs, Montgomery City, Iloilo
11,966 bgs, Montgomery City, Samarang
40,366 bgs, City of Winnepeg, Manila
ASPHALT—513 dms, Berury, Pernambuco
51 dms, 230 bbls, Hinnoy, Barcelonia
BLACK, BONE—42 bgs, Carlsholm, Gothenburg
CARBON—10 dms, Peleus, Kobe
CHEMICALS—1 ck, Exminster, Alexandria
GASOLINE—3,500 cs, Berury, Para
1,000 cs, Berury, Maranhao
3,500 cs, Berury, Pernambuco
2,000 cs, Berury, Bahia
1,600 dms, Hinnoy, Lisbon
GLASS—12 bbls, London Corporation, London
GREASE, LUBRICATING—10 bbls, City of Winnipeg, Penang
35 bbls, 50 cs, Ambridge, Antwerp
121 bbls, 10 cs, Peleus, Yokohama
225 bbls, 10 cs, Peleus, Kobe
5 dms, Montgomery City, Iloilo
130 bbls, Hinnoy, Marseilles
225 bbls, West Calumb, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM—20 dms, 20 bckts, Berury, Pernambuco
755 bbls, Sarcoxie, Havre
62 bbls, Hinnoy, Barcelonia
180 bbls, Hinnoy, Marseilles
10 bbls, Hinnoy, Lisbon
20 bbls, London Corporation, London
30 bbls, Excellency, Genoa
HAIR, CALF—114 lbs, Westfalen, Hamburg
CATTLE—59 bls, Bellepline, Rotterdam
59 bls, London Corporation, London
HOG—6 bls, Westfalen, Hamburg
66 bls, London Corporation, London
HORSE—12 bls, London Corporation, London
INK, PRINTING—7 dms, Quercus, Lima
9 cs, London Corporation, London
WRITING—8 pkgs, Montgomery, City, Manila
KEROSENE—5,000 cs, Berury, Para
2,000 cs, Berury, Mahanhao
520 cs, Berury, Ceara
4,000 cs, Berury, Pernambuco
6,000 cs, Berury, Victoria, Brazil
LACQUERS—2 cs, Montgomery City, Honolulu.
LICORICE MASS—5 cs, Carlsholm, Malmo
10 cs, Westfalen, Hamburg
235 cs, Bellepline, Rotterdam
LINSEED CAKE—7,190 bgs, Ambridge, Antwerp
MANGANESE ORE—65 bbls, London Corporation, London
OXIDE—2 cs, London Corporation, London
MEDICINAL PREPS—89 cs, Hinnoy, Lisbon
OIL—15 dms, 347 bbls, Ambridge, Antwerp
35 dms, West Imboden, Santos
65 bbls, Bellepline, Rotterdam
COD—4 bbls, Sarcoxie, Havre
COMPOUND—31 bbls, Schodack, Bordeaux
23 bbls, Schodack, St Nazaire
240 bbls, 61 lbs, Sarcoxie, Havre
70 bbls, Hinnoy, Marseilles
CYLINDER—45 dms, 50 cs, Montgomery City, Iloilo
25 dms, 50 cs, Montgomery City, Cebu
GAS—300 cs, Berury, Para
LUBRICATING—45 dms, 100 bbls, Hinnoy, Barcelonia
847 cs, 60 dms, 1,614 bbls, Hinnoy, Lisbon
598 cs, 125 dms, 898 bbls, Hinnoy, Leixos
5 dms, Ammon, Hamburg
160 bbls, 1 cs, Ambridge, Antwerp
16 dms, Berury, Para
119 dms, 50 cs, Berury, Ceara
25 bbls, 220 dms, 520 cs, Berury, Pernambuco
50 dms, Berury, Bahia
86 bbls, Berury, Victoria, Brazil
135 bbls, Schodack, Bordeaux
360 dms, 65 bbls, 4,375 cs, Peleus, Yokohama
438 dms, 176 bbls, 1,165 cs, Peleus, Kobe
225 dms, 1,660 cs, Peleus, Moji
384 dms, 10 bbls, Peleus, Shanghai
25,000 bbls, Vacolite, Liverpool and London
395 bbls, London Corporation, London
1,844 cs, 180 dms, West Calumb, Montevideo
115 bbls, 5,280 cs, 696 dms, West Calumb, Buenos Aires
771.20 tons, Excellency, Bordeaux
203 bbls, Excellency, Marseilles
2 dms, 5 cs, City of Winnipeg, Suez
40 tons, Norjford, Bergen
761 cs, 416 dms, City of Winnipeg, Colombo
250 dms, City of Winnipeg, Penang
30 cs, 10 dms, 5 half bbls, City of Winnipeg, Bangkok
270 cs, 377 dms, City of Winnipeg, Manila
35 cs, 60 dms, City of Winnipeg, Hongkong
350 bbls, 1,611 cs, 53 dms, City of Winnipeg, Saigon
MINERAL—2,862 bbls, 50 half bbls, Hinnoy, Marseilles
OIL, MINERAL, PURE—949 bbls, 50 half bbls, Schodack, Bordeaux
617 bbls, 10 dms, Schodack, St Nazaire
348 bbls, 13 dms, Sarcoxie, Havre
295 bbls, 50 dms, Sarcoxie, Dunkirk
MOTOR—11 dms, Quercus, Callao
NEATSFOOT—66 bbls, Sarcoxie, Havre
RED—10 dms, Carlsholm, Gothenburg
TRANSFORMER—1,036 dms, Peleus, Yokohama
50 cs, Peleus, Kobe
300 cs, Peleus, Moji
35 cs, Peleus, Shanghai
10 cs, Montgomery City, Cebu
PAINT—1 cs, Ammon, Hamburg
4 cs, 18 dms, West Imboden, Santos
18 cs, 10 dms, Montgomery City, Honolulu.
PARAFFIN—17 bbls, Carlsholm, Shimrishamn
153 bgs, 756 bbls, Westfalen, Hamburg
18 cs, Berury, Seara
60 cs, Berury, Pernambuco
916 bgs, 1,039 bbls, Bellepline, Rotterdam
REFINED—253 bgs, Ambridge, Antwerp
407 bgs, Westfalen, Hamburg
21 bgs, Carlsholm, Malmo
SEMIREFINED—509 bgs, City of Winnipeg
UNREFINED—163 bbls, Ambridge, Antwerp
SODA, CAUSTIC, SOLID—130 dms, City of Winnipeg, Manila
SILICATE—26 dms, Peleus, Shanghai

Port Arthur Exports

ASPHALT, LIQUID—2 bxs, Afel, Bahia
50 dms, 6 bxs, Afel, Santos
2 bxs, Afel, Rio Grande do Sul
2 bxs, Callandia, Sydney
150 dms, 556 bbls, 20 cs, Callandia, Wellington
10 cs, Callandia, Christchurch
1 bx, Callandia, Auckland
SOLID—230 bbls, Afel, Santos
4,305 bbls, 1,110 dms, Callandia, Brisbane
4,615 bbls, 1,110 dms, Callandia, Sydney
332 bbls, Callandia, Wellington
GASOLINE—5,000 cs, Afel, Maceio
10,000 cs, 400 dms, Afel, Bahia
17,367 cs, 1,000 bbls, Afel, Santos
26,000 cs, Afel, Rio Grande do Sul
2,332,339 gls, Teakwood, Cape Town-Durban
1,460 cs, Callandia, Sydney
GREASE, LUBRICATING—30 cs, Afel, Maceio
30 cs, Afel, Bahia
2 bbls, Afel, Santos
10 bbls, 5 dms, 25 cs, Afel, Rio Grande do Sul
40 dms, 20 cs, 10 bbls, Callandia, Townsville
50 cs, Callandia, Mackay
5 bbls, 15 dms, 50 cs, Callandia, Cairns
2 dms, 10 cs, 1 bbl, Callandia, Rockhampton
300 dms, Callandia, Brisbane
95 cs, 540 dms, Callandia, Newcastle
3,200 cs, 3 bbls, 1,825 dms, Callandia, Sydney
150 dms, 15 bbls, 340 cs, Callandia, Wellington
48 dms, 75 cs, Callandia, New Plymouth
50 cs, Callandia, Napier
33 dms, 5 bbls, Callandia, Christchurch
75 dms, 360 cs, Callandia, Auckland
KEROSENE—12,000 cs, Afel, Maceio
180 cs, Afel, Rio Grande do Sul
5,000 cs, 100 dms, Afel, Bahia
3,100 cs, Stella Lykes, San Juan
500 cs, Stella Lykes, Arecibo
500 cs, Stella Lykes, Aguadilla
5 pails, 500 cs, Stella Lykes, Mayaguez
1,000 cs, Stella Lykes, Ponce
370,707 gls, Teakwood, Cape Town-Durban
3,500 cs, Callandia, Townsville
1,000 cs, Callandia, Mackay
1,000 cs, Callandia, Cairns
3,150 cs, Callandia, Rockhampton
1,200 cs, Callandia, Brisbane
14,000 cs, Callandia, Newcastle
4,300 cs, Callandia, Wellington
1,800 cs, Callandia, New Plymouth
9,000 cs, Callandia, Auckland
OIL, DIESEL—250 cs, Afel, Santos
500 dms, Afel, Rio Grande do Sul
FUEL—24,850 bbls, Louisiana, Matanzas
LUBRICATING—10 dms, 122 cs, Afel, Maceio
120 cs, 195 dms, Afel, Bahia
915 dms, 2,020 cs, 25 bbls, Afel, Santos
204 cs, 45 dms, Afel, Rio Grande do Sul
210 dms, 285 cs, Callandia, Townsville
50 bbls, Callandia, Mackay
110 cs, 85 dms, Callandia, Cairns
145 dms, 104 cs, Callandia, Rockhampton
1,065 dms, 3,300 cs, Callandia, Brisbane
805 dms, Callandia, Newcastle
2,460 dms, 7,185 cs, Callandia, Sydney
955 dms, 275 cs, Callandia, Wellington
95 cs, 170 dms, Callandia, New Plymouth
145 cs, 166 dms, Callandia, Napier
37 dms, 5 cs, Callandia, Christchurch
1,585 dms, 958 cs, Callandia, Auckland
PARAFFIN, REFD—10 cs, Afel, Rio Grande do Sul
10 cs, Callandia, Newcastle
100 cs, Callandia, Wellington
5 cs, Callandia, New Plymouth
10 cs, Callandia, Napier
50 cs, Callandia, Auckland

Clearance Dates

Afel, August 29
Callandia, September 4
Christy Payne, September 3
Louisiana, August 31
Stella Lykes, August 30
Teakwood, September 3

Savannah Exports

CLAY—800 bgs, Elmshorn, Bremen
150 bgs, Saccarapa, Amsterdam
GLUCOSE—84,058 lbs, Saccarapa, Antwerp
ROSIN, GUM—125 bbls, Elmshorn, Bremen
1,950 bbls, Elmshorn, Hamburg
10 bbls, Berury, Paranhyba
160 bbls, Berury, Ceara
50 bbls, Berury, Natal
450 bbls, Berury, Pernambuco
105 bbls, Berury, Maceio
300 bbls, Berury, Bahia
30 bbls, Berury, Manaos
174 bbls, Saccarapa, Bremen
400 bbls, Saccarapa, Hamburg
180 bbls, Saccarapa, Rotterdam
50 bbls, Saccarapa, Antwerp
200 bbls, Saccapara, Oskarmshamn
RESIDUE—1,386 gls, Saccarapa, Antwerp
2,735 gls, Saccarapa, Rotterdam
WOOD—100 bbls, Elmshorn, Hamburg
25 bbls, Elmshorn, Copenhagen
30 bbls, Berury, Para
60 bbls, Berury, Ceara
100 bbls, Berury, Bahia
525 bbls, Saccarapa, Rotterdam
TURPENTINE, GUM — 3,818 gls, Saccarapa, Antwerp
17,782 gls, Saccarapa, Hamburg
WOOD—7,875 gls, Saccarapa, Rotterdam

Seattle Exports

CHEMICALS — 62 cs, West Cusseta, Cape Town (from Oakland)
DRUGS—12 dms, West Cusseta, East London (from Oakland)
OIL—22,999 bbls, President McKinley, Shanghai
PARAFFIN—786 bgs, Venice, Dairen (from Tacoma)

Shipments Between Domestic Ports

Baton Rouge Coast Trade

OIL, FUEL—49,000 bbls, Pioneer, Key West

Galveston Coast Trade

ASPHALT—1 lot, El Oriente, New York
1 car, El Occidente, New York
EARTH—2 cars, El Oriente, New York
4 cars, El Occidente, New York
GRAPHITE—1 car, El Oriente, New York
GREASE—2 cars, El Oriente, New York
MAGNESITE—1 car, El Occidente, New York
SULPHUR—2,200 tons, Dio, San Francisco
CRUDE, GRD—2,650 bgs, Dio, Los Angeles
2,000 tons, Dio, San Francisco
REFINED—2,000 tons, Dio, San Francisco

Houston Coast Trade

GASOLINE—8,000 bbls, Svithold, Oslo
54,000 bbls, W H Libby, New York
KEROSENE—35,000 bbls, Svithold, Oslo
35,000 bbls, W H Libby, New York
OIL, FUEL—89,000 bbls, J N Peco, New York
49,000 bbls, Cassimir, Jacksonville
64,000 bbls, Alpha, New York
72,000 bbls, Hugeton, New York
GAS—67,000 bbls, Bidwell, Philadelphia
LUBRICATING—10,000 bbls, Bidwell, Philadelphia
27,000 bbls, Livingston, New York
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—76,000 bbls, Beacon-oil, Boston
53,000 bbls, Princeton, New Orleans
DISTILLATE — 89,000 bbls, T J William, New York
77,000 bbls, Thomas H Wheeler, New York
60,000 bbls, Livingston Roe, New York

Los Angeles Coast Trade

CLEANING SOLVENT—2,211 bbls, La Purisima, Seattle/Portland
GASOLINE—80,362 bbls, K R Kingoburg, Baltimore
78,103 bbls, Bohemian Club, Philadelphia
115,000 bbls, Sun, Philadelphia
75,707 bbls, Geo W Barnes, Baltimore
96,874 bbls, Delaware Sun, Philadelphia
23,242 bbls, Richfield, Portland
5,126 bbls, S & C Barge No 2, San Diego
13,490 bbls, La Purisima, Oleum
4,067 bbls, S & C Barge No 41, San Diego
21,154 bbls, Kerkoskee, Seattle
13,056 bbls, Lake Miraflores, Oakland
37,049 bbls, Los Alamos, Oakland
73,150 bbls, New York, Baltimore
79,004 bbls, Dilworth, Bayonne
KEROSENE—52,000 bbls, Mary Luckenbach, Fall River
2,181 bbls, La Purisima, Oleum
OIL, DIESEL — 34,435 bbls, La Purisima, Seattle/Portland
FUEL—55,401 bbls, Cuyama, San Diego
71,301 bbls, Nevada, Everett
13,038 bbls, La Purisima, Seattle/Portland
69,709 bbls, Deroche, Tacoma/Seattle
51,970 bbls, J C Fitzsimmons Richmond
64,307 bbls, Richmond, Oleum
56,208 bbls, Kanawha, San Diego
32,261 bbls, Oleum, San Diego
31,771 bbls, Kerkoskee, Seattle
29,857 bbls, El Segundo, Eureka
79,504 bbls, H M Storey, Richmond
5,594 bbls, Lake Miraflores, Oakland
FURNACE—674 bbls, S & C Barge No 41, San Diego
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—75,784 bbls, W S Miller, Richmond
104,000 bbls, H M Storey, Richmond
78,206 bbls, District of Columbia, Avon
65,000 bbls, J A Moffett, Richmond
79,099 bbls, Cathwood, Oleum
24,436 bbls, H M Storey, Richmond
DISTILLATE—2,460 bbls, La Purisima, Oleum

Mobile Coast Trade

FERROPHOSPHORUS—31 tons, Dio, San Francisco
OIL, PINE — 10 tons, Suscolanco, Los Angeles
5 tons, Suscolanco, San Francisco
ROSIN—33 tons, Point Bonita, Oakland
42 tons, Point Bonita, San Francisco
17 tons, Point Bonita, Los Angeles

New Orleans Coast Trade

BLACK, CARBON—111 tons, Abron, Los Angeles
52 tons, Abron, San Francisco
CALCIUM PHOSPHATE—18 tons, Point Arena, Portland
DRUGS—68 tons, Point Arena, San Francisco
GLASS, WINDOW—53 tons, Point Arena, Los Angeles
LARD SUBSTITUTE—14 tons, Point Arena, San Diego
MOLASSES—11 tons, Point Arena, San Diego
OIL, COTTONSEED—1 lot, Abron, San Francisco
PARAFFIN—50 tons, Abron, Los Angeles
SOAP—2 tons, Abron, Los Angeles
23 tons, Abron, San Francisco
POWDER—159 tons, Abron, Los Angeles
SODA PHOSPHATE, TRIBASIC—23 tons, Point Arena, Portland
STARCH—21 tons, Abron, Los Angeles
26 tons, Abron, San Francisco
TURPENTINE—14 tons, Abron, Oakland

Port Arthur Coast Trade

ASPHALT—442 tons, Harry Luckenbach, Mobile
GREASE—4 pails, Point Gorda, Los Angeles
OIL—20 bbls, 214 dms, 711 cs, 4 kegs, Point Gorda, Los Angeles
1 lot, Point Gorda, Portland
1 lot, Point Gorda, Seattle
1 lot, Point Gorda, San Francisco
1 lot, Point Gorda, Oakland
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—89,000 bbls, Christy Payne, Boston

Containers Returned

New York

BARRELS—23, McEwen & Co, Fort Victoria, Hamilton
214, West India Oil Co, Fort Victoria, Hamilton
950, West India Oil Co, Munargo, Nassau
380, Vacuum Oil Co, Thuringia, Hamburg
CARBOYS—5, Huttlinger & Struller, Cristobal, Port au Prince
CYLINDERS—9, Judson Freight & Forwarding Co, Fort Victoria, Hamilton
10, H Bower Chem Mfg Co, Havana, Vera Cruz
4, S G White Eng Corpn, M C Holm, Caibarien
8, Pennsylvania Salt Mfg Co, Cristobal, Cristobal
9, M G Wiebke & Co, Cristobal, Port au Prince
3, National Ammonia Co, Cristobal, Port au Prince
13, Atlantic Forwarding Co, Baracao, Puerto Colombo
2, Young & Hyde, Coamo, San Juan
11, Liquid Carbonic Co, Coamo, San Juan
17, Linde Air Product Co, Coamo, San Juan
100, National Ammonia Co, Bellhaven, Cardiff
14, Liquid Carbonic Co, El Salvador, Puerto Colombia
13, Morris & Co, Sud Argentino, Montevideo
7, United Fruit Co, Carillo, Puerto Barrios
4, J H Senior, Curacas, Maracaibo
8, Yglesias & Co, Curacas, Maracaibo
49, Asiatic Petroleum Co, Maravi, Cristobal
14, Phoenix Utility Co, Maravi, Cristobal
82, Pan American Petroleum Co, C A Canfield, Aruba
29, J H Senior, Zacapa, Cartagena
24, Barrett Co, Zacapa, Kingston
20, National Ammonia Co, Silverguava, Singapore
10, Ultramares Corpn, Heinrich Arp, Buenaventura
9, Linde Air Prod Corpn, Ponce, Ponce
25, Aguire Corpn, Ponce, Jobos
13, So P R Sugar Trading Co, Ponce, Ensenada
DRUMS—2, Kuhlman Electric Co, Cristobal, Cristobal
64, West India Oil Co, Cristobal, Port au Prince
150, The Texas Co, Cristobal, Port au Prince
3, Young & Hyde, Coamo, San Juan
25, J M Huber, Exeter City, Bristol
10, Venezuela Gulf Oil Co, Curacas, Maracaibo
70, The Texas Co, Silvia, Martinque
TUBES—16, Liquid Carbonic Co, Cristobal, Port au Prince
14, General Carbonic Co, Munargo, Nassau

Boston

DRUMS, STEEL—41, W A Wood & Co, Farnorth, St John
20, A B McLean, Yarmouth, Yarmouth

New Orleans

BARRELS—70, Texas Oil Co, Atlantida, Cristobal
CARBOYS—122, Standard Fruit & Steamship Co, Tegucigalpa, Ceiba
DRUMS—28, Cuyamel Fruit Co, Choluteca, Puerto Cortez
35, Pan American Export Co, Choluteca, Puerto Cortez
17, Standard Fruit & Steamship Co, Tegucigalpa, Ceiba
97, United Fruit Co, Abangarez, Tela
87, Standard Oil Co, Imperator, Bluefields
25, Republic Mining & Manufacturing Co, Silkeborg, Paramaribo
43, J Wolbrette, Suriname, Cristobal
3, Commercial Carbonic Co, Suriname, Cristobal
30, Cuyamel Fruit Co, Rama, Bluefields

Recent Charters

PETROLEUM—9,285 tons, Amer S S Hadnot, refined and/or spirit, 90c, California to North of Hatteras; September
6,985 tons, Br S S Vitruvia, refined and/or spirit, 20s 9d, North of Hatteras to United Kingdom/Continent; September/October
9,000 tons, Nor motorship, Vandja, 8s 6d, four years' time charter; delivery January
—— tons, Nor motorship Solsten, refined and/or spirit, 57s 6d, Black Sea to Vladivostock; October/November
6,600 tons, Nor S S Barde, refined and/or spirit, 20s 6d, Constanza to two ports United Kingdom or Bordeaux/Hamburg Range; September/October
10,055 tons, Amer S S Birkenhead, crude oil, 35c, Gulf to North of Hatteras; first half September
10,600 tons, Amer S S Elisha Walker, crude and/or fuel oil, 36c, Gulf to Portsmouth and Charleston; September
10,238 tons, Amer S S Antietem, crude and/or fuel oil, 69c, California to Chile; September
8,735 tons, Ger motorship Mittlemeer, refined and/or spirit, 35s, California to Australia; November
11,350 tons, Amer S S Cities Service Empire, refined and/or spirit, 87½c, California to North of Hatteras; September
—— tons, Br S S Varand, refined and/or spirit, 23s 6d, Gulf to United Kingdom or Continent; October 20/November 20
9,000 tons, Nor motorship Markland, refined and/or spirit, 37s 6d, California to United Kingdom or Continent; November/December

Flaxseed—Linseed Oil, Cake, Meal

Winnipeg Flaxseed

(Continued from page 32)

advanced sharply. The week's closing range was as follows:—

	Cash.	Oct.	Dec.
Saturday	$2.74¼	$2.76	$2.76
Monday	2.74	2.75½	2.76
Tuesday	2.72⅜	2.74¼	2.75⅝
Wednesday	2.92¼	2.93¾	2.93¾
Thursday	3.00¼	3.01¾	3.03
Friday	2.93	2.94½	2.95

Canadian Flaxseed Statistics

For the week ended August 23 and for the season from August 1:—

Stocks in Store

	Bushels.
Fort William and Port Arthur	272,407
Interior elevators	7,488
Country elevators	40,470
Vancouver	.....
Total	320,365

Receipts During Week

	Bushels.
Fort William and Port Arthur	1,059
Interior elevators	.....
Country elevators	20,804
Vancouver	.....
Totals	21,863

Shipments During Week

	Bushels.
Fort William and Port Arthur	.....
Interior elevators	11,763
Country elevators, rail	2,040
Vancouver	.....
Total	13,803

Buenos Aires Flaxseed

The market for flaxseed advanced on drought reports. Opening prices per bushel on October contracts were:—

	Last week.	Last year.
Saturday	*$2.24⅝	$1.63⅛
Monday	*2.31⅝	1.63½
Tuesday	2.30¼	1.64⅛
Wednesday	2.44⅞	1.65⅝
Thursday	2.78⅛	1.65⅝
Friday	2.67½	1.63⅜

*September.

Exports

	Bushels		
To—	Last week.	Previous week.	Last year.
United States	827,000	370,000	.....
United Kingdom	.....	4,000	126,000
Continent	145,000	20,000	646,000
Orders	209,000	193,000	1,504,000
Others	12,000	12,000	39,000
Totals	1,193,000	599,000	2,315,000

Since January 1

	Bushels	
To—	This year.	Last year.
United States	17,325,000	10,024,000
United Kingdom	2,353,000	2,801,000
Continent	20,483,000	20,176,000
Orders	16,928,000	22,871,000
Totals	57,089,000	55,872,000

Visible Supply

	Bushels.
Last week	1,969,000
Previous week	2,362,000
Last year	3,543,000

European Flaxseed Prices

Quotations on flaxseed in Hull, London and Antwerp during the past week were as follows:—

	Per ton— Hull.		London.		Antwerp.
	La Plata.	Calcutta.	Calcutta. £	s.	d. Shillings.
Saturday	£20⅞	£22¼	22	2	6 415
Monday	£21½	£22⅜	22	10	0 422
Tuesday	£21½	£22½	22	15	0 428
Wednesday	£22⅛	£23¼	23	5	0 440
Thursday	£24½	...	24	5	0 480
Friday	£24½	£24½	24	5	0 480

Linseed Cake and Meal

The market was stronger owing to the advance in flaxseed. Higher prices were demanded for both cake and meal. The export inquiry for cake continued active, high prices apparently having little effect upon consumption abroad. Domestic trade in meal was quiet.

Minneapolis Linseed Meal

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 13, 1929.

Tone of the meal market has been very strong during the week, with demand aggressive and offerings light. Crushers find themselves oversold for September despite the prospects for a good run of presses, and there is a sharp demand from all quarters for immediate and deferred shipment.

Buyers are anxious to trade in October-December meal at current quotations or a slight premium, but crushers have virtually withdrawn because of the prospective scarcity of flaxseed to crush. Eastern mills are doing a good export business in cake for export and domestic buyers are centering their demand on western mills. Shipping instructions are very prompt and if the situation turns out as bad as expected new high prices are expected for meal in this market. At present the market is quoted at $58.00 to $58.50 per ton, carload lots, f.o.b. Minneapolis.

Daily shipments of linseed oil meal and cake during the week ending September 13, 1929, and in the corresponding week last year, were, in pounds:—

	1929	1928
Saturday	1,260,683	895,539
Monday	902,950	1,066,330
Tuesday	1,029,325	997,470
Wednesday	948,325	1,080,980
Thursday	917,098	1,101,165
Friday	1,188,605	1,288,395
Totals	6,246,986	6,429,879
Previous totals	3,548,665	3,490,757
Totals to date	9,795,651	9,920,636

Chicago Linseed Meal

CHICAGO, Sept. 13, 1929.

A good show of interest was reported in linseed meal here and, with feed manufacturers and others in the market, the leading crushers were unable to quote material for delivery farther ahead than late September. Quotations were higher. Sellers were not over-anxious to take on unlimited new business. Some of them were also unable to quote on round lots. Ruling prices for September shipment were:—Round lots, $57.50; car lots, $58; less than car lots, $60.

Linseed Oil

A violent rise in flaxseed in domestic and foreign markets last week was reflected in a series of advances in oil prices here. At the top point of the week quotations were 16.8c. per pound in car lots, cooperage basis, and 16c. per pound in tank cars, but there was a reduction of 5 points on Friday which left quotations 16.3c. and 15.5c., respectively, per pound.

Business was quiet, the advance having the effect of making buyers in many cases disposed to withdraw from the market for a time and await further developments in the situation. There was a steady movement into consuming channels, however, on contracts previously placed.

The government reduced its estimate of the flaxseed crop in this country about a million and a half bushels during the past month, the indicated crop as of September 1 being put at only 16,388,000 bushels against 18,690,000 bushels produced last season. Some thought these figures were too high. The indicated yield per acre was only 5.3 bushels, which was below the yield in any previous year since 1919. The official estimate of the Canadian crop was reduced to 2,159,000 bushels against 3,614,000 last year.

Rain was reported in parts of Cordoba, Argentina, with cloudy conditions in other parts of the country. More rain is needed, according to some, to prevent serious damage to the crop, which is already believed to have sustained some injury.

Minneapolis Linseed Oil

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 13, 1929.

The flax market is too wild to permit of much trading in oil. Moment to moment bids and offers are apt to be sharply out of line and many a good trade is spoiled by a wild move in flax futures. There is no doubt of the willingness of the buyers to contract for needed requirements of the fall and winter, but an advance to new high levels for years past naturally tended to check business. However, some business was put through and with news from Argentine assuming a more bullish hue from day to day good business is expected in the future. Unless substitutes can be used for linseed oil, chances favor a rise to $5 a bushel for flaxseed, and crushers are not inclined to make any concessions to get orders, especially so because of the fact that many of them are already well sold out and are compelled to ship as fast as they make in order to keep up with their shipping instructions. Shipping instructions are good.

One of the wildest advances on record was registered in the oil market during the week, when quotations jumped 7c. per pound over the week-end. A reaction of 3c. per pound followed, and then a recovery of 1c. per pound. Today there were two advances and final quotations reached 16.8c. for cooperage car lots, f.o.b. Minneapolis, 16c. for tankcar lots and 17c. for warehouse lots. If the final gain of 30c. in the Buenos Aires market today meets with sympathy in United States markets, tomorrow a further sharp advance is expected. Vegetable oil is quoted 2c. under linseed oil.

Daily shipments of linseed oil during the week ending September 13, 1929, and in the corresponding week last year, were, in pounds:—

	1929	1928
Saturday	730,927	679,221
Monday	669,545	163,257
Tuesday	697,499	685,110
Wednesday	538,971	271,719
Thursday	537,932	447,256
Friday	593,924	655,523
Totals	3,768,778	2,902,086
Previous totals	4,115,628	3,370,977
Totals to date	7,884,406	6,273,063

Antwerp and London Oil

Quotations on linseed oil in Antwerp and London last week were:—

	Antwerp. per 100 kilos. francs.	London. per cwt. s.	d.
Saturday	650	38	7½
Monday	660	40	0
Tuesday	675	40	0
Wednesday	690	41	6
Thursday	750	43	0
Friday	760	43	9

Chicago Linseed Oil

CHICAGO, Sept. 13, 1929.

There was little buying in linseed oil here, but that did not deter the market from advancing to substantially higher price levels. Perhaps the slack buying was due to the higher prices and a disinclination on the part of buyers to follow the market up. The sellers were not especially eager to get business and were waiting to see what would develop with the higher quotations. Ruling prices per pound were:—Tankcar, September-April, 13.6c.; cooperage, car lots, 14.4c.; warehouse deliveries, 14.8c.

Rebuilding of the linseed oil plant and setting of storage tanks of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company at Red Wing, Minn., is expected to be completed this fall. The tanks will have a capacity of 80,000 gallons. The rebuilt structure will be five stories high.

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manufacturers of

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N. P. A. Meets This Week

The National Petroleum Association will hold its twenty-seventh annual meeting in Atlantic City, September 18 to 20. Headquarters will be in the Hotel Traymore. The following program has been arranged:

Wednesday Afternoon

President's address, E. M. Lyons.
Treasurer's report, G. B. Hunter.
Report of the co-operating engineer, H. A. Ross.
Fire prevention and safety reports, R. A. Wotowitch, of H. L. Doherty & Co.; James H. Herbert, of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio; J. J. Forbes, of the Bureau of Mines; Houston Dunn, of the National Petroleum Mutual Fire Insurance Company.
"Oil Rates of the Future," Willis Crane, National Petroleum Association traffic attorney.

Thursday Forenoon

"The Future of the Fuel Situaton as Seen by an Automotive Engineer," Henry M. Crane, technical assistant to the president of the General Motors Corporation.
"The California Situation," George Otis Smith, director of the United States Geological Survey.
"Economic Lessons of 1928-1929," Joseph I. Pogue, petroleum economist.

Friday Forenoon

Tributes to Judge Chamberlin by William Muir, Peter M. Speer, Frank B. Fretter, Louis Carruth, Fayette B. Dow.
"The Oil Industry's Code of Trade Practices," Edwin S. Hall, counsel of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.
"Marketing Problems," W. T. Holliday, president of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio.
"The Oil Industry's Public Relations," Victor H. Scales, assistant director of the A. P. I. division of public relations.
The association will have a dinner and theatre party Thursday evening.

Dyestuffs and Tanstuffs

Tanning Materials

(Continued from page 53)

dealers were only able to report a nominal interest and they shaded their prices fractionally to $46.50 to $47 per ton with the idea of stimulating more interest.

Gambier.—Fair sales of plantation kinds as well as Singapore cubes were a feature of the market last week. The 25 percent extract was being quite generally maintained.

Hemlock.—The leather and tanning industries had long been backward in their purchases but the indications now seemed to favor some increase in the rate of their purchases.

Myrobalans.—Sales were in rather satisfactory volume. Fair arrivals were noted from India. There was a possibility of an increase in consumer buying for the near future.

Nutgalls.—Both the Aleppo and the Chinese grades met a fair amount of consumer buying.

Quebracho.—Shipments of the various grades of extract against outstanding contracts continued to reach satisfactory totals. Fair arrivals were continuing from the Argentine.

Sumac.—Although arrivals from Sicily were in excess of 56,000 pounds, the tone of the market continued quite firm. Shipments of the extract were continuing in good volume.

Valonia.—Arrivals from Greece were along more liberal lines. There was a tone of steadiness with a feeling that prices could work much higher if a buying movement of any magnitude developed.

Wattle Bark.—The market had recently developed much firmer tendencies, but there was nothing in the general condition last week indicating any further change.

Bids and Awards

Bids Wanted

Asphalt

Navy Department, Washington

Bids are wanted September 24, schedule 1694, by the bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., on 250,000 pounds of paving asphalt, for Norfolk.

Chemicals

Quartermaster Corps, Fort Monroe, Va.

Bids are wanted September 18, circular 18, by the contracting officer quartermaster corps, Fort Monroe, Va., on 50,000 pounds of aluminum sulphate, 2,400 pounds of liquid chlorine, 10,000 pounds of copper sulphate, and 10,000 pounds of hydrated lime.

Ferrosilicon

Navy Department, Washington

Bids are wanted October 1, schedule 1756, by the bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department, Washington, on 80,000 pounds of granulated ferrosilicon for generation of hydrogen, for Lakehurst.

Lard Oil

Frankford Arsenal, Pa.

Bids are wanted September 17, circular 111, by the commanding officer, Frankford Arsenal, Pa., on 700 gallons of lard oil.

Linseed Oil

Navy Department, Washington

Bids are wanted September 24, schedule 1827, by the bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department, Washington, on 120,000 pounds of raw linseed oil, for Norfolk.

Petroleum Products

Quartermaster Supply Officer, Brooklyn

Bids are wanted September 17, circular 64, by the quartermaster supply officer, Brooklyn, on gasoline, fuel oil, kerosene, etc.

U. S. Engineer Office, Norfolk, Va.

Bids are wanted September 24, circular 388, by the United States engineer office, Norfolk, Va., on 20,000 gallons of gasoline and 2,400 gallons of kerosene.

Turpentine

Navy Department, Washington

Bids are wanted September 17, schedule 1682, by the bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department, Washington, on 8,000 gallons of turpentine, for Norfolk.

Gums, Waxes Shellac

London Shellac Prices

(Continued from page 63)

Day-to-day closing prices were as follows:—

	Per hundredweight—October.	December.
September 7	195s.	197s.
September 9	194s.	195s.
September 10	193s.	194s.
September 11	192s.	196s.
September 12	190s.	193s.
September 13	189s.	192s.

Calcutta Shellac Prices

Quotations for U.S.S.A., T.N., c.&f. New York, import terms cash on arrival, were as follows:—

	Per pound— Sept. 13.	Sept. 6.
September-October	40¼c.	40½c.
November-December	40⅜c.	40¾c.

The differential between September-October and November-December has been reduced to ⅛c. per pound; it was formerly ¼c.

Gum Arabic Output in Sudan Cut 50% in 1929

Scarcity of gum arabic and the extraordinarily high prices now prevailing have caused a very close study of the statistical position of the foreign market to be made by European exporters. Information reaching this country from Hamburg gives the estimated production of Cordofan, the choicest grade, in the Sudan during the period 1926 to 1928 at 20,000 tons per year. The usual carry-over is about 3,000 tons per year, although it is said that nothing was carried over from the 1928 crop. The crop of Talha, or Gezireh, gum has been set at 2,000 tons per year. This brought the available supply to 25,000 tons yearly in the Sudan.

Other producing regions, such as Senegal, West Africa, East Africa and Morocco, usually have an output of about 75 percent as large as the usual production in the Sudan, but the gum from these districts is consumed mainly in Europe. Little or no gum now comes from India, that country consuming all its products.

The Hamburg advices indicate that the probable production in 1929 of all grades from all sources was but 50 percent of that produced the year before. This drop is laid to unfavorable weather conditions and discouragingly low prices to the producers. The short production came at a time when the markets in Europe and the United States were very low in stocks.

World consumption of gum arabic has gained sharply during recent years, and the underproduction in 1928 came at a time when the call for gum was vigorous and expanding. The scarcity of supplies stimulated demand strongly, and steadily advancing prices were the result. It is believed that the absence of a carry-over from the 1928 crop was due to the increase in world consumption.

The Hamburg merchants believe that low prices for gum arabic are a thing of the past. They also state that, as world crops for 1929 are practically completed and as gum of the 1930 crop cannot reach consuming markets until February or March, higher prices for the rest of the current year are inevitable.

Shellac Importers to Study Deterioration of Quality

The United States Shellac Importers Association met September 13 at the Drug and Chemical Club, this city. An excellent attendance was reported.

Business of the meeting centered, mainly, on the unquestioned deterioration of shellac qualities in general despite the numerous protective measures in the form of allowances and penalties adopted by the association. Discussion raised the question of differences in penalties at Calcutta and New York. The entire subject of quality, penalties, allowances, and the like was referred to the directors for investigation and later report. The consensus was that a revision of present protective measures would probably result.

The association voted to approve officially the rules and regulations adopted in July. It also made the methods of analysis, arrived at by joint conferences with the American Bleached Shellac Manufacturers' Association, official for the importers' association.

Guesses as to the price of shellac for August shipment, as of July 30, made by the members of the previous meeting, were opened. Prices on that date were averaged at 40¼c. per pound. Winners were David Mulford, of Henry W. Peabody & Co., and L. Lindeman, of Doherr, Grimm & Co., their guesses being 41¼c. Guesses were filed for the price of November shipment as of October 22. They will be opened at the next regular meeting.

Wyoming, during August, collected $172,241.31 in gasoline taxes, at 4 cents a gallon. This was an increase of $26,000 over July.

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4—Stokes, Devine, 3 x 15', 4 x 20', 5 x 25'.
EVAPORATORS AND PANS
2—Zaremba & Scott, single effects.
3—40 to 200 gal. Copper and C. I. Vac. Pans.
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8—Iron, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36 and 42".
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4—Kelly, Nos. 150, 250 and 450.
7—Sweetlands, Nos. 2, 7, 10, 11 and 12.
4—Oliver, 3 x 4, 6 x 6, 8 x 12.
2—American, 6', 8', 2 and 4 disc.
GRINDERS AND PULVERIZERS
6—Raymond, Nos. 1, 0, 00 and 0000.
4—Schutz-O'Neill, 16, 20, 22 and 25".
PAINT AND INK MILLS
10—5 x 12, 9 x 28, 12 x 30, 16 x 40".
10—12 to 36" dia. Iron and Stone Mills.
6—Pebble Mills, 10 to 500 gals.
KETTLES
9—Jack, open and closed, 50 to 1,000 gals.
18—Copper and Aluminum Kettles, 10 to 250 gals.
MIXERS
5—W. & P. Jack, and Plain, 9 to 300 gals.
4—Dough Mixers, 1 to 5 bbls.
3—Pony Mixers, 8 to 40 gals.
7—Day & Gedge Gray, 50 to 3,000 lbs.
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2—Troy; 30-in. Basket
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30—Dopp Jacketed..... 60 gals.
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160—Aluminum.....40 to 80 gals.
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6—Copper Stills.....70 to 1100 gals.
9—Steel Stills.....100 to 3000 gals.
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350—Tanks, open top, closed, rectangular, round, vertical and horizontal, for storage and pressure. Capacities from 50 to 9,000 gals.
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Agents Wanted

OLD ESTABLISHED Scandinavian manufacturing firm of naval stores products such as pine tars, tar oils, wood turpentine of well-known brands, desires connection with manufacturers' agents in California, Central America, Canada, Mexico, South America, West Indies and Australia. Generous terms offered. Exclusively agents with experience and good connections among buyers of said products will be considered. Write stating age, references, etc., to BOX 794, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Businesses Wanted

WILL BUY established chemical manufacturing business. Prefer plant with railroad siding. Will also consider manufacturers without sidings. Proposition must stand investigation. Write in detail to BOX 792, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Equipment Offered

FOR SALE—Two No. 601 DeLaval clarifiers; 6 20-in. Ross watercooled stone mills; 15 40-gal. Pony mixers; 9x28, 12x30; 16x40 roller mills; eight-truck Proctor dryer; four 10 HP. gas boilers. Send for complete lists. Stein-Brill Corporation, 25 Church street, New York City.

FOR SALE—Bottle fillers, crown cork capping machines, labeling machines, filters, centrifugal and rotary pumps. Also DeLaval and Sharpless clarifiers, copper and aluminum stills, copper, aluminum and iron kettles, gas and coal steam boilers, copper columns dephlegmators and condensers. Machinery and Equipment Co., 429-437 Frelinghuysen Ave., Newark, N. J.

WE HAVE just purchased an unusual lot of good as new equipment from a prominent perfumery plant. Following are some of the machines:—Six copper kettles from 50 to 300 gallons; one 40 gallon motor driven; two 15 gallon, two 8 gallon belt driven pony mixers; one 20 gallon two arm mass mixer; two 10 h. p. Kane boilers—portable mixers, filters and filling machines, collapsible tube outfits, etc. A most complete line is carried at our warehouse in New York. Chemical Machinery Co., 405 East 15th street, New York City. Stuyvesant 8139.

MIXERS.—One 100-gallon jacketed W. & P. mixer; one 250-gallon unjacketed W. & P. mixer; two No. 6 Sharples clarifiers; one Shriver lead 18 x 18 filter press; one 300-gallon Devine steam jacketed kettle; two 250-gallon copper steam jacketed kettles; two Rodgers motor-driven powder-filling machines; one Colton air type tube filler, collapsible, motor-driven; one Day 8-gallon and 40-gallon pony mixers; three Pfaudler glass lined storage tanks, one 300-gallon and two 200-gallon; one Colton hand operated tube filler; one Stokes "D" rotary tablet machine. BOX 797, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

FOR SALE—Thirty-in. stone paint mills, 26-in. stone paint mills, 20-in. stone paint mills, 50-gallon twin paste mixers and 100-gallon lead mixers. Irving Barcan Company, 30 Church street, New York City. Cortlandt 2195.

FOR SALE—Three 16x40 3-steel roller mills, water cooled; three 12x30 3-steel roller mills, water cooled, and one Charles Ross & Son 60-gallon mammoth change can mixer. BOX 807, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

FOR SALE—Seventeen 20-inch mills, one change can, 80-gallon mixer, one dough mixer, 3 barrels, one kneading mixer, two 18 iron mills. William Brady, 9615 134th avenue, Ozone Park, New York. Telephone Virginia 7275.

FOR SALE—Eighteen No. 3 Abbe engineering lined pebble mills, 4 ft. 6 in. x 3 ft. 6 in; one size 15, type VI, class BB jacketed W. & P. mixer; two No. 10 Sweetland filters, monel metal leaves. BOX 810, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Equipment Offered

FOR SALE—New copper steam jacketed kettles and mixers, twelve sizes—15 to 500 gallons. Also two sizes of tilting kettles—25 to 50 gallons. Always in stock, all extra heavy and tested 225 pounds pressure. Buy new kettles that carry a responsible manufacturers' guarantee. Hamilton Copper & Brass Works, Hamilton, Ohio, Kettle manufacturers, established 1876.

Equipment Wanted

COPPER STILLS and kettles, 25 to 400 gals.; cast-iron filter presses; storage tanks, 2,000 to 20,000 gals.; autoclaves, 1 to 10 gals. BOX 710, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

WANTED—Four 100-gallon steam jacketed Werner & Pfleiderer double geared mixers, or two 200-gallon; give full particulars, where can be inspected and lowest price. BOX 798, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

PONY MIXER, one, thirty or forty gallon; one, pressure or gravity filling machine to fill 12 and 16 ounce oblong cans. Give full particulars, lowest price, where can be seen. BOX 827, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

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PAINT PLANT, up-to-date, fully equipped and operating to capacity serving paint stores and industrial accounts. Located metropolitan district. Excellent opportunity for out of town concern desiring branch factory in New York City. BOX 820, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Materials Offered

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Materials Wanted

BY-PRODUCTS WANTED—Low-priced chemical by-products, liquid or solid, are wanted by this advertiser. If you have such materials please communicate with BOX 799, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

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FOR SALE.—One floor plant, four acres, 12,000 sq. ft. railroad siding. Also one floor plant, 20,000 sq. ft. fireproof sprinklered, one acre, railroad siding. Jas A. O'Connell, 392 George street, New Brunswick, N. J.

Positions Vacant

COLOR RESEARCH chemist, experienced both in formulation and production of complete range of iron blues. Opportunity for permanent connection if work satisfactory. BOX 796, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

EXPERIENCED CHEMIST—If you have a good proposition, manufacturing a product of merit and good market possibilities requiring only moderate financing, please communicate with experienced chemical sales engineer. BOX 808, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CHEMIST-SUPERINTENDENT—Sulphonated oils, sizing and finishing preparations for the textile trade.—Wanted by successful expanding concern to take entire charge of factory and laboratory. Will consider only those now in similar capacity with leaders in this line. The man we want is of high integrity and loyalty, knows equipment, customers' requirements, methods and formulation, and can handle production and laboratory from choice of raw material to shipping. The best man is not too good for us, and can secure an interest in the business if he wishes, fair play and commensurate salary. Present employees know of this advertisement. Reply in absolute confidence, giving sufficient detail to warrant interview. Location within New York metropolitan area. BOX 821, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

FACTORY FOREMAN for small plant in metropolitan district, must be experienced, intelligent and a willing worker. Give experience, references and salary desired. BOX 824, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Vacant

SALESMAN WANTED.—Man to sell new product to lacquer manufacturers. Must have sales ability. Good opportunity for right man. Replies treated in strict confidence. Reply with full particulars to BOX 825, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

DYESTUFF MANUFACTURER has opening for assistant in lake laboratory testing dyestuffs and intermediates for the lake trade. In reply, give full particulars regarding training, experience, salary desired, etc. BOX 823, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

TRIBAL OSAGE OIL LEASES AT PUBLIC AUCTION SEPTEMBER 20, 1929, BY UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

At Pawhuska, Oklahoma, about 20,000 acres will be offered for oil leases in quarter section tracts. Bids will be for bonus in addition to royalties, 25 percent payable on day of sale, balance in three annual installments, with acceptable security. Within advertised area there are about 9,850 wells producing from one barrel to 100 barrels each, the total daily production for June, 1929, being about 42,000 barrels; also, there are about 30 wells drilling. All lands are now leased separately for gas. Blue print maps of area advertised, showing tracts producing oil or gas, can be had for fifty cents each, also logs of producing oil or gas wells for twenty-five cents each well. Write U. S. Superintendent, Osage Agency, Pawhuska, Oklahoma, for maps, logs or other information.

Positions Vacant

WANTED—Experienced factory superintendent, thoroughly versed in manufacture of dry colors and paints. Must have executive ability, understand modern paint technology including calculating formulae, costs and the chemistry of pigments and paints. Give full particulars as to past experience, age, and salary wanted. All communications will be held confidential. BOX 822, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Wanted

CHEMIST with long successful practice organic and inorganic field, having several good paying propositions requiring small investment, wants connection with progressive concern. Eastern states. Salary, $5,000 per year. BOX 803, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

PAINT, VARNISH and lacquer chemist. Able developer, formulator and executive in the manufacture of above products, backed by many years' experience, seeks position. BOX 828, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CHEMIST-EXECUTIVE wishes position with dry color firm. Graduate chemist. Experienced all phases of business; laboratory, office, plant. Eight years present situation. Vicinity Newark. Salary $3,000. BOX 819, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Services Offered

WHEN YOU need help on lacquers, when you want to duplicate or to improve a formula, when you need a new lacquer for a specific purpose. BOX 800, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

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2—250-gallon, Jacketed, Agitated.
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1—Proctor Tunnel Dryer.
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11—Vacuum Shelf, Nos. 27, 23, 12, 11.
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EVAPORATORS
8—Single, Double, Triple, Quadruple Effects; Swenson, Scott, Stokes.

CENTRIFUGALS
Copper and Steel Baskets
3—60" Tolhurst. 30" Troy.
4—48" Tolhurst. 24" Troy.
2—40" Tolhurst. 20" American.

FILTER PRESSES
17—Shriver, Johnson, Sperry, 12" x 12" to 42" x 42".
12—Sweetland, Nos. 12, 11, 10, 5, 2.
8—Oliver, 3 x 2, 6 x 4, 6 x 6.

W. & P. MIXERS
1—Size 8, Jacketed, 4½ gal.
1—Size 8, Type 3, Unjacketed, 4½ gal.
1—Size 11, Type 3, Jacketed, 9 gal.
1—Size 12, Unjacketed, 20 gal.
2—Size 15, Type 7, Jacketed, 100 gal.
2—Size 16, Type 6, Jacketed, 150 gal.
1—Size 17, Type 7, Jacketed, 200 gal.
1—Size 30, Jacketed, 1300 gal.

MIXERS
6—5000 gallons, Vertical coils.
2—Day Jumbo, 500 to 1000 gals.
15—Dough, Single and Double Blades, jacketed, unjacketed, 20 to 500 gals.
14—Sizes A, B, C and D, Day Sifters and Mixers.

KETTLES
All Types and Sizes
300 in stock—open top, closed, jacketed and unjacketed, with and without agitators, vertical and horizontal.

LIQUIDATION of the Entire Machinery and Equipment of the $4,000,000 New Departure Reduction Company plant at Green Ridge, Staten Island, N. Y.

SPECIAL ITEMS
89—Bartlett & Snow Vacuum Crystallizers or Reducing Digestor Jacketed Kettles, 9' 6" dia. x 3' deep, complete with agitators and driving mechanism.
3—625 H. P. Geary Boilers, Heine Type, 200 lbs. pressure. Complete with gravity feed Taylor Stokers and Automatic Ash Hoppers.
4000-ft. Scraper, Belt, Apron, Screw and Bucket Conveyors. Send for list.
MISCELLANEOUS — Pumps, Dry Pans, Swing Hammer Mills, Air Compressors, Rotary Screens, Gasoline Locomotives, 36" gauge.

Made of Cast Iron, Steel, Copper, Aluminum, Glass Lined, Lead Lined, Duriron and Monel Metal.
Capacities from 25 gals. to 20,000 gals.

DISTILLING UNITS
10—Badger and Lummus Copper Column Units, 54", 48", 36", 30", 24" and 12".

VACUUM PANS
10—Copper, 25 gal. to 600 gal.
2—100 gal. Aluminum Jacketed Pans.
1—6' Copper; 1—7' Cast Iron.

SULPHUR BURNERS
4—Glens Falls Sulphur Burners, 4' x 10', complete.

CRUSHING MACHINERY
Send for our new Bulletin listing Raymond Mills, Schutz-O'Neil Mills, Sturtevant, Fuller Lehigh, Ball and Pebble Mills, Hardinge Mills, Jaw and Gyratory Crushers, Tube Mills, Dryers and Kilns.

PAINT MACHINERY
Send for latest list of Roller Mills, Pebble Mills, Burrstone Mills, Paste Mixers, Pony Mixers, Clarifiers, etc. Wanted: Your surplus paint machinery. Send us your list.

CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS COMPANY, INC.

Main Office
15-17-19 Park Row,
New York, N. Y.
Phone Barclay 0600

Shops
335 Doremus Ave.,
Newark, N. J.
Cable Code: Equipment

Financial Records

Sharp Rallies Feature Market as Call Rate Eases —Brokers' Loans Reach New High Total of $6,474,000,000

Sharp rallies featured the market late last week after stocks had floundered about erratically. The rallies came coincident with the easing of call money rate from 7 to 8 percent. Recognized leaders had been forced down to new lows earlier in the week.

Loans to brokers and dealers made by New York member banks totalled $6,474,000,000 September 11, a new high, comparing with $6,354,000,000, the previous peak reported September 4.

The trend of the market for the week, with comparisons for the three preceding weeks, as illustrated by the Reporter's average price of twenty selected industrials, follows:—

August 23	286.50
August 30	288.00
September 6	289.68
September 13	283.04

There were 397 failures in the United States last week, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co., a slight improvement over the 405 failures reported for the corresponding week a year ago. Canadian failures numbered 42, compared with 37 a year ago.

	1928 High.	1928 Low.	1929 High.	1929 Low.	Sept. 13.
Acetol Prod.....	32½	17	23	6	..
Ahumada Lead..	5¾	2¾	4⅞	1½	1⅝
Air Reduction...	100⅝	58	217	95½	201⅞
Allied Chem.....	252⅜	146	364¾	241	333
pfd.	125¾	121½	125	120¼	..
Allison Drug "A"	21⅞	7½	7¼	1⅝	..
"B"	15½	3½	5⅜	1	1¼
Alum. Co.....	197¾	120	539½	146	445
pfd.	110¾	104	108¼	103½	..
Am. Ag. Chem..	26	15⅞	25⅜	10½	11
pfd.	79⅞	55⅜	73¾	40⅝	44
Am. Can pfd....	147	136¾	152	135¼	140
common	117½	70½	184½	107¾	167
Am. Chicle.....	95	44	81⅝	46¾	74⅝
Am. Com. Al....	87⅝	77¼	55	42½	46
Am. Cyan. "B"..	65	30¾	69½	39½	66⅝
pfd.	101	95	130½	98	124
A. D. S.....	15½	10½	11	9	..
Am. Home Prod.	86	59	85⅝	64	68¾
Am. Maize Prod.	..	..	53	51⅞	52
Am. Metals.....	62⅜	30	81⅜	50	76
pfd.	117½	111½	135	113⅜	127½
Am. Smelting...	93⅜	92½	130¼	90½	120¼
pfd.	142	131	138	130	135
Am. Sol. Chem..	..	..	36	35	..
common	28¼	11⅜	40⅝	25	36
Am. Zinc.....	55¼	6⅜	49½	22⅛	23½
pfd.	114⅞	40	118⅜	90½	99
Anaconda	116½	58⅜	149	99	125½
Andes Cop. M...	56	30⅛	68⅝	44⅜	56⅜
Anglo-C. Nitrate.	54	26½	45⅜	33	..
Archer-Daniels...	112⅞	55¼	49½	29	38½
pfd.	115¼	86⅜	115	114	..
Armour, Del., pf.	97½	80⅜	95	84⅞	88
Armour, Ill., A..	23½	11¼	18⅜	10¼	11⅝
Armour, Ill., B..	13½	6⅞	10½	5⅜	6⅜
pfd.	91½	67½	86	70	..
Beech-Nut	101¼	70⅜	101	73	89
Bon Aml.....	85½	65¼	89½	78½	..
Borden	187	152	100½	83¼	90½
Bristol-Myers ...	97¾	65	138¼	115¾	..
Butte C. & Z....	12½	4¼	9½	3⅞	4½
Butte & Sup.....	16⅜	9	12⅜	4½	8¼
By-Prod. Coke...	114⅜	65	37⅜	31⅛	34
Call. L. & Z.....	5⅜	1⅜	4	1½	2⅝
Calu. & Ariz....	133	89	136⅜	123	127
Calu. & Hecla...	47½	20⅛	61⅞	36⅝	44
Can. Ind. Al....	50⅜	26¼	43½	23	..
Casein Co.....	226	156	267	180	..
Celluloid Corp...	122	34½	50⅜	31	..
pfd.	132	105	101	100	..
Cerro de Pasco..	119	61½	120	88⅝	96½
Certainteed	53½	23⅛	32	16½	28
1st pfd.....	120	119	81½	47½	..
Certo Corp.....	92⅛	10⅝	92¼	56⅜	..
Chik. Cot. Oil..	56½	45	50	34	35½
Chile Copper.....	74⅞	37⅜	127½	71⅜	..
Coca-Cola	180½	127	154½	120⅝	..
Coco-Cola "A"..	..	..	50	40½	47¾
Col.-Palm.-Peet..	123⅞	35⅞	80⅜	63	67⅛
Colum. Carbon..	124½	79	228½	121¼	206
Com. Sol. "B"...	250½	127⅝	504	225¼	499
Cont. Can.....	128⅞	53	91⅞	60	84
pfd.	128	123	125	124⅜	..
Corn Prod.....	94	65⅝	118⅜	82	117¾
pfd.	146⅞	138½	144⅜	141⅝	..
Coty, Inc.....	80⅞	62⅝	82⅛	50⅝	54¼
Cudahy	71¼	54	67⅞	49	50⅝
Davison	63¾	34⅜	69¼	42⅞	53⅞
Devoe-Ray., "A"	61	40	64⅞	43½	..
1st pfd.....	120	108	115½	112	..
Diamond Match..	165	134⅜	164	130	..
Dixon Cruc.....	196	133	174⅜	100¼	172
Drug, Inc.....	120¼	80	126⅛	105	113½
DuPont	143⅞	133½	231	155⅜	211¼
deb.	121½	114	119⅜	112	..
Eastman	194½	163	227⅜	168	202⅞
pfd.	180¼	123¼	127½	126	202⅞
Evans-Wall L...	17⅝	6¾	26⅞	14½	16⅛
Federal Min.....	220	120	310	92¼	..
Fleischmann	80⅜	65	109⅝	65⅛	106
Forhan "A".....	38⅜	23	33⅞	23	30½
Gen. Am. Tank..	99⅞	60¾	114⅜	81	110¼
Glidden	36⅞	26⅜	64⅛	36⅞	60½
prior pfd.....	104⅞	95	106	101	..
Gold Dust.....	141	71	82	53⅛	63⅜
Greene-Cananea.	177	80⅜	200⅜	136½	188⅞
Hercules Powd..	125	119½	130	96⅜	..
Heyden, new....	23	7½	41¼	19½	..
Hires Co.....	26½	21½	26½	23⅜	..
Household Prod..	84	64⅛	79½	62	..
Inspiration Cop..	48⅞	18	66⅜	38⅛	45⅜
Intl. Agricult....	20⅞	13	17⅞	6½	..
prior pfd.....	85	58⅜	88½	53¼	..
Int. Match, pfd..	121⅞	85	102½	65¼	82½
Int. Nickel Can..	44⅞	41½	72⅜	40½	55
pfd.	125	108	128	118	..
Int. Print. Ink...	57¼	48⅜	63	43¾	58
Johns-Manville...	202	90¾	242⅜	152½	210½
pfd.	122	118¼	121¼	119	..
Kenn. Copper...	154½	89⅛	104⅞	77	88⅝
Krueger & Toll..	40⅜	32⅝	46⅜	33½	37¼
Lambert Co.....	136	79½	157¼	127¼	136⅞
L'Air Liquide....	..	..	119⅞	81	95¼
Lehn & Fink....	68⅜	38	68⅛	40	44
Libby-Owens	..	..	43	37½	41
Liquid Carb.....	124½	63½	113⅞	71⅜	88
MacA. & Forbes.	57¾	45	43	34	39½
Magma Copper..	75	43¾	82½	60	71
Mathieson	190	117¾	68⅜	42¼	59
pfd.	130	115	125	120	..
McK. & Robbins.	50⅝	41⅞	59	45½	46⅜
pfd.	63⅜	55⅜	63	53	56
Mead-Johnson ..	72	53½	67¾	49	..
Miami Copper...	32	17⅜	54½	30⅝	44
Monsanto	95	88½	78½	73	..
Nat'l Distillers..	58¼	29¼	58	33	47½
pfd.	71⅜	15¼	110⅝	67½	..
Nat'l Lead.....	136	115	185	132	179¼
pfd., "A".....	147¼	139	141½	149	..
pfd., "B".....	121⅛	112½	122	118	..

Oil Securities

Oils were in good demand the past week and show a general upward swing for the most part.

The trend of the market for the week, with comparisons for the three preceding weeks, as illustrated by the Reporter's average price of twenty selected stocks, follows:

August 23	69.10
August 30	69.18
September 6	67.59
September 13	68.19

	1928 High.	1928 Low.	1929 High.	1929 Low.	Close Sept. 13.
Amerada	43⅞	27⅛	42⅝	22½	29⅜
Am. Control....	1¼	.54	.72	⅛	¼
Am. Maracaibo..	9½	3½	8⅝	3½	3½
A. G. W. I.....	59⅞	37¼	67⅝	32⅛	..
Am. Nat. Gas....	22	16¼	18⅜	8⅞	15⅜
Anglo-Am.	22⅜	14⅜	18⅜	14¼	..
pfd.	65¼	38	56⅞	45⅜	..
Atl. Ref. pfd....	118⅜	106	117⅝	115	..
new	67¼	50	77⅞	53½	64⅛
Barnsdall "A"..	53	20	49¼	33⅛	36⅜
Beacon Oil.....	23½	12¼	32⅜	20	20½
Borne-Scrim	56	56	46½	26	..
British-Am.	55	32½	62	51½	..
Buckeye P. L....	76	57	74¼	65¼	..
Carib. Syn.....	23⅞	3⅞	4⅞	2⅝	2¾
Cheesebrough ...	161	117¼	210	140¼	190
Cities Service...	90⅞	54	53⅜	23¼	53¼
pfd.	103½	94½	98⅜	93½	94¼
pfd. "B".....	95	87⅜	9¼	9	..
Colombia Syn....	2¼	1	2	⅝	¾
Cons. Royalty...	15⅜	6¼	11¼	4⅞	5⅜
Cont. Maine.....	23	13	29	16⅞	19¾
Cont. Del.....	..	..	37¾	28½	32½
Creole Pet.....	17¾	9⅞	11¾	7⅜	8⅝
Crown Cent.....	3½	.76	2½	1⅜	1½
Cum. P. L.....	144	88	75¾	62	..
Darby Pet.....	33½	8⅝	26	12	..
Derby Oil.....	2⅞	1	11	2	..
Eureka P. L....	88	64⅛	70½	59¼	..
Freeport-Texas..	109¼	43	54⅞	37⅜	46¼
Galena	13	4⅛	6½	5	..
pfd., new....	86	27	90	80	..
Gen. Asphalt....	94⅞	68	94⅜	51	85¾
pfd.	141⅛	110⅝	141	104½	..
Gulf Oil.....	159⅞	101⅛	209	142⅜	199⅝
Houston	167	79	109	68½	76
Houston Gulf....	24⅞	11⅛	22⅞	14⅛	19⅛
Humble	110½	59⅜	128	89⅜	112⅜
Illinois P. L....	290½	176½	346½	285	300¼
Imperial	104	56¾	114	26⅜	..
Indep. O. & G..	38⅜	21⅜	39⅝	29⅛	31¼
Indian Refining..	39⅝	9	53	29	..
Indiana P. L....	..	..	30⅞	26¾	28½
Intercon. Pet....	3⅜	1	2⅞	1⅜	1¼
Inter Pet.....	55	37	30⅜	22½	28
Kirby	3	1¼	3⅜	1½	1⅞
Lago Oil.....	38¼	27⅜	38⅜	26	31
Leonard Oil.....	9⅜	5⅜	6⅛	2⅞	3⅞
Lion Oil.....	43⅜	30	38⅞	23¼	..
Lone Star.....	..	..	58¼	32½	50
pfd.	119	115	115	114¾	..
Louisiana Oil....	19¾	9⅜	18	10⅜	11⅞
pfd.	94½	80	100¼	89	..
Maracaibo	25½	12½	18½	12	14⅜
Maracaibo Ext..	18¼	15¾	17¼	12	..
Marland	49¾	33	47⅛	35⅝	..
Mex. Ohio.....	8	2¾	6⅜	3⅝	..
Mex. Oil.....	75	20	6⅜	3¾	..
Mex. Seaboard...	71½	4⅝	69⅜	32¾	32⅞
Midcontinent	44½	25⅛	39⅞	30¼	34
Mid. States.....	7⅜	2⅜	5⅛	1⅞	2
Mount. Gulf.....	.76⅜	1	1⅝	⅝	⅞
Mount. Prod.....	28⅞	19½	22⅞	11⅜	11¾
Municipal Serv..	32½	13¼	33¼	20	20⅜
Nat. Transit....	32⅞	19⅜	25⅞	21¼	21⅜
Nat. Fuel Gas...	30½	24⅜	43⅞	24⅜	..
Nat. Supply.....	138	87½	144	111⅜	129
New Bradford...	5¾	4¼	5	3	3½
N. Y. Pet. Rov..	22⅞	15	56	36	..
Northern P. L..	69	56½	63	52	56¾
N. Cent. Texas..	13¼	9	18½	8¾	13½
Ohio Oil.....	83½	58½	79⅞	64¼	78⅝
Oil Well Supply.	41	20¾	32	16⅜	19
pfd.	110½	98	10½	92	..
Pacific Oil.....	2½	1	1½	1	..
Pac. W. Oil.....	26¼	20	24	14½	22

Dividends Reported Since Last Week's Issue

	Stock.	Class.	Amount.	Payable.	Of Record.
Abbott Laboratories	Com.	Q.	50c.	Oct. 1	Sept. 13
Air Reduction Company	Com.	Q.	75c.	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Air Reduction Company	Com.	Ex.	$1.50	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Amerada Corporation	Com.	Q.	50c.	Oct. 31	Oct. 15
American Chicle Company	Com.	Stk.	15%	.....	Sept. 25
American Maize Products Company	Com.	...	50c.	Sept. 30	Sept. 18
American Maize Products Company	Pfd.	Q.	1¾%	Sept. 30	Sept. 18
British-American Oil Company	Com.	Q.	25c.	Oct. 1	Sept. 14
Brandram Henderson, Ltd.	Pfd.	Q.	1¾%	Oct. 1	Sept. 1
Canada Gypsum Alabastine Company	Com.	...	37½c.	.....	.....
Chicasha Cotton Oil Company	Com.	Q.	75c.	Jan. 1	Dec. 10
Coca-Cola Bottling Co. of Ohio	Com.	Q.	62½c.	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Coca-Cola International Corpn.	Com.	Q.	$2.00	Oct. 1	Sept. 12
Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company	Com.	Q.	50c.	Oct. 15	Oct. 1
Coronet Phosphate Company	Com.	Q.	$1.00	Oct. 1	Sept. 14
Crown Cork International	Class A	Q.	50c.	Oct. 1	Sept. 14
Devoe & Raynolds Company	Com.	Ex.	15c.	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Devoe & Raynolds Company	Class A	Q.	60c.	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Devoe & Raynolds Company	Class B	Q.	60c.	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Devoe & Raynolds Company	1st Pfd.	Q.	1¾%	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Devoe & Raynolds Company	2d Pfd.	Q.	1¾%	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Fred Fear & Co.	Com.	Q.	2%	Sept. 16	.....
General Printing Ink Company	Com.	Q.	62½c.	Oct. 1	Sept. 16
General Printing Ink Company	Pfd.	Q.	$1.50	Oct. 1	Sept. 16
Gulf Oil Corporation	Com.	Q.	37½c.	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Hazel Atlas Glass Company	Com.	Ex.	25c.	Oct. 1	Sept. 17
Holly Oil Company	Com.	Q.	25c.	Sept. 30	Sept. 16
International Match Company	Com.	Q.	80c.	Oct. 15	Sept. 27
International Match Company	Pfd.	Q.	80c.	Oct. 15	Sept. 27
Iinternational Nickel Company	Pfd.	Q.	1¾%	Nov. 1	Sept. 28
Linde Air Products Company	Pfd.	Q.	1½%	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Mayer Oil Company	.....	...	25c.	Oct. 5	Sept. 15
Merrimac Chemical Company	Com.	Q.	$1.25	Sept. 30	Sept. 14
Mexican Petroleum Corporation	Com.	Q.	$3.00	.....	.....
Mexican Petroleum Corporation	Pfd.	Q.	$2.00	.....	.....
Monroe Chemical Company	Com.	Q.	37½c.	Oct. 1	Sept. 14
Monroe Chemical Company	Pfd.	Q.	87½c.	Oct. 1	Sept. 14
National Licorice Company	Pfd.	Q.	1½%	Sept 30	Sept. 16
New York Petroleum Royalty Co.	Com.	Q.	25c.	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Northwestern Yeast Company	Com.	Q.	$3.00	Sept. 15	Sept. 12
Nevada Agene Company	Com.	Q.	50c.	Oct. 1	Sept. 23
Nevada Agene Company	Pfd.	Q.	$1.75	Oct. 1	Sept. 23
Occidental Petroleum Company	Com.	...	50c.	Sept. 30	Sept. 20
Penick & Ford Company	Pfd.	Q.	$1.75	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Philadelphia Company	Com.	Q.	$1.00	Oct. 31	Oct. 1
Philadelphia Company	6% Pfd.	S.A.	$1.50	Nov. 1	Oct. 1
Procter & Gamble Company	Pfd.	Q.	$2.00	Oct. 15	Sept. 25
Prophylactic Brush Company	Com.	Q.	50c.	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Royal Baking Powder Company	Com.	Q.	25c.	Oct. 1	Sept. 25
Royal Baking Powder Company	Pfd.	Q.	1½%	Oct. 1	Sept. 25
Shaffer Oil & Refining Company	Pfd.	Q.	$1.75	Oct. 25	Sept. 30
Sherwin-Williams Co. of Canada	Com.	Ex.	5c.	Sept. 30	Sept. 15
Sherwin-Williams Co. of Canada	Com.	Q.	40c.	Sept. 30	Sept. 15
Sherwin-Williams Co. of Canada	Pfd.	Q.	$1.75	Sept. 30	Sept. 15
Shreveport-El Dorado Pipe Line Co.	Com.	Q.	50c.	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Standard Brands, Inc	Com.	Init. Q.	37½c.	Oct. 1	Sept. 23
Standard Brands, Inc	Pfd.	Q.	$1.75	Oct. 1	Sept. 23
United Verde Extension Company	Com.	Q.	$1.00	Nov. 1	Oct. 2
West Coast Oil Company	Pfd.	Q.	$1.50	Oct. 5	Sept. 25
West Coast Oil Company	Pfd.	Ex.	$3.00	Oct. 5	Sept. 25
White Eagle Oil Company	Com.	Q.	50c.	Oct. 21	Sept. 30
Worcester Salt Company	Com.	Q.	1¼%	Sept. 30	Sept. 28

	1928 High.	1928 Low.	1929 High.	1929 Low.	Close Sept. 13.
Pan-Am.	55⅜	38¼	69	40¼	65
"B"	58⅞	37⅜	69¼	40½	64⅞
Pan-Am. W.....	28⅝	15½	17½	14⅛	..
Pandem	6	2¼	8½	⅞	1⅛
Panhandle	21⅜	11½	15¼	7⅛	..
Pantepec	15⅜	8⅛	19¼	5¼	5½
Pennok	7⅜	5½	7⅜	3⅜	..
Penn. Mex. Fuel.	84	28	44½	23⅛	..
Phillips Pet.....	53⅞	35¼	47	35	37¾
Pierce Oil.....	5¼	½	3⅜	1½	1⅞
pfd.	50	15¼	51½	30	35
Pierce Pet.....	6⅝	3½	5⅞	4	4½
Prairie Oil.....	68	46	65⅞	50⅜	56½
pfd.	50	15¼	.....	.....	.....
Prairie P. L....	55⅜	49¾	65	53⅝	61
Prod. & Ref....	29⅞	16	25⅞	11½	..
pfd.	59⅝	41	46⅜	38¼	..
Pure Oil.....	31⅞	19	30⅜	23¼	26½
pfd.	119	108	115½	112	..
Red Bank Oil...	17	8	16	11½	..
Reiter-Foster ...	13	4¼	8½	4⅜	4½
Richfield	56	23½	49⅝	38¾	41⅜
Royal Dutch....	64	44⅝	59¼	49⅞	59⅞
Salt Creek Prod.	35	23	23⅞	13	..
Shell Union....	39⅜	23½	31⅜	23	27½
Simms Pet.....	27½	18⅜	40¼	18¼	35¼
Sinclair	46⅜	17⅜	45	31½	36⅜
pfd.	110	102½	111	107⅜	..
Skelly Oil.....	..	..	46½	32⅞	42½
Solar Ref.....	216	167	50	36½	..
South Penn.....	71⅞	26¾	60¼	40⅜	52½
South P. L.....	35⅞	12	22½	13	..
S. W. Pa. P. L..	101	70	70	62¾	..
S. O. Cal.....	80	53	81⅞	64	76⅞
S. O. Ind.....	95⅜	70⅝	63	51½	56¼
S. O. Kans.....	27⅜	15	26	18	24½
S. O. Ky.....	49	44	45¼	35¼	37⅜
S. O. Neb.....	54⅞	39⅞	50¼	43½	48
S. O. N. J.....	59⅜	37⅜	80½	48	77½
S. O. N. Y.....	44¼	28⅝	48⅛	37⅝	45¼
S. O. Ohio.....	134	71	129	110¼	117½
Sun Oil.....	77	31½	78¼	57	78½
pfd.	110	100	105½	100	..
Superior Oil, n..	..	..	24	17	19⅝
Swan & F.....	23¼	16	18	15	..
T. & P. C. & O..	26⅝	12⅛	23¾	15¼	16¼
Texas Corp.....	74⅜	50	71⅜	57½	68⅝
Texon	4⅝	3	25	12⅝	12⅜
Tidal Osage.....	22⅞	13	16⅜	11½	..
Tidewater	41½	19⅝	40	27⅛	34⅞
pfd.	100⅛	86⅜	97½	90	95⅞
Tide W. Asso....	25	14⅝	23¼	17½	19⅜
pfd.	91⅜	81⅞	90⅞	84	88½
Transcon.	14½	6¾	13¼	9	12⅞
pfd.	93⅜	75	145	80	..
Union Calif.....	58	42⅜	54½	45½	51¼
Union Tank.....	128½	110	163⅜	121⅞	161
Vacuum	136⅜	72	133⅜	105½	124
Venez. Pet.....	9¼	4¾	6½	3	3⅝
Warner Quinl....	..	..	42⅞	28½	29⅜
White Eagle....	38	20¼	38	30¼	35¼
Wilcox O. G....	22⅞	18¼	29⅜	17	18¼
Y. Oil & Gas....	8¾	2½	2⅞	1¼	..

Financial Notes

AMERICAN HOME PRODUCTS CORPORATION reports for the six months ended June 30 a net income of $1,597,693, after depreciation and Federal and foreign taxes. This compares with $1,345,243 in the corresponding 1928 period.

LAGO OIL & TRANSPORT CORPORATION and subsidiaries report for the six months ended June 30 a consolidated profit of $2,229,129, after depreciation, depletion, amortization, and intangible development costs, but before Federal taxes. This compares with a profit of $1,232,728 in the corresponding 1928 period.

MEXICAN PETROLEUM COMPANY OF DELAWARE and subsidiaries report for the six months ended June 30 a profit of $2,527,720, after depreciation, depletion, amortization, and intangible development costs, but before Federal taxes, comparing with $4,144,758 in the corresponding 1928 period.

PAN AMERICAN PETROLEUM & TRANSPORT COMPANY and subsidiaries report for the six months ended June 30 a consolidated net income of $3,985,719, after all charges, including depreciation, depletion, amortization, and intangible development costs, but before provision for Federal taxes. This is equal to $1.16 a share on the 3,423,794 combined common and class B non-voting common shares outstanding and compares with $5,209,841 before Federal taxes in the corresponding 1928 period, or $1.55 a share on 3,360,650 shares.

AMERICAN COMMERCIAL ALCOHOL COMPANY common stockholders of record Sept. 14 have the right to purchase additional common at $40 a share in the ratio of one new share for each four shares now held. Payment for new stock will be due October 8.

BRISTOL-MYERS COMPANY stockholders have approved the sale of the business to Drug, Incorporated, for capital stock of the latter company, which will be distributed to the Bristol-Myers stockholders in the ratio of one and one-eighth shares of Drug, Incorporated, for each share of Bristol-Myers Company stock. Bristol-Myers stockholders will also receive a cash dividend of $5 a share, and adjusted regular dividends.

THERMOID COMPANY has offered an exchange of stock to the minority stockholders of the Southern Asbestos Company. The Thermoid Company, manufacturer of brake lining, owns stock control of the Southern Asbestos Company. Four and a third shares of Thermoid preferred stock are offered for each ten shares of Southern Asbestos Company common stock.

UNION CARBIDE & CARBON COMPANY directors have authorized an offering to stockholders of additional shares at $80 on a basis for one additional share for each twelve and one-half shares now held. The proceeds will be used for construction, extensions, improvements and other corporate purposes.

INTERSTATE NATURAL GAS COMPANY is offering to holders of stock purchase warrants of record September 25 the right to subscribe, at $10 a share, for one share of stock for every three held.

GLIDDEN COMPANY common stock totaling 81,750 additional shares is to be admitted to trading on the New York Stock Exchange upon notice of issuance.

AIR REDUCTION COMPANY common stock totaling 25,000 additional shares is to be admitted to trading on the New York Stock Exchange upon notice of issuance. The additional stock, according to Air Reduction Company, is for the purpose of purchasing the assets of other companies, for which the company is now negotiating.

GOLD DUST CORPORATION has purchased 46,000 shares of Beech Nut Packing Company stock from the United Cigar Stores Company. The purchase was made with the approval of officers of the Beech Nut Packing Company.

COCA-COLA INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION reports gross earnings of $1,544,910 in the six months ended June 30, compared with $1,267,111 in the corresponding 1928 period.

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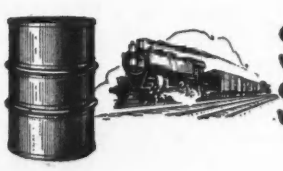
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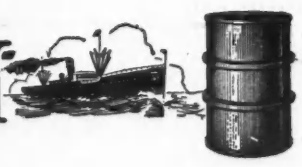

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